3¢ Greater Boston Newsstands

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

3¢ Greater Boston Newsstands

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 245

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Allies Firm: No Separate Peace; France and Britain Act as One; War to End Hitlerism Agreed

Joint peace policy is forged — United command of forces contrasts with '14.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 13—A formal declaration that neither France nor England will conclude a separate peace with Germany is expected to be one of the prompt results of the first meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council "somewhere in France."

It is generally believed that the meeting laid the foundation for a unified command of the Allied forces. Informed sources say that the French Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, would assume supreme command of the French and British Forces on land. A unified command of sea and air forces under British direction, it is believed, will be the next step.

Neutrality of Italy Up?

Neither of these developments was touched upon in the official communiqué following the surprise meeting which Prime Minister Chamberlain and Lord Chatfield, Minister for Co-Ordination for British Defense, came here to attend.

But the usually well-informed commentator, Pertinax, suggests today that Italian neutrality and the Eastern situation probably figured in the discussions. There is also no indication whether any help for Poland apart from pressure on the German Saar Front was contemplated or considered practicable.

It is also believed here that the meeting laid the foundation for close military, political, and economic collaboration of the two countries.

Speed in Co-Ordination

The French press emphasizes far greater speed in the direction of achieving close understanding between the two countries than in the World War when the Supreme Command was entrusted to Marshal Ferdinand Foch only in 1918.

It is probable yesterday's conference also discussed measures calculated to establish the effective blockade of Germany. This problem is somewhat complicated because the neutral area at the present time is larger than during the last war with a gaping hole especially in Eastern Europe.

Chamberlain's Report

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The British Government advised Parliament today that both Great Britain and France were convinced "there can be no peace until the menace of Hitlerism has been finally removed."

The Allies' stand was contained in a joint statement read in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and in the House of Lords by Earl Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, in the Government's second report on the war.

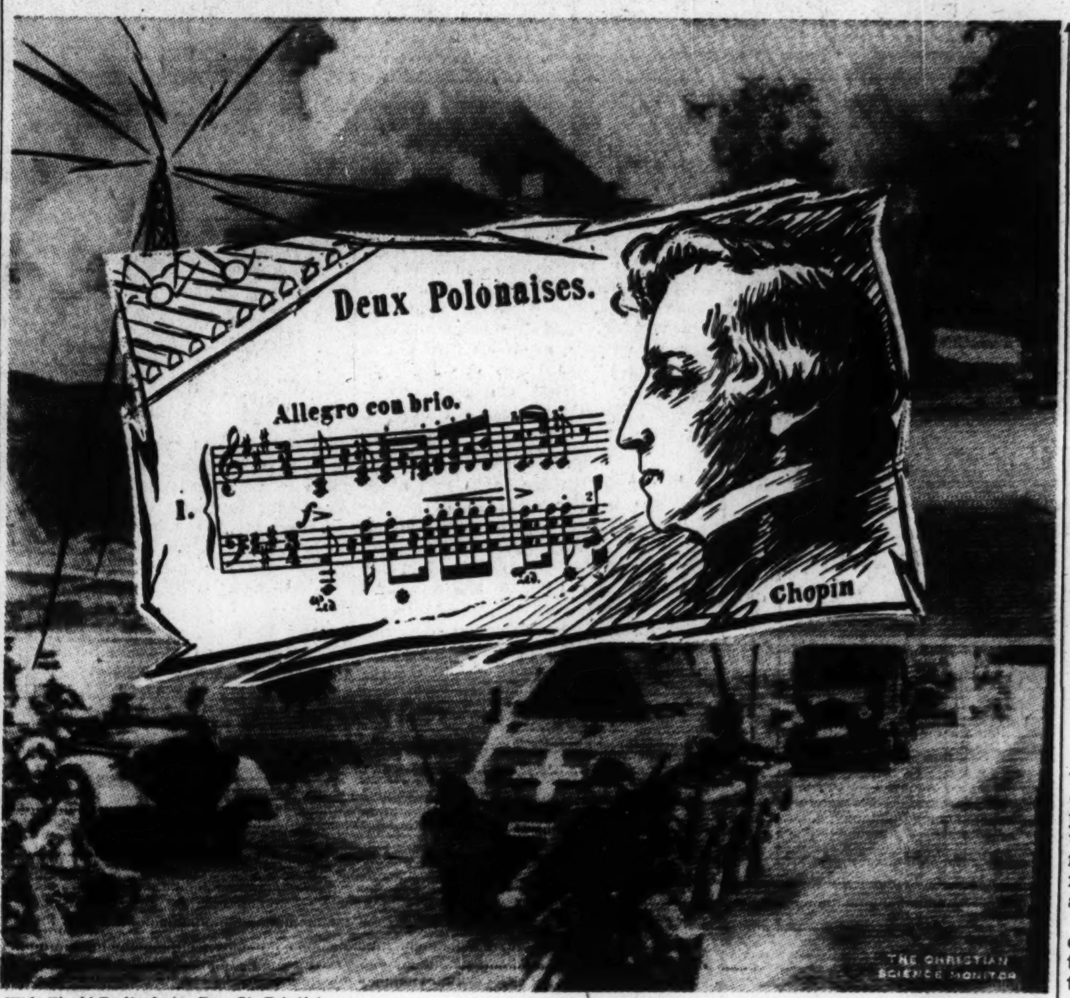
In Complete Accord

Referring to yesterday's meeting of the Supreme War Council in France which Mr. Chamberlain attended, the statement said:

"I am glad to be able to assure the House that it is evident that public opinion on the two sides of the Channel is completely in accord."

Further meetings of the Su-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)



Wide World Radiophoto; By a Staff Artist

If Chopin Can Be Heard, Warsaw Still Stands

Amid the scenes of war in Poland, as pictured in these photographs passed by the German censor, the Polish radio station at Warsaw carries on.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13 (AP)—Eleven opening notes of the "Polonaise" by Chopin told Europe early today that defenders still held Poland's capital.

After the Warsaw radio station ended its night broadcast, the opening bars were sounded every 30 seconds by a xylophone—to show that Warsaw had not fallen.

(Chopin, himself a Pole, was one of many noted composers to use the polonaise—a stately dance usually in three-quarter time. It is believed to have grown from music used in the processional at Krakow, in 1573, when Henry, Duke of Anjou, came to the throne of Poland.)

Navy Lifts Squalus Stern To Surface Second Time; Athenia Survivors Arrive

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 13, 1939

Salvage Crew Pumps Ship's Bow Pontoons

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—A Navy salvage crew that returned to work after seeing the submarine Squalus settle back to the ocean's bottom following an initial lift this morning, tugged the undersea craft from the sea floor a second time this afternoon.

Having pumped from the interior of the submersible tons of water that dragged the stern back down after the earlier lift, the salvage crew again inflated stern pontoons and brought the after-section to the surface at 12:25 p. m. (eastern standard time).

The next step in the task of raising the undersea boat was the blowing-out of the two bow pontoons, designed to bring the bow, the forward deck and a part of the conning tower out of the water.

Planes Salute Athenia Survivors at Halifax

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (AP)—With Canadian warplanes zooming above her in welcome salute, the United States freighter City of Flint, carrying 216 survivors of the sunken British liner Athenia, steamed into Halifax Harbor today.

The bridge of the small vessel, where the navigation officer usually stands alone, was jammed with men and women. Two United States cutters preceded the American ship into the harbor, carrying six survivors. They exchanged salutes with British warships anchored near by. [Details: Page 6.]

Liner Bremen Reported Flying Italian Flag

LONDON (AP)—The British Information Ministry today issued a notice permitting publication of a report appearing in a Rotterdam newspaper that the German liner Bremen had acquired status as an Italian vessel and was heading for an Italian port

Last week German officials said the liner, which sailed from New York Aug. 30, four days before Britain declared war, had reached an unidentified neutral port.

Cardenas Moves to Increase Mexican Oil Output

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas took steps today to increase oil production by ordering the Government-controlled administration of Petroleos Mexicanos to drill 10 oil wells in the Poza Rica region. Reliable sources said it had received large orders from European firms.

British Liner Lands Americans at New York

NEW YORK (AP)—The vanguard of more than 1,800 Americans scheduled to arrive today from Europe came in on the British liner Cameronia after a zigzag crossing to avoid submarines.

Three destroyers convoyed the Cameronia and a cluster of eight other ships for the first three hours out of England. After that, she went alone, her crew working en route to coat her white superstructure with battleship gray.

Belgium and Holland Link Neutrality Plans

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The Netherlands and Belgium were said to be in close consultation on their common problem of maintaining neutrality. They were understood to be informing each other on each incident of foreign planes crossing neutral areas and to be consulting on economic questions.

Baltic Premiers to Discuss War Measures

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Premiers of Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark will meet here Sept. 18, informed sources said today, to discuss measures to be employed in event of unrestricted submarine warfare threatening northern trade.

The Copenhagen Ekstrabladet said editorially it "expected northern statesmen would ask belligerents to clarify what constitutes contraband and establish some kind of international law in these lawless times."

Curb on Air Service Hits Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stoppage of air transportation and aircraft exports from Europe to Latin America has created new commerce problems for this hemisphere. Delegates to the Inter-American Neutrality Conference at Panama were expected to discuss measures to protect airlines in South American countries from effects of the European war.

France and Germany already have suspended trans-Atlantic service to South America. There was said to be a possibility that the drain on the Reich's economic resources may mark the end of subsidies to German-owned and operated lines.

This Club Is Glad When Officers Quit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee, Wis.

One organization in Milwaukee has lost all of the officers it elected last January and is glad of it! That organization is the 40 Plus Club of Wisconsin, comprised of unemployed men of 40 and over with business and executive experience who observe the golden rule by trying to find jobs for each other.

The three officers in question all found work and thereby automatically became inactive members of the Club. A special election was held to provide their successors, and the Club doesn't care how many such special elections it may have to hold.

New Alloy Makes Speeds in Air Of 400 mph. General

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Airplanes of a speed of 400 miles an hour and built for longer durability will be produced in increasing quantity due to the development of new high-strength magnesium alloys, according to Dr. A. W. Winston, chief metallurgist of the Dow Chemical Company.

The present world record for short distance flying by an airplane is 440.681 m. p. h. made by Francesco Agello in Italy Oct. 23, 1934. Maximum future speeds of 800 have been predicted.

The metallurgist forecast new lightweight engines for service in the air, and declared that planes would be built capable of climbing to higher altitudes.

Greater safety in flying was also predicted as forthcoming from the new alloys through lessening hazards to mechanical parts.

Addressing the seventy-sixth meeting of the Electrochemical Society at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday, Dr. Winston held that research and development attendant upon America's rearmament program of the last two years was responsible for the large advance in the magnesium industry.

Not only are the new magnesium alloys but two thirds the weight of aluminum and but one fourth the weight of steel, they are also more impervious to corrosion, thus increasing an airplane's reliability as well as its speed and maneuverability, he said. Flying machines using the new alloys also will be able to carry heavier loads, since less of the weight will be wasted in body material, he added.

President Sets Extra Session For Sept. 21

Congress to debate change in arms embargo—Isolation bloc plans fight to retain clause.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—President Roosevelt today summoned a special session of Congress to convene on Sept. 21.

After hesitating 12 days about calling the session—which he had pledged weeks ago would be summoned if war broke out in Europe—Mr. Roosevelt has asked Congress to return a week earlier than had been expected.

The sole object of the session, as defined by Mr. Roosevelt, is to amend the Neutrality Act of 1937. The President wants principally only one change in that law: repeal of the arms embargo clause under which he already has forbidden export of arms, ammunition, and instruments of war to all belligerents.

Isolationists Prepare

In Washington, already, is gathered a compact knot of isolationist Senators determined to resist the President's arms embargo proposals. They are led by veterans of the 1919 fight against the League of Nations, Senators William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Hiram Johnson (R) of California. In the opposition ranks are such able parliamentarians and potential filibusters as Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin. Outstanding in the group also are Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, potential Republican Presidential nominee next year, Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts probably is classified in the isolationist group, as well as Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire.

On the President's side, though many of them are uncommitted as yet, are most of the Democratic majority in both houses. While many old-line Democrats opposed the President in July, because the issue had become one of pro- or anti-Roosevelt, they now are rallying to his support. Such capable senatorial aides as Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina are back in camp.

Republicans Back Move

Furthermore, to emphasize the nonpartisan nature of the coming decision, several Republicans support the President and a seeming preponderance of Republican newspapers, certainly the more prominent ones, are on his side. Senators Warren R. Austin of Ver-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

U. S. Pledged to Bar Invasion of Canada

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The United States is newly pledged to defend Canada, a belligerent in the present war, from invasion. It is also pledged to protect from outside challenges the 14 small footholds in and near the Caribbean now in possession of the European powers. Canada's recent declaration of war makes no difference to the American pledge.

In advance of the Pan-American Neutrality Conference, all these points were reiterated by President Roosevelt late yesterday, as he discussed the status of the New World in the war. The Monroe Doctrine had always applied, he said, not only to protection of American countries from outside aggression, but against changes of external sovereignty in the remaining foreign possessions here. There was nothing new, he insisted, in his statement of guarantee, and he prefaced it with an extended historical summary of the Monroe Doctrine.

Other Interpretations

While historians here do not challenge the President's interpretation as far as it went, they recall some points he did not mention. It is true, that is to say, that the United States under the Doctrine has opposed shifts of sovereignty in foreign possessions here. But it has often gone on record to say that such foreign sovereignties should end. One historical interpretation of the Doctrine, given by Richard Olney, Secretary of State under President Cleveland during the Venezuelan boundary dispute to which President Roosevelt referred yesterday, was that Canada as well as other areas should be freed from their foreign connections.

However, President Roosevelt freely reiterated his declaration, made at Kingston, Ontario, on Aug. 18, 1938, that "The people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

The way in which this declaration enters the present crisis, and brings the war situation home to the Americas, is emphasized currently in many ways. For instance, the Ministry of Information in London recalls and publishes the declaration.

'Loss' to U. S.

But the effect on American public opinion is perhaps more important. One widely circulated newspaper, The New York Daily News, which has often been isolationist in the past, says: "Our friend and neighbor to the North now having entered what may become a long and difficult war, we are prohibited by one of our laws from selling that friend and neighbor the things a nation at war most needs. This law suddenly pushes up a wall between Canada and the United States as regards the kind of goods Canada will want worst from us for some time to come—and a wall that can't be climbed. If that wall stays put, it will produce two main results. It will in effect make the United States a silent partner of Hitler in his war against Canada. And it will lead American manufacturers to ship raw materials into Canada and process them there into war materials — meaning Canadians will be doing a lot of work which Americans might be doing."

In practice, the Presidential guarantee—as emphasized by the Ministry of Information in London—means that the British imperial defense of Australia and New Zealand is a more serious problem than the defense of Canada, where the American guarantee affords additional protection.

While the President was making his statement, certain of immediate and important quotation and effects in London and Berlin, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced that he expects soon to clarify the issue of blockades and counter-blockades from the American viewpoint.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who had not hitherto clarified his position on the arms embargo, and who is considered by many the most prominent potential G. O. P. Presidential nominee, said that in scrapping the embargo the United States would be "perpetuating a 'nature fake.' The only way to have a neutrality code is to write one in advance of war. We did that two years ago. By almost unanimous vote, Congress adopted it; the President signed it. At that time we could deal objectively with the subject of neutrality."

This Changing World

A War Diary—Some Fragments From an Experience, Just by Way of Remembering 'War Babies' of Other Years—Yesterday Become Today

By H. B. Elliston

Memory is strangely stirred as the lights go out in Europe once again. And so last night I put aside some notes on the hysteria of stay-at-homes who are hoarding sugar or putting up prices or picking out the healthiest-looking "war babies" in the stock market. And I fell to musing over a yesterday that's come back. In this mood it was natural at last to break open the envelope containing my war diary.

The leaves are faded now, many of them totally indecipherable. And they are very few and cryptic and elliptical. For my newsiest experiences had to be left in my memory lest the record of them should give anything away. Woe betide the diarist on active service if he'd been found out. He would have been shot, or something. Accordingly I had to secrete my fragment between the folds of my puttees, and the smell of the khaki cloth rose out of the fugitive and furtive sheets as I looked them over.

* * *

Here on the flyleaf is my good-bye to England. "I know there is Arcady in leafy Warwickshire." It's a line from R. L. Gates. I remember I thought hard on that line all through dangers, dirt, and desolation. The middle "d" figures prominently in my diary—the dangers only recur to the soldier after the wars. It's a very big "D" in my first decipherable entry, written in the army patois: "Left Morlancourt for Carnoy Valley, the new wagon line. After flogging (marching) it for umteen miles, we were soon up to the knees in slosh. Had to put up our tents for the night in that muck! What a night! Next night we got to the trenches, and I'm still wet and muddied through."

So I go on: "Found a dugout after much search—every man for himself—but live in daily fear of being chucked out by superiors. Mud, mud, mud. And these dugouts are French, as small as rabbit hutches. First duty was to go to the Observation Post sap with the major (I started as an artillery signaller). Very quiet until we got there. Then one of us exposed himself, and 4.2's were soon pommeling the trench. We cleared that forward sap hastily, wading through a waterlogged trench at the double. Fritzy [familiar name for the Germans, along with Jerry—never the so-and-so's we'd been officially taught to smear at bayonet practice] chased us till we got to cover. What a pungent smell of cordite!"

More pages very faintly recount how friends and comrades had fallen, and then this: "It's so cold that Joe (a Cornish tin-miner) and I sleep together under our blankets. Last night we heard a mighty rushing of wind, then a tremendous explosion and upheaval. Both of us thrown on to the mud floor. We thought we were goners. The dugout had partly caved in, but the supports stayed put somehow. We just lay there in the darkness and after a while we heard them digging us out. I must have dozed off again, for the cook, one of the digging party, had to shake me. He said. 'Look what you missed.' And there was a great pit within three feet of the dugout. It must have been made by a six-incher. Joe and I gave thanks, but he seemed to have had a decent night's sleep as well."

* * *

The petty trials of life underground came in for a good deal of notation. I read: "Am just as sensitive as of old. Joe wanted me to kill a mouse which threatened destruction to our larder. Simply couldn't." Next day: "Joe killed the mouse, much to my horror!" And it is followed by a postscript: "Noticed for the first time birds under shell fire. How startled they are."

But I turn over the pages for some news of battles, and here is one, without any mention of the place "Big attack, and very successful, too. The guns were all ready when the Prince of Wales came up. He passed us during a period of shelling. . . . An airman was brought down who had on him an extraordinary photograph of gun pits and observation posts, giving ranges and every other particular. He gave range of B battery 200 yards short. Lucky for them, but they got it badly, the bank in front of their position being absolutely churned up. We telephonists had a beastly time, running wire out from front line to observation posts, and observation posts to battalion headquarters and battalion headquarters to gun positions all the time, and mending them. A lonely job. Fritz was very hot on our lines. We were handed many congratulations after the affair."

Here's an account of one of these lonely jobs: "Night before the attack Jim (a policeman in earlier life) and I were out on battalion headquarters duty. We were patrolling the line to the trenches for eight hours. Then we lost ourselves, for even Fritz's fireworks are no help in the pitch darkness. Luckily we had mended the last break, and communication was established for the guns. We stayed the night with an enfilading battery, and were reveilled by the awful din the bombardment made the next morning."

* * *

The diary is blank then for many pages, and then, coming up out of the paper this notation, among the jottings on this nameless battle and that, "A fellow has just told me he's brought back a clean change washed by his mother. He won't put it on. For that would spoil it. So he just keeps his clean change under his head at night, and that makes him dream of Blighty (home). He's only 17."

And now there are millions of other lads—the real war babies—going through this same travail just as if there were no yesterdays. Too many forgotten yesterdays will make a lost tomorrow!

U. S. Acts to Halt Decoding Of War Secrets on Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—First, and vigorous, steps to enforce careful neutrality upon the American broadcasting business were under way today. The Federal Communications Commission has demanded that proprietors of Station WMCA, New York, show cause why its license should not be revoked for intercepting and rebroadcasting secret code messages sent out by the German and British Governments.

The station replies that it broadcast no such messages, but only claimed it did so in advertisements. "The truth is," said Donald Flamm, President of WMCA, "WMCA never broadcast any such bulletins. In his zeal to call attention to our war news, one of our men gathered from the papers several statements by columnists bearing on our war news coverage. . . . Never has WMCA broadcast a report on the war decoded by a person employed by us for that purpose. . . ."

But the FCC wants to be shown, and has given the station 72 hours to answer the charges formally. The regulatory body, in its order, says:

"During the period of tense international relations the public interest, convenience, and necessity required strict observance by licensees of radio broadcast stations in this country of all provisions of international undertaking and federal legislation relating to the secrecy of international communications."

In order to insure the secrecy of international radio communications, the United States has agreed with other Governments, including Germany and Great Britain, to take the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent:

Unauthorized interception of radio communications not intended for the general use of the public.

Divulging of the contents or of the "mere existence," the publication or "any use whatever," without authorization, of such communications.

Firmness of this FCC order shows that the Government is determined to discipline the radio industry whenever necessary, and even if its violations are only big talk disseminated in promotional material. It supplements significantly the self-denying ordinances published by the radio industry itself yesterday.

Chemical Society Meeting in Boston
Page 9

Down Maine With Popular Authors
Page 2

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1939

Governors of the Central States 3
Behind the Headlines 3
The Home Forum 8
Making the Right Choice (With Russian Translation)
Boston and New England News ... 9-10-11
Weather 9
Boston Events 9
New Hampshire Letter 10
Radio Timetable 10
Local Arts and Theater News 10
Shopping Column 11
Sports Pages 12-13
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 14
Financial Pages 15-16-17
Daily Features Page 19
Editorials 20

Thirteenth Day of the War:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No separate peace: This pledge from Britain and France was expected to be one of the results of the formation of the new supreme allied War Council. It is interpreted as the answer to German hints of an offer to halt after Poland has capitulated.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the Commons of joint French-British war plans. British troops on French soil are not yet in action, though Royal Air Force aviation units are operating from France.

The United States heard President Roosevelt call Congress in special session for Sept. 21 to consider neutrality legislation. Earlier the President disclosed that his Monroe Doctrine pledge to Canada, a guarantee from foreign invasion, still stands.

On the Polish and Western Fronts a day of minor moves saw the Poles still holding back the German mechanized units round Warsaw and the French, aided for the first time by British detachments, feeling their way to the Siegfried line in the west, their advance guards practically in the suburbs of the Saar's industrial center.

The Poles are making the most of the temporary halt to the Germans, in the expectation that the fall rains will slow down the reinforcements which the German High Command is bringing up. They claim, rightly or not, that several German divisions have been moved from the Eastern to the Western front.

In any event new German divisions appear to be on their way from southern Poland to the Warsaw front. The Germans claim to have taken Poznan in the west, and to have captured large numbers of prisoners around Radom, 60 miles south of Warsaw.

Recourse to bombing open towns and villages by the Germans was announced in a High Command communiqué, which stated that Polish sniping had made such retaliation necessary.

On the Atlantic submarine raids involved no new sinkings. The United States Government studied the alleged British seizure of the cargo ship Black Osprey.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's resume of the war informed the Commons that although merchant losses had been "somewhat severe" successful operations against submarines were continuing. He disclosed that a British Ministry of Shipping may be established.

Other war news: Pages 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Puerto Rican Claims Advanced For Pan American University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Controversy over the location of the proposed Pan American University seems to impend, though Puerto Rico is much favored. Word comes from delegates to the Congress of Educational Associations, who chartered a ship to make studies in 15 Central and South American centers, that every republic south of the Rio Grande wants the university. It is intimated that Cuba is going to put up a fight for the school, that Venezuela is interested, and that Brazil is also. Brazil was to have entertained the Congress, but pulled out at the last minute because of political friction.

Educators who studied procedures up and down the coast might have been converted to the support of one of the republics, had it not been for the Brazil incident. The fact that they could not hold a convention in Brazil lest one Brazilian faction or another might have made political capital of the visit, caused misgivings. The view has been expressed that the trend toward dictatorship in Latin America could result in making a Pan American University a local institution, controlled and censored by an individual.

Several delegates disclosed concern over the forcefulness of Cuban claims. Cuba, they point out, is under the wing of the U. S. State Department, and the Pan American university is one of Cordell Hull's favored ideas. He may be supposed to be less interested in where the center is located and more interested in cultivating good will.

The desire to please Latin America by going along with Cuba is overshadowed by the prospect that Uncle Sam will be expected to foot the bills. Puerto Rico has a representative traveling through Latin America to work up support for the university, but observers believe that it is unlikely that financial support will be obtained in Latin America in significant amounts. Educators who have visited Puerto Rico declare that Uncle Sam will have to establish the school.

The University of Puerto Rico that now exists is small, though several buildings, done on a grand scale by the use of Federal Rehabilitation money, have lately been opened.

Howard Knows and Howard Shows

How To Be Smart!

For Ushers

Cutaway Coat and Vest . . . $22.50

Striped Dress Trousers $6

Union Label In Every Howard Garment

Every Howard store is now displaying the new models for fall. Every new fashion is marked by advancements in styling, fabric quality, tailoring, at no advance in price.

These new models, ranging from the conservative to the ultra smart drape models, express a finished artistry in clothing fashions. These garments are constructed of laboratory tested and approved materials. Styled by our own fashion experts . . . tailored by the highest skilled Union tailors in our own modern tailor plants . . . sold in our own stores, direct to you . . . with a guarantee that makes buying a certainty!

Howard Clothes for fall are as dependable as human skill and modern machines can make them. They deserve your careful inspection. Certainly it will pay you to examine them, for Howard Clothes definitely show you how to be smart. Start now for the Howard store near you.

One Price Only!

HOWARD Fall Suits Topcoats Overcoats Tuxedos Full Dress

$22.50

No Charge for Alterations

HOWARD TEN PAY PLAN

permits you to buy Howard Clothes the easy way . . . ten weeks to pay. Open an account . . . pay a little down, and budget the balance in small weekly or twice monthly payments. It costs but a dollar more to charge it in a cash Howard store.

HOWARD CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 17 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2821 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 254 East Fordham Rd. ● Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton Street 1558 Pitkin Avenue 1772 Pitkin Avenue 160 Jay Street Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Avenue ● Jamaica . . . 165-18 Jamaica Avenue Newark . . . 82 Market Street ● Jersey City . . . 320 Central Avenue

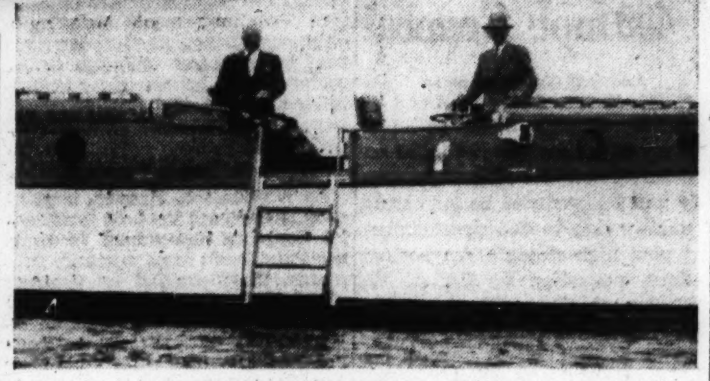
PHILADELPHIA . . BOSTON . . PROVIDENCE . . WORCESTER . . SYRACUSE . . PITTSBURGH . . CHICAGO

Author Meditates Where River and Ocean Meet

Novelist and playwright pursues a mariner's career in fancy at his summer shore estate.

Down Maine With Popular Authors
Third of Six Articles

By Mary Carpenter Kelley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor



A Visit With Booth Tarkington

(1) The Zantre, Booth Tarkington's cabin cruiser, speeds away on a "whaling expedition." (2) Mr. Tarkington and Figaro, the seagoing black French poodle. (3) The Regina, formerly the author's study, alongside Deckhouse Floats, the Tarkington boathouse on Kennebunk River. (4) Mr. Rumbin and Mr. Tarkington about to leave the Zantre after the daily "whaling expedition" in which camera and binoculars are the sole equipment.

There are still sailors who go a-whaling off the Maine coast. You might not take them for whalers, for they do not carry harpoons nor wear oilskins. Neither is their boat equipped with whaling rockets and blubber hooks. Nevertheless, whaling is their business.

Every good afternoon all summer long the Zantre, Booth Tarkington's swanky speed boat, with the author and his friends on board, leaves her berth in the Kennebunk River opposite the Tarkington private boathouse, Deckhouse Floats, and spins out to sea to "hunt" whales in Wells Bay. Cameras and binoculars are the only weapons with which the Zantre is equipped and many times the expeditions are fruitless, not because the whaling gear is inadequate, but because there are no whales. And the reason there are no whales, explains Mr. Tarkington's friend from the Rumbin Galleries, is that there is somebody aboard who doesn't believe in whales.

Whale Believers

"In order to see them you must believe in them. It is like sea-serpents. If you have no faith in their existence you never see them," he said the other afternoon when I was one of the whaling party and not a whale was to be discerned on the horizon. No, not a single spout was to be seen, in spite of the fact that sometimes the Zantre gets near enough to a pod or school of whales to feel the vibrations caused by their frolicking in the deep and it is not at all uncommon for the whalers to see several finbacks or sulphur-bottoms sending up jets 50 or 60 feet high.

Who could it be, we wondered, whose lack of belief kept us from seeing even one whale?

"Mr. and Mrs. Tarkington believe. I believe. Of course, you do," Mr. Rumbin wailed.

"Perhaps it is Figaro," I ventured.

Now Figaro is the large black French poodle who goes wherever Mr. Tarkington goes, and who is always the first to board the Zantre although he dislikes sailing extremely and would a thousand times prefer to remain ashore.

"Oh, no! It's not Figaro," Mr. Rumbin defended. "He believes. He is too loyal to Mr. Tarkington not to believe." At this Figaro rose from his place beside his master, who was at the wheel, shook his head with its ridiculous black pompon, and indignantly stretched his close-clipped body until the strap which held his blanket nearly burst. Of course, he believed.

Everyone on the Zantre lay relaxed in the deep, green leather seats. Each had on a thick coat with upturned collar and each had a warm robe tucked about his feet, for it was cold on the water and a stiff breeze was piling up nice waves, even though back at the 'Port the mercury hung around 80. The boat was a beautiful mahogany and white craft built by Kennebunkport men and two years ago equipped with a Diesel engine. It slipped swiftly through the water, its bow, at which flew the Tarkington flag of deep blue field with pure white star, well up out of the sea. There were no sounds except the soft whirring of the engine, the singing vibration of the hull, the lively slapping of the blue and white waves on the Zantre's sleek sides, and the merry dashing of the spray as it fell back into the ocean. There was little conversation except that about whales as the passengers watched the horizon, each hoping to be the first to utter the cry, "There she blows!"

Meet the Skipper

Mr. Tarkington who had not taken the steering wheel until the Zantre had gotten out beyond the piers and lobster pots at the mouth of the river, sat placidly at his post, describing great circles about the bay, now pointing north toward Biddeford Pool and now south toward the Nubble light on the tip of Cape Neddick. We cruised up and down for 2½ hours and then, having seen no whales nor even a tiny spout, we headed back toward the 'Port.

When we went aboard the tide was very low and we walked out to the tender over a series of undulating floats barely off the bed of the river, but now the stream was full and the floats swung with the incoming tide. Great white gulls had followed the waters in and were sitting on the railing about the wharf of the clubhouse, but they flapped noisily off as we landed, and Figaro, first to go aboard ship and likewise first to disembark, ran up the wharf with an air of having performed an unpleasant duty for which he was about to be rewarded.

Figaro, it seems, knew what was to happen next. For as soon as we were all ashore and comfortably settled in the big chairs of the spacious "cabin" of Deckhouse Floats, the end of which is wide open to the river, plates heaped with crisp triangles of toast and dishes of jelly and cheese were brought in. Mr. Tarkington and I sat beside a little table on which was a tray of these delectable morsels. The salt air had also given Figaro an appetite and he stood politely, but not too patiently, beside his master awaiting his pleasure as to toast.

Figaro's Tricks

Mr. Tarkington held up a bit of toast and Figaro instantly looked expectant. "Blush, Figaro, if you want this. Are you blushing?" Figaro sat up, coyly lowered his eyes, clasped his front feet on his breast as nearly as a dog can assume such a pose, and looked absurdly shy while he opened his mouth and swallowed the toast as quick as a wink.

"That is right, Figaro. You blush very nicely. Now what does the little pig say?" Figaro grunted and got another piece of toast. "Good, Figaro, tells us what the big bad wolf says and you may have one more piece." Figaro growled, received his last triangle, solemnly put out his paw to shake hands, and retired.

And it was then that Mr. Tarkington told me something of his life and his work. "Kennebunkport," said he, "seems to me to have more flavor than any other place I know. A tidal river is always interesting. And here there has been so much ship business, the building of boats, the West India trade, the whaling, the fishing. So many deep sea captains, so many fine mansions. The natives have my sympathy, for it is strangers who live in the old mansions now in the summer. In the winter they are closed, all those windows are dark that used to be lighted and no more are sleighs drawn up in front of the doors. There is only one real sea captain left and he is over ninety.

"We have been coming here since 1903 and we built Seawood in 1917, so you see we know the 'Port. We spend seven months out of the year here, four at home in Indianapolis and use up another month coming and going between the two places. It is homey here late in the fall and we often come down to the clubhouse and sit out on the wharf with robes over our knees watching the river, and often before we leave in December we have deep snow.

"In this way we get two springs, one in Indiana and another in Maine. I love the spring. It is like youth. I wish we could have two autumns. I'm not allowed to motor at all now, but we used to go to the White Mountains to Peckett's at Sugar Hill every fall. Nowhere in America are the colors so beautiful although they are lovely in northern Michigan and at home in Indiana."

"Can't you see the mountains from the bay when you are out in the Zantre?" I asked. "Yes," was the reply, "on a clear afternoon. I always look for them."

"It seems to me, Mr. Tarkington, that your thoughts must all be very pleasant. Your stories are so gentle and humorous," said I, impressed by his serene smile and kindly manner.

"Thank you. I try to keep them so," and he went on. "We cultivate a serenity as we grow older. We learn to, as Margaret Fuller said, accept the universe."

"But you, Mr. Tarkington," I rejoined, "since Penrod came into being so many years ago, must more than any other author, have made people laugh."

Characters

"Well, I don't know. It is the incongruities that make life amusing. There is no humor where there is not truth. Now here is my friend Mr. Rumbin. He is really an art dealer in New York and he has a brother who is the other Rumbin of my Rumbin Galleries stories. But he is far shrewder and more amusing than I can present him. I don't do him justice. I get stories from him continually. He is Hungarian but has been here many years and is always saying things that I use in my stories.

"The Regina? Yes, I used to work down here in the cabin but now I work at home forenoons and after lunch go out in the Zantre for the afternoon. When I get back from the cruise I go home to lie down until dinner. I still keep all my nautical stuff down here, my ship models, pictures and all such things."

Mr. Tarkington's car was now waiting out at the door of the clubhouse so we hoped for whales on another trip and Mr. Rumbin went with me to unlock the gate from Deckhouse Floats to River Street or River Road as the Kennebunkporters call it, and on the way told me that in all the years he had known Mr. Tarkington he had indeed found him the kindest of men.

Speaking of the Regina, we who live near the 'Port are used to seeing her bowsprit extending over River Road. We all know that Mr. Tarkington bought the old schooner in Portland nine years ago, had her towed down to the 'Port and placed in a cradle on the river in order to use her as a study. We know, too, that she is still seaworthy and has her certificate renewed each year, that she has a real captain, Captain Blynn C. Montgomery who hails from Port Clyde, and that Mr. Tarkington is so fond of both the Regina and the captain that he seldom lets a day go by without visiting them.

As for Deckhouse Floats, this is the old boathouse next to the Regina, that Mr. Tarkington has made into a clubhouse where he entertains his friends. It is also a real marine museum for besides all his "nautical stuff" as he calls his collection of models and pictures, Mr. Tarkington has here "The Lively Lady." Yes, the very figurehead that sailed the oceans wide on the prow of the schooner Joanna and inspired Kenneth Roberts to write his novel, "The Lively Lady."

The Tarkington house, Seawood, is back from the river overlooking the town and the river as well as the bay. It is a serene existence indeed that the famous author leads now, writing at Seawood in the morning, driving to Deckhouse Floats after lunch, cruising on the Zantre looking for whales in the afternoon, back to Seawood for a rest before dinner, and an evening with friends, either books or people, both are friends to him.

For Weddings and Anniversaries FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE

Penn the Florist

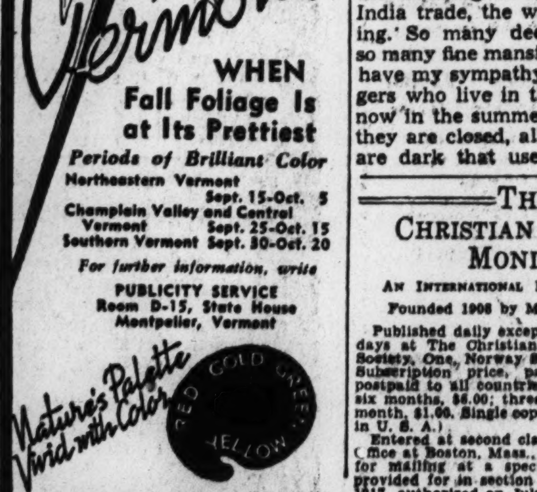
124 Tremont Street.-Boston

Lunching, dining or staying at the Bellevue is to see the real Philadelphia. Famous people and important events just naturally gravitate to the renowned hotel. You will enjoy its superb service and moderate prices. (Air-Conditioned Restaurants)

Include Historic Philadelphia in Your Itinerary.

BELLEVUE STRATFORD IN PHILADELPHIA

Claude H. Bennett General Manager



SEE Vermont WHEN Fall Foliage Is at Its Prettiest

Periods of Brilliant Color
Northeastern Vermont Sept. 15-Oct. 5
Champlain Valley and Central Vermont Sept. 25-Oct. 15
Southern Vermont Sept. 30-Oct. 20

For further information, write
PUBLICITY SERVICE
Room D-15, State House
Montpelier, Vermont

Nature's Palette Vivid with Color

RED GOLD GREEN YELLOW

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

N. Y. Night Schools Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The New York public school system will open its evening high school sessions on Sept. 25 after a series of economy cuts that are expected to save $429,000 this year, according to a Board of Superintendent announcement.

A major change in this year's evening high school setup is the new ruling that only pupils who are working for regents' credits or who need the extra work for admission to college or business school will be admitted. This is expected to limit attendance to 30,000, instead of the 50,000 attending last year. This student reduction also will be reflected in the 600 teachers to be employed in the evening high schools, instead of last year's 900.

Another proposal is that evening high school sessions be under direction of the regular day principals who will receive no extra pay beyond their customary salary of $10,000 a year, although they will have paid assistants. Formerly, night principals received $10 a night.

Whereas 23 evening high schools were operated last year, this year's necessity for economy has reduced the number to 21, of which 8 are in Brooklyn, 7 in Manhattan, 3 in the Bronx, 2 in Queens and 1 in Richmond.

Mobile Anti-Nazi Station

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 13 (AP)—Refugees entering Switzerland from Germany brought stamps sold secretly both inside and outside of Germany for support of an almost mythical mobile anti-Nazi shortwave radio station.

Whether the station, supposed to be called "German Freedom," exists or not remains debatable. Some stamp buyers said they frequently had heard it operating, changing its wave length from time to time around 29.8 meters. Other buyers said "maybe it's just a racket" but bought just the same.

New War Boom Is Given 'OK' Evidently by the New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Indications are multiplying that the Administration is not going to step in the way of the incipient war boom.

For better or worse, the New Deal seems to have looked upon the sudden upsurge of prices and profits, and found it good. So long as private profits are reasonable, it is not going to stand in their way, officials indicate. Apparently, the Administration is going to be lenient in defining that word "reasonable."

No new controls are apparently intended for the time being. The momentous character of this decision may not become apparent for months, perhaps years. But already such a spokesman as Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, is warning in public statements, that the United States should prepare itself for the post-war shock and the parallel readjustment period that may follow the present skyrocketing of orders, stock values, prices and employment. However, Mr. Berle's words, delivered yesterday before the New York Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, have found no specific echo from other New Dealers, and particularly the President.

At his press conference Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt was asked how he felt about profiteering and the sudden increase in prices.

It all depends, he answered, on whether one means retail or wholesale prices. He defended the rise in wholesale cotton prices for example declaring cotton still too low, and forcing bankruptcy on the farmers except for the subsidies granted by the Government. Wheat prices too, he said, might be higher and still be justified.

On the other hand he said he was watching copper, implying that it was going too high. Copper he said could be produced profitably at 12½ cents a pound. Just what he proposed to do if copper prices go further was not stated. But the conclusion here is that Mr. Roosevelt would direct attention to further boosts and marshal public opinion against profiteering.

Asked specifically what he thought about proposed steel increases, he said they were not being followed particularly.

Food Shortage in New York Is Halted by Normal Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Sugar and other commodities, including beans, lard and flour, were again plentiful on New York grocery shelves today as housewives stopped their run on staple goods as a result of reassurances by federal, state and city officials of adequate food supplies.

President Roosevelt's suspension of sugar quotas insured that New York City and the entire country would have ample quantities of sugar for all uses, and Max Mencher, Secretary of the Department of Markets here, said he believed the price of sugar retailed to the consumer would drop quickly following quota suspensions.

The Department of Markets revealed that a survey of retailers had disclosed prices of food generally were unchanged. Imported foodstuffs, however, have shown marked gains, it added.

L. E. Woodcock, Manager of the Eastern Co-operative Wholesale, Inc., declared today that all the price increases were not profiteering, adding that advanced sugar prices were necessary in some instances to restore legitimate operating margins.

Spokesmen for grocery chains and independent shopkeepers held that food prices would stabilize within a few days at quotations slightly higher than those preceding the run on staples caused by the outbreak of war in Europe.

Meanwhile, in Trenton, the New Jersey State House Commission, granted Frederick G. Brodesser, State Purchase Commissioner, emergency powers to buy supplies for state institutions during the next 30 days without advertising for bids in an effort to avoid payment of "wartime prices" for food, clothing and other supplies.

Firing Guns for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Taking up the challenge that "democracy does not work," and that it is "a futile neutral thing with no speed," the Illinois League of Women Voters is setting out to broaden and intensify the League's grass roots work in citizenship.

Opening gun in the Illinois campaign will be fired at Chicago this fall. Similar meetings will be held in Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Ind.; Pittsburgh, and other cities to teach practical citizenship to more people. The League is appealing to both men and women for funds with the slogan "more members, more money, and more democracy."

One of the first items on the agenda in this State is to teach Illinois women how to be jurors. And a special study of political parties is planned to prepare members for the next Presidential election, Mrs. George G. Bogert, President, said.

Outbreak of the European war aroused many League members to aid in the campaign for they feel that democratic form of Government is being challenged and derided, and that the American system must be preserved.

Democracy must no longer be taken for granted, declares a little pamphlet, "The A B C of the U. S. A.," prepared by the National League of Women Voters, to be used in the study work in Illinois.

"The League has no formula for a quick civic salvation," declared Mrs. Walter T. Fisher, national treasurer and Chairman in Illinois. "Our whole program is aimed toward having an increasing number of Americans get accurate facts on current problems, make up their own minds concerning them, and take part in their solution through the processes of Government."

Doyle Appears In Bridges Case

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Stanley M. Doyle, long-sought witness in the Harry Bridges deportation case, motored into San Francisco Sept. 12 from Minnesota, demanded a public hearing for his testimony, and surrendered to police on an old warrant for battery. He was released on bail.

Mr. Doyle came here to testify as an adverse defense witness. Active for three years in marshaling evidence intended to show Mr. Bridges was a deportable alien Communist, he was sought for several weeks on Labor Department subpoena and Federal District Court orders.

Today he characterized some of the evidence concerning him as "downright falsification."

The battery warrant on which Doyle surrendered was one sworn in April, 1938, by Ernest Besig, director of the American Civil Liberties Union here. It accused Doyle of roughing Besig and seizing a camera with which Besig was about to photograph him. Doyle deposited $25 bail at the hall of justice, and said he had paid Besig $2.32 for film he destroyed. The incident occurred at a picketing demonstration before the German consulate.

Literature and Art Feel Effect of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif. — World events have given the Huntington Library and Art Gallery their busiest season on record. Since July 1 the "standing-room-only" sign has been figuratively hung out, with the free accommodations provided only upon advance arrangements.

The European crisis has diverted numerous American scholars from England to California this summer, and the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco has brought an unprecedented throng to the galleries here.

Librarian Leslie E. Bliss reports that some scholars have postponed work at the British Museum or the Bodleian Library at Oxford until the war subsides and meanwhile have turned to the Huntington Library, which he declares is "second only to these in material for research in English literature and history."

Germans in Sealed Train Leave Dublin for Home

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP)—Fifty members of Dublin's German colony left for Germany under arrangements to cross England in a sealed train with a military guard.

The German Minister, some of his Legation and other Germans saw the party off. One person on the pier gave the Nazi salute.

Markilo Markers

Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope. Frames for Art Pencils. Colored edges. Samples and circulars on request

The Dozen System, a Booklet 25c

MARKILO COMPANY
3633 So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill.

SHATTUCK & JONES
1850 Incorporated 1939
154 Atlantic Avenue
BOSTON—MASSACHUSETTS
Wholesale Fish Dealers
Purveyors to Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Schools

Retail ● Clubs AIELLO BROTHERS AB Hotels ● Restaurants

"One of the Largest Supply Houses"

FINE FOODS

Meats - Poultry
Fancy Fruits - Vegetables

"Where Quality Comes First"

Phone Mont. 2-6464
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

QUIET MAY OIL HEATING SYSTEM

FOR INSTALLATION SERVICE FUEL OIL

Phone MO 3-0202

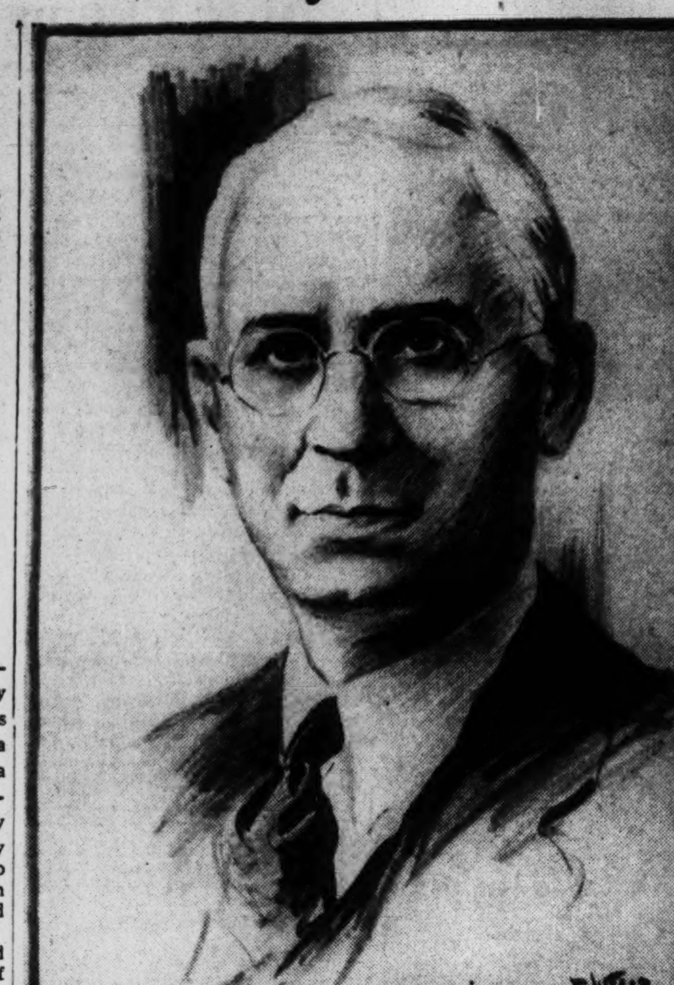
QUIET MAY BLONDEL CORPORATION
85 Walnut Street
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Nebraska's 'Man of the Hour'

Governor Cochran fitted for tasks—State is pioneer in experiments in government.

Seven State Governors, recently visited, have offered interesting observations concerning vital regional and national efforts to readjust, reassure and stabilize economic and industrial activity. It was not sought, in these interviews, to elicit partisan or prejudiced views, but rather to gain a comprehensive picture of present-day American sentiment. The seven Governors, some of them in the midst of their first term in office, are courageous, hopeful and resourceful. They champion and defend the American theory of popular government. The following is the fourth of seven articles.

By Frank L. Perrin
Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor



By a Staff Artist

Roy L. Cochran
Governor of Nebraska

Robert LeRoy Cochran, Governor of Nebraska, modestly acknowledges, in addition to his official designation, that he is a Democrat, an Episcopalian, and a Mason. Perhaps these three last-named affiliations, neither singly nor collectively, would qualify their principal and possessor to administer the high office which he has held and acceptably filled since January, 1935.

The visitor, courteously greeted under the imposing dome of Nebraska's State House, soon realizes the personal qualities which have equipped, and which sustain the Chief Executive in the discharge of difficult and exacting duties. There is sturdiness there, a high sense of responsibility, not to any political party or clique, but to the people who have reposed trust and confidence in him, and the ability, I am convinced, to deal intelligently and competently with perplexing problems.

With few exceptions, if any, it is found that in every State of those visited during the present and a previous quite recent survey, when emergencies have arisen in seeking the solution of economic perplexities that have seemed to hinder economic progress, every locality has been able to produce the man of the hour. Analyzing Nebraska's particular problem, the conviction is that Governor Cochran, because of liberal and entirely generous political views, and because of his training and experience in the practical affairs of life, is admirably qualified to do for his State what few others would, at the moment, be able to accomplish.

Experiment in Legislation

Two years ago, following the final adjournment of the first session of the newly established and absolutely novel unicameral Legislature, the feeling in Nebraska, and elsewhere, was that the experiment was a failure. The necessary machinery designed to expedite procedure and discourage impinging influences just didn't seem to function properly. Many of the people were convinced, or had been persuaded to believe, that they were not being adequately represented, and that they had no direct way of reaching, influencing, and perhaps coercing, those somewhat more widely chosen to speak for them.

In Nebraska, under the novel unilateral legislative plan, fewer than 50 popularly chosen Representatives, or Senators as they choose to be known, do the work which in other States requires the services of two branches of the Legislature, the combined membership of which is, variously, from 150 to 300 or 400.

Perhaps Governor Cochran would not testify that it is a simpler or easier task to advise and direct his smaller school of lawmakers than it would be, by appealing to or coercing a larger number comprising a political majority group, to achieve some desired end or meet an urgent public need. But from the results obtained it is judged that a rule of reason has controlled and governed the deliberations of the session recently ended.

With its home affairs quite well in hand, and with the realization that a reasonably free and fair expression of popular thought and preference can be insured by nonpartisan, if not actual nonpolitical methods, the people of Nebraska, both Democrats and Republicans, are giving serious thought to their representation in Congress, both in the Senate and House. They seem to be inclined to doubt the wisdom of continuing an unquestioned loyalty to any party, state or national, which cannot produce and deliver to them the benefits which might be assured otherwise.

Party Lines Shaken

Next year, during the national campaign, we may observe an interesting experiment in Nebraska which will test the fidelity of the people to this commendable idea. Edward Raymond Burke, Nebraska's junior United States Senator, whose term of office will expire in 1941, seems to have come definitely under the disfavor of the New Deal High Command in Washington.

It is assumed in Lincoln, the State Capital, by both Democrats and Republicans, that Senator Burke will come under the "purge" if he seeks re-nomination and re-election. He has not played house with Senator George W. Norris, designated Progressive, politically, and sometimes Republican, though a champion and consistent supporter of many of the New Deal policies. There is a strong sentiment among both Repubicans and Democrats which threatens defiance to those who would seek to penalize Senator Burke for his independence. Former Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie, twice Chief Executive of the State and for many years publisher of the influential Nebraska Farmer, intimates that many Republicans will vote in the primary elections next year for Senator Burke, and that they will support him in November unless the candidate chosen by their own party is in every way preferable.

Common Rights Defended

Into this somewhat confused political field there may ride, perhaps, Governor Cochran himself. Actually, if he is elected, and if his loyalty to the New Deal should by chance be tested, it is probable, judging him impartially, that he would prove no more amenable to the whip of the party now in power than the present problem-child whose demotion is sought.

No general appraisal of persons or methods can indicate or make conclusive the answer to even a simple hypothetical question. But one once of the West but now long of the East, who seeks the answer without conscious prejudice, comes unavoidably to the conclusion that in the practical conduct of political affairs and in the effort to solve common or community problems, our neighbors in the West and Middle West have made actual and really helpful progress. The recipe, I am convinced, is simple and easy to follow. In self-defense and sometimes against combined and powerful opposition, they have been compelled, in consideration of the common welfare, to lay aside partisan and political prejudices and to unite in defense of a common right.

Governor Cochran exemplifies, conspicuously and practically, this larger and, it must be confessed, somewhat novel and until recently unique idea in American politics. What the western people are proving can be accomplished regionally and occasionally, can be realized more generally, and some day nationally.

La Guardia Issues Appeal For Neutrality of Speech

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York has urged Americans to avoid saying or doing anything about the war in Europe that "might embarrass our Government."

Mr. La Guardia, whose outspoken criticism of the Hitler regime in Germany once brought protests from that Nation, addressed the forty-first National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans on Sept. 11.

Radio-Guided Model Plane Thrills Crowd at Boys' Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—From far flung spots in the Nation, boy builders of model airplanes, some alone, some with their dads, flocked to the Akron Airport to compete for prizes offered the budding aviators in the Junior Aviation Meet. Many of them brought camping equipment along and pitched their tents in a roadside grove above the airport.

From West Virginia more than 30 boys travelled up by station wagon in charge of Carl Hopkins, State director of Junior Aeronautics. A truckload of Negro lads from the Playhouse Settlement in Cleveland were among the contestants. Ontario, Canada, sent several champs, and large contingents of boys came from Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

The three-day contests included all types of stick, original design, fuselage, and gas model events. Within the vast confines of the Zeppelin Dock, indoor races were held, as boys vied to make world's records on tiny ships with rainbow-colored microfilm wings.

While the whirr of stick models and the staccato roar of scores of tiny single cylindered gas models kept the airport alive with activity, another forward-looking event took the spotlight, when a sleek orange colored model controlled by radio soared aloft in a novel performance. The ship, built by Walter and Bill Good of Kalamazoo, Mich., power-dived and soared in graceful circles, as if on the end of an invisible directing rein.

One lone girl, Mrs. Nola Bodle of Akron, wife of Richard Bodle, a long-time model champion, took third place in the senior division of the fuselage contests.

Hosteler Arkin Speaks Up After West-East Hostel Jaunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If you want to know anything about the merits of the American Youth Hostel movement, you might ask Miss Ruth Orkin.

Miss Orkin is seventeen years old, comes from Los Angeles, and that's no figure of speech. "Comes from Los Angeles" is right, because she thinks the way to integrate oneself with life today is to move around, not stay in one place, so she's practically always "coming from Los Angeles" somewhere or other.

On this trip she left Los Angeles about June 1, by bicycle. About 25 per cent of "hostelers" are hikers, but Miss Orkin says give her a bicycle any time. She has been to San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston on this trip, and is more convinced than ever that "if everybody belonged to the hostels, and all the kids went to each other's countries and rode and hiked around together, they just couldn't ever get to fight each other."

It seems that when you become a "hosteler" you are very apt to develop special interests. Miss Orkin's is bridges. You might almost say she collects bridges, because she'll go anywhere, practically any time, to see a bridge she hasn't seen before. Sometimes she goes back for a second look. No reason. She just likes bridges.

She carries a nice supply of A. Y. H. leaflets in her knapsack and is forever interesting newcomers. Of course what is now the American Youth Hostel movement has its roots in a similar organization in Europe. But, although the division in the United States is considered still in its infancy, it has 12,000 members. Dr. Mary E. Woolley, retiring president of Mt. Holyoke, is its president, and the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are honorary presidents.

A lot of people, Miss Orkin says, have the idea that you have to be a sprout—meaning boy or girl—to join. Nothing of the kind. Adults can join too.

The cardinal principle of hosteling is that you must get around under your own power—cycling, or hiking and NEVER hitch-hiking. For parents who don't know whether their children are old enough yet or wise enough to be gallivanting around seeing the sights by themselves, hostel tours can be arranged, with guides. About 1,000 young people have gone hosteling in Europe this summer, many of them on their own, others on chaperoned tours. In 1934 there was one hostel and 150 holders of A. Y. H. passes; now there are 184 hostels, and last year there were 11,379 passholders.

The membership fee is $2, and fixed charges of lodging of 25 cents a night, and modest costs for fuel and cooking materials keep the cost of hosteling at well within $1 a day. The national headquarters is maintained at Northfield, Mass., and the New York Hostel, which is at 32 West 58th Street, is equipped to accommodate a few hostelers, with the machinery to farm out others around the city, so no hosteler needs to hesitate about putting New York City, big as it is, on the itinerary.

Arizona Mines New Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

Erection of a mill at Buckeye, 30 miles west of Phoenix, to grind mica for California factories, has drawn attention to the fact that Arizona's mineral wealth is by no means all in metals. This State is well known as a producer of copper, gold, silver, tungsten, lead, zinc, vanadium, and molybdenum. It is not so famous for its asbestos, sericite, barite, and feldspar, but these products are giving employment to a steadily increasing number of men. Every little while the magic of modern chemistry and industry makes it possible to utilize some product previously neglected for lack of a market.

Sericite is a form of mica widely used in cosmetics, in building materials, and scores of other things. The shiny grains sometimes sprinkled over asbestos shingles are sericite such as is now being dug out of great beds near Buckeye.

High-Grade Asbestos

Arizona supplies little of the low-grade asbestos used in roofing, but it does supply many of the spinning lengths from which theater curtains and other fabrics are woven. The mines are located in inaccessible mountain fastnesses of Gila County, so it pays to take out only the long-fiber grades and the poor quality 'serpentine" must be left until transportation is easier.

Few know that the gaily colored pottery which delights the tourist eye along California highways is made principally of Arizona feldspar. Deposits in the Cerbat Mountains of Mohave County are pronounced inexhaustible. Feldspar is trucked to Kingman, separated from quartz, and shipped to the Pacific Coast.

Resembling feldspar in appearance, but used for very different purposes, is barite. Until recently it was employed chiefly as an ingredient in lothopone and certain white paints. Now it has been found to have the property of forming a "heavy sludge" which holds back oil and gas flow in wells that must be drilled deeper. A dozen deposits in the mountains near Wenden and Vicksburg are being worked, and there are others when these play out. California drillers would be handicapped without Arizona barite.

Gypsum Plentiful

Gypsum is plentiful in several localities, but until this year only one quarry was active. A plant at Douglas has been turning out fine gypsum building plaster, has supplied the Arizona demand and even shipped some outside the State. Now farmers have learned that gypsum is excellent for overcoming alkali in soil. The Douglas mill is turning out large quantities of "agricultural gypsum" and an even larger deposit is being opened near Winkelman.

Farmers also have found that sulphur is a valuable soil conditioner. The State is being combed for commercial deposits of sulphur, and at least one searcher claims he has met with success. If so, sulphur mining may soon be counted as a new industry.

Ernest Douglas

Philadelphia Guards Ships

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP)—Information on the entrance and clearance of all ships of nations at war in Europe will no longer be published here, A. Raymond Raff, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, announced.

Behind the Headlines

Story of World War shows how totalitarian governments hid real news from people.

Radio and awareness of world events make any news 'blackout' more difficult now.

In the late summer of 1920 I met a highly educated, intelligent man who never had heard that the United States took part in the World War. As I broke the "news" to him, he was politely incredulous.

This was the most striking example that has come to my attention of the completeness with which totalitarian governments conceal from their subjects what is going on in war time. It is doubtful whether such complete concealment would be possible today.

The man in question was an Austrian, a former professor in a college and curator in several of the world's great museums. He was a true cosmopolitan. America was by no means unknown to him. He had once been on the staff of the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Prisoner of War

When the World War begun in 1914 he had been living in Russia. As an enemy alien, he was interned and as time went on was shipped with other civilian prisoners of war to a concentration camp in Tashkent, Turkestan, where he lived throughout the war, and for nearly two years after it was over.

Until 1917, he heard only such news of the war as the Czarist Government saw fit to impart. Then came the revolution, and he heard only what the Bolshevik regime wanted him to hear. This was, of course, before the days of radio. But even if there had been a radio, he probably would not have been permitted to have one, nor to listen to one, in his internment on the far-off Central Asian plateau.

As the years of war rolled by, he heard many rumors, but few facts. He and his fellow civilian prisoners were allowed a certain amount of freedom, under supervision. Some of his Austrian friends married Russian women and had children. He busied himself in searching for the finest small Persian carpets in Tashkent. He was an authority in this field and acquired as many of them as he could.

Wide World

"He busied himself in searching for the finest small Persian rugs. . . ."

Back to Germany

After five years had passed, he was told that arrangements had been made by the Russian Government to exchange him and his fellows for Russians who had been prisoners of war in Germany. He packed his priceless rugs in a rough bundle and set out on the long journey through Turkestan and Russia as part of a prisoner convoy that traveled in freight cars, with little to eat.

Arriving at the frontier of Esthonia, he made a shapeless bundle of his rugs, some cooking utensils, and ragged clothing and tried to take it over the border with him. But the frontier guards took everything from him except two small carpets that he had sewed together as a sort of mattress.

He was taken to Narva, placed aboard a barge with about 1,000 other prisoners and floated down the river to the roadstead where a ship lay waiting to take him back to Germany. I was aboard that ship, and became acquainted with him shortly after we sailed. He was, I think, the only person aboard besides myself who could speak English.

He told me his story, and I told him some of the things that had been happening for the last six years.

History Up to Date

I made some casual reference to American troops in France and he asked me why they were there. I explained that the United States had joined up with the Allies in 1917.

"But that is extraordinary," he exclaimed. "I have never heard of this. You must tell me all about it."

And for several hours during each of the three days that we steamed southward through the Baltic to Stettin, I told him the story of American participation in the World War.

Such a thing probably could not happen now. There is radio. Even more important, there is an awareness of world events in almost all countries which did not exist then.

But the story is of interest in showing how great an effort has been made and will be made by totalitarian governments to inform their people only such developments as seem favorable to their cause.

In the freer air of the democracies, such efforts will not be lacking, but in general a better basis of public information, as contrasted with public ignorance and misinformation, will be laid.

Rex Miller

Teachers to Follow War

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 13 (AP)—School Superintendent F. M. Haiston has ordered teachers to keep posted on European affairs—because he said text book publishers couldn't keep pace with the changes.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
1864—75 YEARS OF SERVICE—1939
165 Dudley Street, Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15
Deposits received by mail

You'll Enjoy Snapshots More

When you mount them in an album with Engel Art Corners

Also ideal for mounting clippings, postcards, etc. 10c buys 100 of a color. Black, white, gray, gold, sepia, red. At your dealer or send 10c direct for package and samples. Helpful suggestions to Monitor readers on request.
ENGEL ART CORNERS MFG. CO.
Dept. C-9, 4711 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

MY FAVORITE SNAP. SEE HOW BEAUTIFULLY IT ENLARGED!

We're expert at making little pictures into stunning big ones. Come in and see some splendid samples.

We employ trained workmen, use modern equipment, give every order careful, conscientious attention. And the results justify all our care. Ask about our Etchcraft style—an out-of-the-ordinary type of enlargement that makes a delightful gift, especially when framed.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th, 745 Fifth Avenue, 235 West 23rd Street; BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street, Hotel Statler; ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk; BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles Street; PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street, 117 S. 16th Street; PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street; WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.

SAVINGS ACCEPTED BY MAIL

Federal SUPERVISION—Insured Safety in any amount to $5000. INVEST BEFORE THE 10th for EARNINGS TO START AS OF 1st.

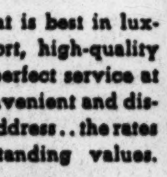
Current Dividend 4%

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
Beverly Hills
9501 SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD

To heighten

The Enjoyment Of Your Visit To New York . . . Stay At

THE BILTMORE



Enjoy all that is best in luxurious comfort, high-quality meals, and perfect service at this most convenient and distinguished address . . the rates reflect outstanding values.

Single Rooms, $4.00 up
Double Rooms, $6.00 up
Suites, $12.00 up

THE BILTMORE ROOF presents HORACE HEIDT and his MUSICAL KNIGHTS

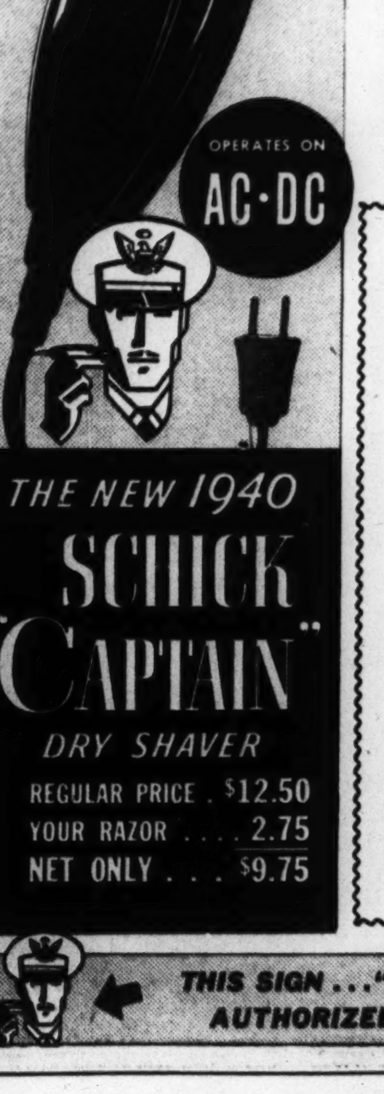
The BILTMORE

David B. Mulligan, President
MADISON AVE. AT 43RD ST., N. Y.
Stairway and elevator connections with Grand Central

TO INTRODUCE YOU TO Better, Quicker Shaves!
WITH THE World's FASTEST Dry Shaver

Schick offers $2.75 for your Old Razor!

NO VIBRATION!



Now—FOR A LIMITED TIME—You Can CASH-IN Your Old "Jalopy"! Any Type, Straight-edge, Safety or Electric!

More than two million men have already *modernized* their shaving with Schick Dry Shavers! Now Schick introduces *the world's fastest dry shaver* — the 1940 Schick "CAPTAIN"—for better, quicker, *less costly* shaves than you've ever had before, from *any* razor! *Try* the "CAPTAIN" for 30 days! If you don't agree—your money back! Accept your nearest Schick dealer's offer *now:* of $2.75 for your old razor—*while this offer lasts!*

For owners of old Schick Dry Shavers . . . $3.75 Allowance

THE MOST ADVANCED MODERN IMPROVEMENTS OF ANY DRY SHAVER

FASTER SHAVES—New hi-speed "frictionless" motor, 50% faster, more powerful than the former Schick "Standard"—operates special "Speed King" shearing head, which permits quicker yet more efficient strokes; slices whiskers at base, with absolutely no "pull," no matter how fast the stroke. Also saves the time of using lather, rub-in, lotions, etc.

CLEANER SHAVES—Exclusive design of "Speed King" Schick shearing head whisks off beard clean and close, without skin irritation. "Wedge" slots, wide at top, "feed" hairs firmly into the scissor-action; so each hair is sliced closely with no possible way to nick or cut skin as it "flows" in and out of protective slots. Clean line at "sideburns" due to straight-edge shearing.

SAFER SHAVES—You cannot nick or cut your skin with a Schick "Speed King" shearing head. So your face is never irritated even on days when you shave twice. Mechanically also, Schick "CAPTAIN" is absolutely safe; passed by Board of Underwriters. Double-insulated; "shock-proof." An ingenious oiling system practically eliminates internal friction; an exclusive feature "coil-cools" the motor, permits no "hot spots."

SAVE $5.00 TO $10.00 A YEAR—on blades, soap, lotions, etc.! Pays for itself inside of 2 years—then you shave FREE! Costs practically nothing to run. No brush—no blades—no lather—no lotions—*nothing* to buy! Just plug in and begin. Built for years of service, the Schick "CAPTAIN" never gets dull, *improves* with use.

SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC., Stamford, Conn. . . . Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., has no connection with the Magazine Repeating Razor Co., which manufactures and sells the Schick Injector Razor.

THIS SIGN . . . "THE CAPTAIN" . . . IDENTIFIES DEALERS AUTHORIZED TO GIVE YOU $2.75 ON THIS OFFER

Profiteers Are Threatened With Criminal Indictments

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13 (AP)—Thurman W. Arnold, official "trust-buster" for the United States Government, served notice today that his office would make generous use of the criminal indictment to break up wartime "profiteering."

He served this warning during a speech before the National Petroleum Association, which comprises most of the country's oil men.

Mr. Arnold said his office was being "flooded" with letters complaining about current "profiteering." He said his office would take swift action to "deter reckless offenders from getting started and compelling orderly business men to follow in self-protection."

'I regret," he said, "that my instrument of prevention happens to be the criminal indictment. I hope that legislation will be passed which will put the differences between the oil industry and the Antitrust Division on the civil side of the docket by providing adequate civil penalties. Until that happens, I will be forced to continue using the criminal indictment.

Must Guard All Industry

"If we are to preserve our political democracy we must not let economic democracy slip out from under us. If we are to preserve peace we must give peactime industry an equal chance to compete with expanding war industry in the troubled times ahead."

He said there was no justification for present "high prices" on the basis of supply and demand, and that "this is the kind of situation which demands immediate action, not long-time reform."

"Public hysteria started this movement toward higher prices," he said, "but organizations continued it and took advantage of it. I expect this condition is only temporary, but, nevertheless, it has already taken millions of dollars in tribute and embarrassed thousands of small businessmen. It is an advance symptom of what may happen in the future."

He said too many trade associations were mere blinds for price-fixing. And such price-fixing, he observed, is usually "concealed in the language of pure brotherly love and co-operation."

"For example," he said, "an association of restaurant owners met a couple of days ago in a large city to discuss the necessity of raising their prices. We look at such discussions with suspicion."

How to Get Results

Experience has proved, he said, that legal action has positive effect in the restraining price rises.

"To get results," he said, "we must attack simultaneously all the restraints which affect the distribution of a product from the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer.

"For example, simultaneous prosecution of farm organizations, labor organizations, large milk d[illegible]s and r[illegible]al health agencies in Chicago brought about a startling price drop to the consumer of 25 per cent.

"Last week, rubber, an industry not under investigation, rose 36 per cent in price.

"But in the fertilizer industry, which is today under investigation from top to bottom, no such price rise occurred, although large quantities of its basic materials have been cut off by war.

"In housing, which today is our most extensive investigation, we are achieving results. Certain labor leaders have abandoned the jurisdictional strike. Also, certain contractors have stopped the use of bid depositories."

On Two Words of Shakespeare Hung a Title

Wide World

Winners Display Trophies in Typewriting Marathon

The United States National Typing Team outwrote the Canadians by the slender margin of two words a minute in transcribing Shakespeare's complete works. The two-weeks non-stop International Typewriting Marathon was held at the Canadian National Exhibition. Left to right are: Antone E. Kreticos, Fort Worth, Texas; Elinore Strong, Columbus, Ohio; Howard Hudson, Memphis, Tenn.; Lucille Perkins, San Francisco, Calif.; Louise Whitefield, Washington, D. C.; Charlotte Nyerges, Cleveland, Ohio; Ruth Van Stone, Evansville, Ind.; Mary E. Gill, Denver, Colo.; Rosalie R. Weber, Birmingham, Ala.; Bessie J. Denton, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lee M. Fairbrother, San Diego, Calif., captain; and Raymond L. Bennett, Houston, Texas.

Canadian Parliament Closes After Passing War Measures

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (CP)—The special session of the Canadian Parliament which met Sept. 7 to approve Canada's declaration of war on Germany was formally prorogued today by Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General.

End of the session came soon after the Senate had given approval to the last of the Government's war measures.

The House, moving at a pace reminiscent of 1914, passed the last of the measures last night.

The program will increase income taxes 20 per cent. Present exemptions and graduations of personal income taxes remain unchanged.

All businesses will pay taxes ranging from 10 to 60 per cent of profits in excess of 5 per cent of capital, or an alternative tax of 50 per cent on all profits in excess of the average for the past four years.

Domestic and imported spirits will be taxed an additional $3 a gallon. The excise tax on wine will be doubled and the tax on imported beers increased by 9 cents a gallon.

Excise duties on cigarettes will be increased by $1 a thousand, and on tobacco by 5 cents a pound.

In addition to these measures, the House passed a bill providing for a Department of Munitions and Supplies with sweeping powers to mobilize industry for Government service.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced that until it is deemed necessary to set up the department, all war purchases will be handled by a War Supply Board.

Parliament previously had approved a $100,000,000 war supply and borrowing measure.

Objection of Conservative Leader Arthur Meighen to the "rush" to complete the special war session delayed Senate approval of the program last night.

Declaring bills "come over here at the rate of one a minute," Mr. Meighen urged the Senate to take time to study the measures.

Consuls to Leave Canada

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (CP)—German Consul General Erich Windels and his wife were disclosed today to have been issued special passes to eanble them to leave Canada.

It was understood they planned to go to the United States.

Passes also are being issued to German consuls in various Canadian cities.

Congress Meets Sept. 21

(Continued from Page 1)

mont, and Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, are sympathetic to repeal of the arms embargo, and possibly the Senate Minority Leader Charles L. McNary, will be found in the same grouping.

The President is anxious to have Congress stick to the single task of repealing the arms embargo, and then adjourn. Isolationists want it to remain in session, keeping a vigilant eye on the President's policy and checking him from time to time.

While most observers feel it most likely that the embargo will be repealed, nobody expects a walk-over. Much turns on the nature of the debate. If it is bitter and recriminatory, and a sense of real and fundamental and close division in American public opinion is given, observers believe that the President's policies toward Europe will have suffered severely. If, on the other hand, he secures repeal of the embargo by substantial majorities, it is felt that his hand will be greatly strengthened for even more crucial decisions ahead.

Defender of Neutrality

Since the outbreak of fighting on Sept 1, President Roosevelt has been trying to consolidate his position not as a friend of the democracies—the pre-war position—put as a vigorous and vigilant defender of neutrality. He has appealed for national unity and seeks repeal of the arms embargo not for the outward purpose at least of aiding the Allies, but to establish "true neutrality" under which the United States by domestic statute does not interfere with the conditions of the war.

As he called the special session, the President sent telegrams to congressional leaders of both parties asking them to attend an informal conference with him on the day before the session opens.

Text of Proclamation

The President's proclamation calling the session follows:

Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the twenty-first day of September, 1939, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol, in the City of Washington on Thursday the twenty-first day of September, 1939, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the United States.

Outlining Borders Of Neutral Nations Is Swiss Proposal

BERNE, Switzerland (AP) — A suggestion that neutral countries mark their borders so war pilots may see them plainly day and night was advanced Sept. 13 in the authoritative newspaper De Bund.

An article in Der Bund proposed that white markers 30 feet square be placed one kilometer (5/8 of a mile) apart along neutral frontiers; that they be floodlighted at night, and that radio beacons be installed to flash signals which belligerent bombers could recognize easily. It suggested that Switzerland present the plan to a meeting of the seven neutral Oslo Powers.

In the World War several Swiss towns near the French-German frontier were bombed by mistake with serious damage. Thus far in the European war, bombs from a straying British bomber have fallen on a Danish town, and a Belgian pursuit plane has been brought down in a battle with two British bombers which apparently unknowingly trespassed on Belgian territory.

Head of U. S. Shipping Firm Protests Seizure by British

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Victor J. Sudman, President of the Black Diamond Line, said today he had protested to the United States State Department against the alleged British seizure of the cargo ship Black Osprey.

Mr. Sudman said the American vessel was stopped Sept. 5 while bound for Belgium and Holland, and was being held at Weymouth, England.

He said another of his ships, the Black Eagle, also had been taken to an English port for examination. He declared that the two vessels had "no cargo for Germany whatever."

The State Department already was investigating a report that the American freighter Wacosta of the Waterman Line was stopped off the Irish coast by a German submarine last Saturday, detained three hours and searched.

Another Waterman ship, the Warrior, carrying a cargo of resin to Hamburg, Germany, reported her cargo had been seized when she put in at a British port.

The British Government has proclaimed a system of contraband control permitting her to halt and search ships bound for Germany or a neutral country from which goods might be forwarded to Germany.

The British Admiralty has prohibited vessels from anchoring at Malta, British Mediterranean base about 60 miles south of Italian Sicily.

Stoppage of American shipments of contraband articles to Britain by Germany as promised by dispatches from Berlin are not expected to cause trouble with Washington.

The reason given by responsible persons is that the announcement from Berlin says Germany will use the same contraband list as Britain, and the British list is, almost word for word, the same list the United States announced after it entered the World War in 1917.

Moreover, international law permits a warship including a submarine to stop a merchantman if it is carrying contraband to a belligerent and to take off the contraband.

A dispatch from Berlin—echoed by a warning given by the captain of the German submarine which stopped the American marchantman Wacosta Saturday — stated that German submarines would sink American ships if they did not stop on being signalled to do so.

But this, too, is permitted by international law. A neutral merchantman is required to stop on being signalled by a warship. If she tries to escape, the warship may fire upon her. If she then stops, the warship must cease firing. If she continues flight the warship may continue firing, and if the shells sink the merchant ship the warship is not legally responsible.

Just an Old War Custom

Officials in Washington found nothing unusual in the stopping of the Wacosta by the German submarine. The underwater craft examined the ship's papers and searched her cargo for three hours and then permitted her to proceed on her way from Glasgow to New York.

The United States acknowledges the right of a belligerent warship to stop an American vessel anywhere, by giving the recognized signal, which is generally the firing of a blank charge.

Before summoning a merchantman to lie to, a warship must hoist her own national flag, then fire the blank charge. When the merchantman is brought to, the warship sends a boat with an officer to conduct the visit and search. The small boat may carry arms but the boat's crew must not have any on their person.

The officer—there may be two of them, wearing side arms—may be accompanied on board the merchantman by not more than two unarmed men.

Examines Ship's Papers

The officer first examines the ship's papers, to ascertain her nationality, ports of departure and destination, the character of her cargo and other essential facts. If the papers furnish conclusive evidence of the ship's innocence, she is released. I they furnish probable cause for capture she may be seized.

Only under extreme circumstances may an American ship be sunk. If she is carrying arms to a belligerent—which, at any rate, would be a violation of the Neutrality Act and would prevent her from claiming American diplomatic protection—she could be sent to the bottom. Under certain other grave circumstances this is permitted, as when the warship finds she carries contraband and is not able to send her into port as a prize. But in cases of sinking—except when the ship is trying to escape—definite measures must be taken for the safety of the crew and passengers.

Greek Ship Hits Mine

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Greek steamer Katingo Hadjipatera, 3,661 tons, reported today she had struck a mine off Falsterbo, Sweden, and was proceeding to Copenhagen escorted by a Swedish minesweeper. The report made no mention of casualties.

Shipping Firm Continues

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—A. Z. Gardiner, President of the Booth American Shipping Corporation, operators of the Booth Line cargo service between Brazilian ports and New York and Philadelphia, said today the firm had not suspended service.

"The Booth American Shipping Corporation, a British firm, has arranged for vessels to maintain its regular fortnightly service to its usual Brazilian ports of call through November. Thereafter the officials of the corporation have every reason to believe that its schedules will be maintained on the same basis as heretofore," Mr. Gardiner asserted.

Mr. Gardiner said his firm was not alarmed by war conditions, but sailing dates and names of ships used would be kept as secret as possible.

Line Hopes to Resume

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The British-owned Furness, Withy, and Company announced today it hopes to resume its passenger service to South American ports sometime next month.

The company operates four passenger ships between New York and South America for the Prince Line of England. Service was "temporarily suspended" last week.

E. P. Rees, general manager of the Furness office here, said if service was restored it would be on a partial basis as one of the ships had been ordered to return to England.

More U. S. Cargo Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission has called for bids by Sept. 20 for the construction of 13 more cargo vessels.

This followed an earlier invitation for bids for the construction of 20 cargo ships of the C-2 design.

The Commission already has awarded contracts for 93 vessels of various types.

Three of the ships for which bids were asked today will be acquired by the Seas Shipping Company, four by the American Export Lines, and the remaining six are for the Commission's own account.

Mrs. Kennedy Sails to U. S.

LONDON (AP)—Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, wife of the United States Ambassador, and three of their children are among more than 1,700 Americans who found places aboard the United States liner Washington, it was learned Sept. 13.

(In New York, the Washington was reported due Monday, Sept. 18. The liner called at England after sailing from Le Havre Monday.)

Kathleen Kennedy, who is 19, Eunice, 17, and Robert, 13, accompanied their mother. The two eldest children, Joseph, Jr., 23, and John, 21, are assisting their father at the Embassy. Four other children are also still in England

Evidence Indicates $2,000,000 Spent Yearly by Communists

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Examination of 43 bank accounts held by the Communist Party, its affiliates, or subsidiaries, in the past five years by accountants of the Dies Committee showed a total of $10,164,730 deposited in that time, or an average of $2,000,000 a year. The inference left by the Dies Committee, and partially supported by evidence of two witnesses, was that $2,000,000 a year had been spent by the Party on its organization, political campaigns or propaganda.

This led Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee to comment:

"That's more money than the Republicans and Democrats together have to spend annually."

However, the evidence of such large total expenditures rested on a somewhat inconclusive foundation for the total of all deposits passing through the many banks might have included duplicating items.

Robert William Weiner, Financial Secretary of the Party since 1933, and William E. Browder, Party Executive Secretary and brother of Earl Browder, yesterday asserted that funds flowing into the Treasury were only in the neighborhood of $200,000 to $250,000 annually.

Any Amount Possible

National headquarters operates on an annual budget of $200,000. However, witnesses showed such loose financial control as to make almost any expenditure over that sum physically possible. To support the larger estimate, Committee members pointed out that Mr. Browder testified that while he was Financial Secretary of the New York State Party organization collections averaged $20 a year apiece from each of New York's 27,000 members. If all the 100,000 regularly enrolled Communists whom Mr. Browder says the party now has, made such contributions, the larger total would be reached. The Dies Committee intends to cover this point further but like many matters discussed before it, the question for the moment is left in doubt. Highlights of the evidence were:

1. Revelations of vague financial arrangements which make it difficult to trace Communist expenditures. From 1933 to 1937 banks were not used at all, owing to fears of their safety, it was testified. Unsecured loans, and the habit of giving sweeping financial authority to high officials using money in personal funds, completed the obstacles in tracing the party's actual expenditures.

Party Organ Has Deficit

2. The Party pays the annual deficit of $85,000 of the newspaper Daily Worker; has unsupported loans to the New Masses (N. Y.), the Midwest Record (Chicago), People's World (West Coast), and other organs.

3. Though the Party ostensibly quit as dues-paying member of the League for Peace and Democracy in 1937, its direct contributions to the League of $2,000 to $3,000 annually approximate what was formerly paid as dues and affiliation fees. Thus the charge that the League is Communist-tainted still stands.

4. Mr. Browder and Mr. Weiner had party accounts under their own names at several banks. The manufacturers' trust it was testified, would not receive an account from the Communist Party, and insisted that it be carried by Browder personally.

5. Mr. Browder apparently satisfied the committee that although he reported a personal income for tax purposes of $4,000 in 1937 and 1938, while banking nearly $1,000,000 in his own name, he had been authorized to act as party agent for party funds in this fashion.

6. Also $15,000 payments made to one "Larry Taylor" in a few weeks on the Communist account, appeared to be explained as going to an office boy, sent to the bank for office cash.

Wage-Hour Convictions

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Fines totaling $7,500 were assessed in Federal Court here Sept. 11 against Fownes Brothers & Company, glove manufacturers, and three employees after the employees pleaded guilty and the employers nolo contendere to five of 19 counts in northern New York's first indictments for violations of the wage-hour law.

Jews Fight More Than War

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13 (AP) — To more than 3,000,000 Jews in Poland war has come as a new fear that goes beyond the danger of loss of homes and property and the normal risks of war.

They flee not only the German Army but the anti-Semitic policies they believe will come with any German occupation. Today they were crowding into the entire area of southeastern Poland—but their way was difficult if not impossible.

The Rumanian border was blocked to them and the Soviet frontiers also apparently were closed.

The German drive has struck into areas which long were regarded as the stronghold of eastern European Jewry — villages and schools where customs have not changed for centuries. Among the buildings abandoned were schools for rabbis where life and instruction had no modern note.

Among the Jews who fled such cities as Krakow and Katowice were thousands who escaped from Germany during the last year. Homeless to begin with, the new flight was only a continuation.

Meanwhile, Jews were fighting in Polish uniforms in an effort to stem the German drive. Thousands of Jews were among the reserve officers called up.

Everywhere the Polish Jews, constituting Poland's second largest minority, were directly involved in the war.

Port Restrictions Laid

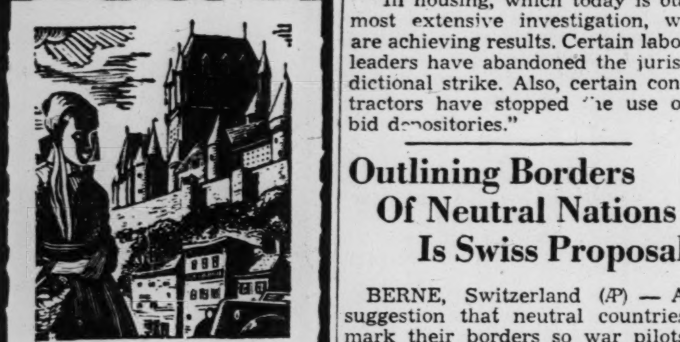
NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Only persons on legitimate business will be allowed on the wharves and other property of the Port of New Orleans during the European war.

The dock board, a State body which adopted the regulation Sept. 11, also decided no skiff, motorboat or similar craft would be permitted within 200 feet of the docks or of ships moored to the docks.

Merchant Marine Speeded

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission, taking cognizance of a possible shortage in ocean-going tonnage because of the European war, moved Sept. 11 to speed up its program to expand the nation's merchant marine.

It announced bids for 20 additional cargo ships of 13,900 tons displacement each—or a total tonnage in excess of a quarter of a million—would be opened Sept. 19.


Autumn
...in
Old Québec
An old-world symphony scored in Fall's harmonies! Come for golf...for historical ramblings through old Québec...for the baronial comfort of the Frontenac. Moderate rates.
Chateau Frontenac
In Old QUÉBEC...Easiest Trip Abroad.

Get Some Today from Your NaborHOOD Dealer

British Censorship Under Fire; Europe Tightens Curbs on News

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Acting Labor Leader Arthur Greenwood demanded in the House of Commons today that the British public and the world at large be told more fully about the progress of the war.

In vigorous criticism of news and censorship methods which he said had resulted in "mess and muddle," Mr. Greenwood declared, "This is creating a situation which is undermining the confidence of the people in the Government.

"The truth is that there is no real effective co-ordination between the fighting services and the Ministry of Information."

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in advance of the debate, said, "I feel that in these early days I am entitled to ask the House and the country for patience and toleration while we are endeavoring to correct what has gone wrong and to build up a satisfactory and efficient service."

The Ministry, he said, has "the most difficult type of work that can be assigned to a Government department. Such a Ministry must continually seek to steer between giving information which might help the enemy to defeat and destroy our own troops and withholding information with the risk of creating an impression that terrible things may be happening of which the public has no knowledge."

Mr. Greenwood declared that "all this absurdity of Monday night" when the Ministry of Information released, then withdrew, and then again released news about British troops in France "was really due to one person, the Secretary of State for War (Leslie Hore-Belisha). I say he has no right to override the Minister of Information."

Speaking of the lack of news after an air raid warning last week, Mr. Greenwood said he had heard stories about air raids over various cities "as though half Britain had been bombed that day; yet no German bomb has been dropped to this moment."

Radio-Phone Service To Europe Resumed

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 13

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced resumption today of radio-telephone service between the United States and Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Lithuania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

Service with Italy was resumed Monday and with the Netherlands, Hungary and Switzerland yesterday.

France eased cable restrictions on certain banking messages. Portugal extended its "no code-no cipher" regulations to messages from its colonies.

Battle of Headlines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 13—Britain's battle of headlines continues to be as important as the battles of the Western front, even though war is now well into its second week. Emphasis in the press and radio here is aimed primarily at heading off the German peace move, which was expected as soon as Poland was crushed.

Britain has made completely clear that there can be no talk of "military appeasement" after Warsaw. Information from Government sources appeared to concentrate on this point. But at the same time there is little so far to relieve the feeling that information has been more prolific on the philosophical phases of the war than it has in disclosing the story of how that war is being prosecuted.

The secrecy observed regarding the movements of British troops particularly the lack of official information at the time when reports were openly published in France and neutral countries is one example which has caused certain dissatisfaction with the newly established Ministry of Information. It should, however, be noted that the transportation of the British Expeditionary Force to France in 1914 was conducted under similar conditions and the public only knew of it after the task was completed.

More Adequate News

The National Union of Journalists feels that the information available has been insufficient. The National Executive Council of the Union, meeting recently in Bristol, adopted a resolution expressing its "grave concern" at the lack of adequate news.

Part of this situation must inevitably be laid to the newness of the Ministry of Information. The tendency with the beginnings of the censorship is inevitably to explore the fullest repressions. The experience of the last war has led the Nations to "clamp down" in the beginning, and to release the strain on news dispatches later, if that becomes possible.

But the Council of the Union of Journalists contends that "it is in the national interest that prompt action should be taken to reorganize the Ministry so as to make it an effective instrument for keeping the country and neutral Nations promptly informed."

Meanwhile Britain has extended extremely stringent restrictions on the movement of printed matter to and from the United Kingdom. For the time being newspapers, books, maps, and photographic material can be brought into the country only by mail. Some exceptions are permitted by the Chief Censor. But an extension of the prohibition is anticipated in the regulation, ffective Sept. 25, which will apply to mailing such matter out of Britain as well as to taking it out. The prohibition of mailing such material from Britain is to apply to 27 countries. But the United States and France are not included.

Cable censorship from Great Britain was yesterday extended to two additional possessions—the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Hong Kong.

War Gossipers Held

BUDAPEST (AP)—Five men convicted of spreading alarming reports were sentenced to concentration camps Sept. 13 and a Hungarian Government announcement said in the future it would proceed severely against "malicious gossipers."

The convicted men were arrested in front of newspaper bulletin boards.

All arrested on a charge of gossiping will have their names published in the press, the Government declared.

Tens of thousands of billboards all over the city read:

"Beware of spies! Whoever spreads alarming reports is a traitor."

Sweden Restricts Radio

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Stringent new Swedish radiocasting regulations, under which foreign ships in Swedish waters are prohibited from sending anything but distress messages, were received yesterday by Mackay Radio.

At the same time Sweden suspended radio-telephone communications with ships by way of costal stations.

By the Associated Press

The censorship among the belligerents in Europe has commenced to tighten.

The powers at war evidently have been taking leaves from the book of experience in the World War when all news was rigorously censored.

Many readers today will recall the difficulties in following the course of events in that conflict; of trying to reconcile conflicting official communiqués; of claims of victory and flat denials; of trying to distinguish between propaganda and actuality.

Even at this late day historians wading through the maze of official documents are far from agreement on primary questions.

Developed Gradually

In the World War the censorship developed gradually. It was the British postal censorship in conjunction with the cable censorship which enabled the naval blockade on Germany to be developed. These departments furnished practically all the evidence given before the prize courts concerning vessels whose cargoes were claimed by the Crown as being destined for an enemy country.

At the start, the British War Office never anticipated that any postal censorship would be necessary, other than examination of correspondence of suspected persons. Only a small force was employed. But as the war dragged on and espionage developed, the censorship force numbered more than 4,000 persons, including experts of all languages; chemists, whose duty it was to detect invisible ink used by the Germans and wizards at unraveling complicated cipher codes.

In England, during the last years of the war, 375,000 letters were examined daily. In 1917, for instance, 180,000,000 postal packets were examined and 356,000 of these were detained as likely to be of value to the enemy. Three hundred cipher letters were detected. Women were found to be particularly adept in this work.

The effectiveness of the British system was such that it was copied by its allies. When America entered the war the system was relied upon to furnish information desired. It is interesting that only one British subject was prosecuted on the charge of high treason—Sir Roger Casement.

Censored on Spot

Messages from authorized war correspondents at the front with Britain's armies were censored on the spot by military censors. There was a double check on this system, too, for in the last analysis, all stories went through the press bureau which exercised a supercensorship. The English press, the War Office, and the admiralty gradually developed a voluntary agreement to withhold from publication information which seemed to be undesirable for national interests. The Government trusted the press and the press—with few exceptions—justified that trust.

Germany had drastic methods of controlling the press. Newspapers and periodicals that offended were suspended. "Preventive arrests" were made. Radical and pacifist editors were thrown in jail. The German postal censorship was conducted with great thoroughness. Writers of letters, whose communications had been held up, frequently were summoned to explain intimations in their correspondence of food shortages, war-weariness or anything else that attracted the watchful eyes of the censors.

Austria-Hungary had severe methods approaching Germany's. The Russian censorship was irregular. Papers in the larger cities were controlled by the censors but in the interior the Germans conducted effective propaganda.

They Met 'Somewhere in France'

Wide World; London News Agency

Members of Supreme Allied War Council

(1) Premier Edouard Daladier of France; (2) Lord Chatfield, British Minister for Co-ordination of Defense; (3) Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain; (4) Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin of France, Allied Commander-in-Chief on land.

Slight Lull in Fighting Reported on Polish Front

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 13—Following the sweeping German advances of last week the Polish front now assumes a more stabilized appearance, with the Poles holding their lines behind several river barriers such as the Bug, and the Narew, covering Warsaw from the north and northwest and the Vistula and San Rivers toward the south.

The Germans failed to capture Warsaw in the first rush of their armies, the big city, as often happens, proving too strong for capture by relatively small mechanized units. There is apparently a relative lull in the hostilities in the Polish theater while the Germans bring up reinforcements and experiment with wide flanking maneuvers which have always been the favorite device of German strategists.

German Strategy

One such maneuver aims at encircling Warsaw from the northeast where the Germans claim, without Polish confirmation, the capture of Malkinia ,a railway station between Warsaw and Bialystok. Another maneuver, which will require more time for realization, is from the south where German troops are in the immediate neighborhood of Przemysl and threaten Lwow, the chief city of eastern Galicia. The movement, besides aiming to turn the left flank of the Polish position along the Vistula and San, pursues the objective of cutting Polish communications with Rumania.

Two favorable factors from the Polish standpoint are signs of coming rain, which is expected to hamper the German mechanized weapons and the fact that the decisive battle apparently is destined to be fought around Warsaw where Polish patriotism and morale will be highest.

Four Vital Questions

The issues in this battle seem likely to depend on the answers to the following four questions:

What fresh forces does Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz still possess?

What is the value of the Vistula, the water of which is now at low ebb, as a defensive barrier?

Can the Poles hold their line along the Bug River which is most important for protecting their right flank agianst the German motorized attacks and which has been crossed by the Germans at one point?

What are the numbers and quality of the forces engaged in the struggle on the secondary but very important, Galician front?

A confused military situation prevails west of Warsaw where several Polish divisions retreating from Poznan are facing east against German units facing west. This is the natural result of the character of the German advance with its powerful mechanized thrusts along several main lines, an advance which leaves much intervening territory unoccupied.

The Western Front

Operations on the western front now apparently center around an enveloping movement against Saarbrücken, the German mining and industrial town located very close to the frontier. Besides clearing the Warndt Forest salient, French troops have been methodically advancing along a 14-mile front east of the Saar River, thereby threatening Saarbrücken from the southeast.

Although French military comment always warns against too great optimism, emphasizing the necessarily slow progress against a strongly fortified defensive line, some well informed military writers believe the Germans may soon find Saarbrücken untenable.

Fighting "Mild"

A notable feature thus far of the war in the western theater is its relatively mild character, apart from the sea, where the Germans are evidently endeavoring to counter the British and French blockade with ruthless submarine warfare. There have been no air raids of civilian centers and gas has not been used. Whether this is part of Field Marshal Hermann Göring's "peace offensive" or whether the German command believes reprisals would make fiercer forms of warfare inadvisable, there is some sense of respite here after the first days, when there was a mass exodus from Paris in expectation of an early air attack. A symptom of the mood of slight relaxation is today's decision permitting moving picture theaters to remain open until 10 p. m. as against the earlier closing hour of 8:30 p. m.

State Upholds Ban On Bund License

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Ruling "there is no room for the swastika and that "licensed premises will not be tolerated as hot-beds in which to incubate hate and inculcate subversion," D. Frederick Burnett, New Jersey's Alcoholic Beverage Control Commissioner, upheld Sept. 13 the Andover Township Committee, which recently denied renewal of a liquor license for the German-American Bund Camp Nordland.

Mr. Burnett, who arrived from England Sept. 12 aboard the British liner, Arandora Star, listed nine activties at the Bund camp, of which, he said, some were contrary to law and all were hostile to public interest.

August Klapprott, Resident General Manager of Camp Nordland, sought renewal of the license which expired last June, but was refused by the township on the ground that he made misstatements in his application and suppressed information concerning the interest of the Bund in the license.

Mr. Klapprott said he operated at the Camp a restaurant leased to him by the Bund and served 5,000 persons on certain days. He appealed the township ruling to Mr. Burnett.

Navy Patrol Planes Arrive in Caribbean

SAN JUAN, Peurto Rico (AP)—A squadron of 12 U. S. Navy patrol planes from Norfolk, Va., arrived here Sept. 12 for duty in the eastern Caribbean.

The planes, commanded by Lieut. Commander B. S. Cooke, anchored off Isla Grande air base. They are the first navy planes to report at the Navy's newest Caribbean base, now under construction.

German Protests to Geneva

BERLIN (AP)—The German Red Cross protested to the international committee at Geneva against what it termed brutality by Poles against German nationals and asked the committee to send a representative to see the evidence.

Germany Faces Resolute Foes in Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 13—The Anglo-French Supreme War Council's first meeting and official confirmation of reports that British troops and airplanes are already co-operating with the French "somewhere in France" has had two extremely significant effects. It has added renewed evidence that the Western Democracies are dfinitely determind to pursue war to final victory. It also indicates that both Allies have learned a lesson from the World War and are determined that no lack of unity in strategy and purpose shall destroy the concentration of their entire resources upon victory.

During the last war the Supreme War Council was only established after three years of fighting in November, 1917, at the Rapallo Conference following the Austro-German invasion of Italy.

Strategy

The present action is the logical development from the British-French General Staff talks the past few months, and following Mr. David Lloyd George's words of 1917 it indicates the Allies have passed "from rhetoric into reality, from speech into strategy."

Making his first airplane flight since he flew to Munich during the Czechoslovak crisis nearly a year ago, Prime Minister Chamberlain crossed the Channel to attend the Supreme War Council session. He was accompanied by Admiral Lord Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense.

The French representatives at the meeting were Premier Edouard Daladier and Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the Unified French Military Command.

The Ministry of Information announced on the Prime Minister's return:

"The meeting has fully confirmed the firm resolve of Great Britain and France to devote their entire strength and resources to the waging of the conflict which has been forced upon them and to give all possible assistance to their Polish ally, who is resisting with so much gallantry the ruthless invasion of her territory."

In a half-hour audience with King George, Mr. Chamberlain gave an account of his surprise trip to France.

Blow to Reich Beliefs

Presence of British troops in France also helps not only the French but definitely convinces British public opinion that war now is seriously beginning as far as they are concerned. Their presence is also an unambiguous answer to the Germans, should they still believe that British participation in the war would be tardy, paltry, and hesitant.

The action finally dissipates the propaganda which so glibly declared, "The British are ready to sacrifice to the last Frenchman," and which certainly was effective before the declaration of war for a short time among neutrals when Britain's attitude appeared to them to lack the necessary resolution.

If it was so, today's announcement should change all this, for nothing could more clearly show France and England's determination.

It is clear that Germany intended to crush Poland quickly and then offer peace to the Western Powers, counting on the aid of Premier Benito Mussolini and Pope Pius, hoping also to enlist President Roosevelt on the grounds that Poland was a small price to pay for peace instead of a gruesome deadlock on the Western Front with no certain outcome beyond terrible damage to Western civilization.

Presumably the Allied military leaders are either searching for some opening for a telling blow against Germany or are preparing for such a blow. But nothing has happened so far in the West describable as much more than frontier skirmishes.

Meanwhile there is extraordinary courtesy and restraint. For example, Mr. Chamberlain informed the Commons that Germany refrained from bombing anything but military objectives in Poland. After the first bad blunder in the sinking of the Athenia, German submarines have been more careful to safeguard crews on victim ships. Too, Germany has made no serious air attacks either on England or France.

Presumably the Germans have been seeking to preserve the most favorable atmosphere possible for a peace move. However, the blunt announcement that the war was expected to last three years or more, now followed by formation of the Supreme War Council is manifestly the British answer to the theory that the Allies would be open to German peace proposals when Poland was crushed.

There is no doubt, whatever, about the unanimous feeling of the English people that Hitler must be overthrown and Nazism destroyed before there can be peace and quiet in Europe again.

U. S. Hears Germany's Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—In the first official German appeal to American public opinion since the outbreak of war, Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Chargé d'Affaires here, last night radiocast over the Mutual Broadcasting System an appeal to "hear the other side, too."

Said Dr. Thomsen:

"I accept as my own the high-minded words of your President, who, in his memorable address on Sunday, Sept. 3, cautioned the American people not to give credence to all rumors nor readily to believe all insinuations emanating only from one side in this war . . . you will understand that I, and I hope not I alone, think of the fate of German women and children, too, when the news of air attacks come across the ocean to this so fortunate continent."

Remarking on the outbreak of European war once every generation, the German envoy said:

"Germany, situated in the heart of Europe, time and again has been particularly affected by those struggles. It is this bitter experience which has brought about the determination of the new German leadership to unite all Germans in a solidly forged block and to safeguard the area in which they live and which is their vital space. . . .

"Frequently, the Führer has given solemn assurance that Germany demands nothing of England and France and never would make any demands of them, reiterating his often-made statement that the border between Germany and France is final.

"His recent sixteen-point proposal shows that Germany wanted nothing else but to apply to the eastern frontier the method employed in the final disposition of the Saar Basin which, as the result of an internationally controlled plebiscite, was returned to the German Reich."

King George Works 16 Hours a Day And Dons Uniforms Only

LONDON (AP) — King George VI, working an average of 16 hours a day, has put away his civilian clothes and worn only service uniforms since the war started.

The King and Queen Elizabeth, who cancelled all social engagements at the outset of hostilities, have new date books to record the round of official visits that keep them busy.

While the Queen visits hospitals, air raid precaution organizations, and nursing centers, the King studies the latest reports from the fighting forces. Outside the chiefs of staff he is the best informed man in the Empire on military matters.

He has the only key to the red dispatch case that arrives from Whitehall.

But like all other Londoners, the King and Queen obeyed the A. R. P. wardens and took to shelter during London's air raid warnings.

Get your

SCHOOL CLOTHES

in a man's store!

The modern

ROGERS PEET

Style Headquarters for the younger man

$19.75

Others to $24.50. Sizes 12 to 17.

"Why shouldn't I smile! My clothes are the same smart styles my brother wears at Princeton. We both get them at Rogers Peet. Only difference is mine are prep size—at a prep price!"

Authentic University-styled

JUNIOR PREP SUITS

Rogers Peet Junior Prep Suits are authenticated by the identical Rogers Peet university fashions featured exclusively by the famous Douglas MacDaid shops in the style-setting centers of Princeton and New Haven.

Single and double-breasted models, all made with pleated trousers. Browns. Tans. Grays. Blue-grays. Sizes 12 to 17. $19.75 to $24.50.

Rogers Peet Company

In New York: FIFTH AVENUE at 41st STREET | 13th STREET at BROADWAY | WARREN STREET at BROADWAY | LIBERTY STREET at BROADWAY

In Boston: TREMONT STREET at BROMFIELD ST.

Germans Threaten to Bomb Open Towns as Reprisals

The following review of the military situation on the Polish and Western fronts is compiled from Associated Press reports and other sources.

While the French troops now aided by the British, continued their diversion against the German west front driving forward as far as the suburbs of the industrial center of Saarbrücken, the Germans in the East continued hammering at the Polish defenses around Warsaw. The fate of the 50,000 or so Poles almost trapped in the loop west of Warsaw was still uncertain.

At the same time the German Supreme Command, availing itself of charges of Polish sniping, intimated that it would in future bomb open towns and villages or take any retaliatory measures it considered necessary. The announcement stated that the German Army hereafter would retaliate "by every means calculated to break Polish resistance. The excessive considerateness of German artillery and German fliers for open towns, markets or villages is based on a precondition: namely, that these should not be declared or turned into a battle area by the opponent himself.

To Use All Means

"As the Pole, without regard for his own population, declines this principle, the German Army from now on will break resistance in such places with all means at its disposal.

"The German Air Force, in conjunction wih heavy artillery, will apply those military measures which are apt to make clear to such places in the shortest possible time the uselessness of their resistance.

"The responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom for the hard-hit population falls exclusively upon the Polish Government and its incompetent as well as reckless Army leaders."

The Polish broadcasts from Warsaw stated that the German forces facing them had been weakened by the withdrawal of nine divisions for the purpose for strengthening the army at the west front, and that some of the Germans had been forced back six miles. But the withdrawals apparently are to be made good, partially at least, by reinforcements coming from the southeast, and a major assault was expected at Modlin, 20 miles northeast of Warsaw.

Polish Forces Dig In

Polish announcers declared that their armies were preparing for stationary warfare along the line of the Vistula, the Bug and the San Rivers. But in view of the fact that the Germans driving from the northwest have crossed the Bug at one point northeast of Warsaw and also the vital Warsaw-Bialystock Railway, it is considered questionable whether the Poles would be able to hold the line for long.

The Germans were giving out that they planned to drive through Poland to the Russian border, if necessary, to crush the Polish Army.

Berlin further announced that four Polish divisions encircled in the Radom sector, approximately 30 miles south of the capital, were beginning to capitulate.

Further Advances Claimed

The German High Command said the cities of Poznan, Torun (Thorn), Hohensalza, Gniezno and numerous others had been captured in the provinces of Poznan and West Prussia.

This advance was reported to have swept the Poles out of the north on a front running roughly from Gniezno to the north of Wloclawek, Plock and Modlin, fortress cities guarding the approach to Warsaw from the northwest.

Heavy fighting was reported by the Germans from the triangle formed by Kutno, Piatek, and Leczyca, above Lodz and almost directly west of Warsaw.

Far to the south, German troops moving into the Polish Ukraine were said to have taken Sambor on the Dniester River. Advance guards also reached the western edge of Lwow (Lemberg), Ukrainian capital, a communiqué said.

Since the campaign began Sept. 1, no rain of any consequence has fallen in western Poland to impede the swift advance of the highly mechanized German forces.

Dust on some of the highways has been so heavy that auxiliary troops have been kept busy watering the surface to facilitate movement of motorized columns.

Snipers Are Active

Snipers have been one of the German Army's greatest problems, all the way from the German frontier to Warsaw. The snipers have paid dearly, but the practice still is kept up.

They are to the Germans one of the most annoying factors in the present effort to capture Warsaw. The Polish capital's "civilian force"—snipers — shooting from buildings has disturbed the advance guard of Germans trying to gain a foothold in the city.

A wounded courier arriving at the German border tonight told a story of two comrades being shot in Warsaw's streets. He had four bullet wounds but nevertheless he rode a motorcycle from Warsaw with dispatches.

The Germans have left the countryside relatively thinly occupied with troops. Soldiers have been kept moving close to the fast-advancing fronts.

Thousands of "auxiliary troops" have been rushed into the conquered territory nearest the German border to assist in rebuilding bridges and filling in the ruts on dirt roads.

Auxiliary Troops Take Over Area

They commandeered thousands of wagons and teams. They wear dust-colored washable uniforms. Among them are 18-year-old youths of the labor service. These auxiliary troops form the only visible signs of occupation in some areas.

Motors carried the entire German army into the campaign. Railways were useless as the Poles dynamited all bridges and railway switches when retreating.

British in Action

On the western front British troops were reported in French military dispatches this afternoon to have entered action with the French against the Germans for the first time in the 1939 European war.

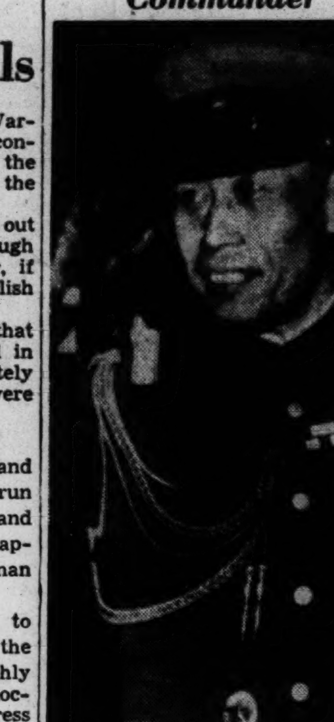
French infantrymen were reported as continuing today the cautious advance into German territory toward the Siegfried line at several points along a 100-mile front between the Rhine and Moselle rivers.

French tanks and armored cars earlier were reported to have reached the outskirts of Saarbrücken, railroad junction and industrial heart of the rich Saar basin, yesterday and to have thrust immediately into the suburbs.

Military observers commented that in the second week of operations the campaign nevertheless still remained in the preliminary phase with a mapor offensive believed foreshadowed by yesterday's first meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council not yet in evidence.

Concentration of armies was reported continuing on a large scale with the landing of the first British expeditionary force said to have been completed.

Commander



Wide World

Lieut. Gen. Juzo Nishio

Newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of all Japanese forces in China.

Geran Planes Drop Men

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13 (AP)—A German device of dropping men by parachute behind the Polish lines is said to be widely used to expedite the army's advance.

Poles reported that several of the Germans, after being captured, revealed they had been assigned to discover the locations of Polish headquarters, airports, war supplies, factories and warehouses, and to cut communication lines ahead of the advancing German columns.

The number captured indicated the Germans were introducing the technique on a wholesale basis far exceeding similar experimental efforts in the World War.

The Warsaw radio broadcast a warning that scores of men were believed to have been dropped with parachutes and instructed townspeople and peasants to keep the closest watch, especially at night.

It asked that every effort be made to capture the men alive and to detain all suspicious characters since, it said, some of those dropped wore Polish uniforms and others were disguised as Polish peasants.

In addition to operating alone, it was reported the parachute jumpers carried instructions to co-operate with the pro-Nazi German minority in Poland. Many of these still are undiscovered, it was said, and are aiding the invaders secretly, as the "Fifth Column" did in Spain.

U. S. Rules Air Of Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP) — Aviation experts said here war in Europe had left the United States lone in air transportation and aircraft sales to Latin America.

Only the Royal Dutch Airlines, they said, continued operating to Latin America from the Netherlands West Indies. They do not compete with the United States Lines.

German and French airlines suspended operation from Africa, over the South Atlantic to Brazil, then south to Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile.

The Postal Director in Argentina announced this week this had forced him to make arrangements with the Pan American Airways to carry mail to New York and from there to Europe, instead of over the more direct European routes.

Italy, which had planned to inaugurate a service over the South Atlantic to Argentina, then up through Brazil, was reported to have suspended the project, at least temporarily.

In aircraft sales, experts said, Britain, Germany, and France were concentrating on their own war needs.

$25 Fine for Reporter Who Kept Source of News

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Sherman Stambaugh, Toledo Times reporter, was fined $25 and costs for contempt of court in his refusal to tell a grand jury the source of information in a news story relating to gambling. The reporter refused on the ground he obtained the information in confidence and that to break the confidence would ruin his career as a newspaperman. He was convicted Sept. 12.

Farms and Neutrality

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Farm Bureau Federation's directors adopted a resolution Sept. 12 urging repeal of the mandatory embargo sections of the Neutrality Act and recommending substitution of provisions for cash and carry trade with all Nations.

Effort to Avoid Another Versailles Yet Based on End of Naziism Forged

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 13—There is not the slightest indication in Field Marshal Hermann Göring's speech, with its hints that Germany is ready for peace after Poland is crushed, its assurances the French Western Frontier will be respected, and its efforts to drive a wedge between England and France, will have any effect in undermining French resolution to prosecute the war. Rejection of any such suggestion by the French press is ananimous.

Le Temps, which usually reflects pretty accurately the Government viewpoint, comments:

"This singular piece of German eloquence with its puerile and vain attempt to disassociate France and England is considered everywhere as a gross tactical error. It is taken for granted that France and England are Allies for peace as for war and that their Entente can only be absolute both as to the objective to be attained and as to the military and diplomatic means to achieve this result."

Many French commentators discuss the idea that Reichsführer Hitler may offer the Western Powers a choice between peace preserving the satus quo in the west while satisfying German demands in the East and a bitter-to-the-end war with all the destruction it means after Warsaw is taken and Poland crushed.

Incredible Idea

However, one can find no articulate comment even hinting the possibility of such an accommodation. It seems psychologically almost incredible that France and England after refusing to entertain the thought of a second Munich, which would have been the alternative to war, would accept peace at Herr Hitler's terms, following a quick successful German drive into Poland. Such a peace, according to official French opinion, would be more demoralizing and humiliating than the Munich settlement which outwardly at least was the result of free deliberation and would open the way to unlimited blackmail by the Fascist powers in the future.

Up to the eve of war there was some opinion here against fighting for Eastern Europe, the most conspicuous spokesman for this viewpoint being the dissident Socialist, Marcel Déat. But censorship alone now would prevent expression of any such opinion if it persists.

Once war was declared, all factors which make peace so difficult until one side wins a decisive victory, have begun to operate, namely a combat spirit, so that any talk of peace is almost treason. So far as masses of the people are concerned they have little voice anyway once the military machine begins to function.

Here as in all belligerent countries women are not happy when husbands and sons are sent away to an unknown fate. But with the war barely begun with comparatively few casualties and no serious air raids French civilian morale has not been exposed to any very serious test as yet. There is consequently no mood of overwhelming war-weariness or defeatism such as might follow either disaster at the front or prolonged heavy losses without visible compensating military gains and which might induce the Government to consider unfavorable peace proposals.

The people moreover are being constantly told through the newspapers and radio, especially through the Sept. 10 radiocast by Finance Minister Paul Reynaud that England and France possess resources greatly exceeding Germany's and hence are certain to win the war ultimately.

The semi-official Havas Agency issued a long analysis of alleged economic fallacies and contradictions in Marshall Göring's speech, the Havas statement emphasizing Germany's insufficient supply of food and raw materials. Another reaction to Marshall Göring's speech is that Germany cannot feel very sure of victory if it begins to talk peace when war has scarcely begun.

Hope U. S. Will Aid

News that British troops are fighting alongside French troops, published here has had a heartening effect and French newspapers daily publish optimistic forecasts about the speedy lifting of the arms embargo in America. The prospective formation of Premier Daladier's War Cabinet, details of which are kept with great secrecy, as evidenced from the large blank spaces which the censorship makes in the newspapers which are too bold in speculating on the personnel of the new Cabinet, also clearly indicates a determination to prosecute the war—not a disposition to consider an unfavorable peace.

While no commentator actually has employed the phrase, the general French reaction to Marshal Göring's veiled peace proposals might be summarized by the old American slogan, "We haven't begun to fight."

Monitor Envisaged Democratic Resolve

On Aug. 19 a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor pointed to the firmness of the democracies as "perhaps the most important intangible" in the present world situation.

How that firmness has been crystallized in a resolve to carry on the war, despite German hints of "peace after the capture of Warsaw," is disclosed in studies from London and Paris on the reaction to recent German expressions from the Reich.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 13—"Our new civilization will be built just the same, for some forces are bigger than men and in that new civilization will be found liberty and opportunity and hope for all."

These words in peroration to Dominions Minister Anthony Eden's radiocast speech to the Empire and the United States continue to reverberate today as a striking indication that even though the majority of official pronouncements are naturally concerned with justification of the British and French entry into and determination to prosecute the war, yet even now there is official recognition that equally important is the necessity for a clear conception of the new Europe which shall arise after the present catastrophe.

Never Any Nazi Terms

Cynics will probably declare that similar statements are always made at the outbreak of any war but that such lofty ideals are forgotten when peace terms are dictated. Undoubtedly the nations' failures to live up to their ideals have been deplorable, but it is at least significant that National Socialism has not considered it necessary even to state such terms.

National Socialism merely represents itself as fighting for its own existence and for reinstatement of its "just" claims and sees only a Europe, wherein the rule of right as the Third Reich knows it, can prevail. Vision, beyond which no National Socialism leader has yet advanced, is that embodied in the term "Deutschland" and based upon the superiority of the German race. It is a mere statement of fact that however one may differ in interpretation, Britain's aims extend beyond national bounds to a continental settlement.

Mr. Eden expresses it clearly when he asks, "Can we finally rid Europe of the barrier of castes and creeds and prejudice? Can frontiers and faiths, language and commerce serve to unite nations and not divide them? Can we create a true unity in Europe?"

That this is the only justification for the suffering and devastation of Europe in war is implicit in the whole speech.

Nothing to Offer

It is significant that National Socialism has no new idea to offer. Nowadays there is not a single neutral country that is uncertain regarding the repercussions upon themselves should Germany triumph. They know it spells the end of their independence since National Socialism is the negation of that liberalism in the widest sense which is the basis of western civilization.

This war means to the democracies, first and foremost the reestablishment here of the order they thought 20 years ago was self-evident. But it also means, according to Mr. Eden, a new attempt to build a new world.

It may be assumed that Mr. Eden's statement carries Government support since he spoke as a Minister. Its significance lies in its being a step in the direction of clarification of British war aims which certainly is much awaited among neutral countries but which must be given practical shape to carry the fullest weight.

Mr. Eden only touched upon the outstanding differences in cultural, economic, and religious ideals of Nazi Germany and the democracies, but obviously the very basis of any settlement—the principle of "live and let live"—must be first restored after its violation in Germany's invasion of Poland.

216 Survivors of Athenia Land at Halifax Amid Cheers

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 13 (AP)—Tales of courage and grim difficulty, first in the sudden sinking of the liner Athenia and then in repeated submarine scares as they crossed the Atlantic, were told today by 216 survivors as they reached here aboard the overcrowded freighter City of Flint.

With some of the women dressed in dungarees, some wearing men's shoes, the survivors were rushed to impromptu first-aid stations after a roaring welcome as their ship came into the harbor.

First Woman Ashore

The first woman ashore was Mrs. John Hayworth of Hamilton, Ontario, whose child passed on aboard the City of Flint of an injury suffered in the sinking of the Athenia.

Miss Elizabeth Brown of Houston, Texas, told a terrifying experience of being tossed into the water after she had removed a life preserver, shortly before the life boat, from which she set out from the Athenia capsized.

Mrs. Franklin Dexter of Boston, the former Miss Mianne Palfrey of the tennis family, told how her husband refused to go in the same life boat as she did and waited to make sure there was room for others. He subsequently was picked up and taken to Scotland. The Dexters were returning from a European honeymoon.

"We felt just a jolt when the explosion came," Mrs. Dexter said. "It was terrible. I can't describe it. Several persons told me they saw a submarine, and we all smelt the explosive."

Accommodations for Six

Capt. Joseph Gainard of the rescue ship told how they stowed 216 passengers with accommodations for only six.

"We made bunks from tarpaulins and arranged them in rows. We named the rows after streets. I haven't been in this room for days," he said, referring to his own cabin.

"I haven't had a chance to sleep. I've had 10 girls quartered in here."

Captain Gainard told reporters flatly that the Athenia was "torpedoed and sunk."

Mrs. Margaret Tay of Brockville, Ontario, clad in a blanket, said she was in the cabin when the Athenia began sinking. "I lost everything," she said. "We slept on mattresses on the floor in a hold in the ship which wasn't filled with cargo."

Two American Coast Guard cutters preceded the City of Flint into the harbor, carrying six injured from the freighter.

Stories of Courage

A series of cheers rose both from relatives and friends crowding the dock and from those jamming the rails of the freighter as the City of Flint nosed into the dock.

"This looks beautiful to me," shouted one girl aboard the vessel as she saw the welcoming group

There were tales of high courage as well as of difficuly. Crew members gave up heavy clothing to keep women and children warm, and one surviver reported that many of the women went to work in the ship's galley, while others made dresses out of such material as they could find.

With these makeshift clothes, and the slim wardrobes that some were able to save from the Athenia, a group of young girls put on a style show.

In order to speed debarkation of survivors, the Canadian Government held up the customary quarantine inspection until the ship was in the harbor.

250 to Sail Sept. 19

GLASGOW, Sept. 13 (AP)—Two hundred and fifty American survivors of the sunken liner Athenia will sail for New York on the United States liner Orizaba Sept. 19.

An appeal for all survivors to register at the consulate in Glasgow was issued. The Orizaba will not be convoyed by United States Navy vessels as demanded by many survivors last week when Jack Kennedy, son of the American Ambassador, visited them.

Two Holidays Declared For Davenport Citizens

DAVENPORT, Iowa (AP)—The mixup about Thanksgiving gives Davenport two holidays instead of one.

The Board of Education decided to observe Thanksgiving as a holiday Nov. 23, as proposed by President Roosevelt, and also Nov. 30, the customary date to be proclaimed for Iowa by Gov. George A. Wilson.

North Dakota Unique

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—Gov. John Moses said North Dakotans would observe Thanksgiving Day on Nov. 23 because of the "peculiar wording of a State statute" if President Roosevelt formally proclaims that date.

North Dakota statutes, he declared, "provide that any day is a legal holiday when so proclaimed by the President of the United States or by Governor of North Dakota."

Florida Chooses Nov. 30

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—Gov. Fred P. Cone, who previously said he was undecided as to when to fix the State's Thanksgiving date, chose Nov. 30.

Survivor Depicts Sinking

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The first survivor of the liner Athenia to reach New York today described the sinking.

"There was a muffled explosion like a cannon cracker going off in a 50-gallon drum," said Damon Boynton of Ithaca, N. Y., an assistant professor of pomology at Cornell University.

"I was in my cabin just after dinner, when the explosion came. The engines stopped, the boat stopped, the lights went out, and the ship listed 10 or 12 degrees to port. My cabin was on "D" deck, below the water line.

"I put on my shoes and then my life preserver, and I helped another fellow in my cabin—I don't know his name—put his life belt on.

"We were both a bit nervous. It was obvious what had happened."

Mr. Boynton said he believed the ship was torpedoed. He saw no submarine, but he said two other survivors told him they saw a periscope near the Athenia shortly before the explosion.

He said the crew handled the situation "very well with a few exceptions; there were a few instances of stewards climbing into lifeboats ahead of women and children."

An officer gave a stern order, Mr. Boynton said, and the stewards got out.

With 37 other persons, all but four or five of them women and children, Mr. Boynton spent the night on the water and was picked up the next morning by the British destroyer Electra.

'No Separate Peace' Agreed As French-British Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

preme War Council will be held "when necessary," it was said.

Reviewing the military operations so far the statement said:

1. Germany so far has directed most of her activities against Poland, but she has been "frustrated" by the "indomitable spirit of the Poles."

2. On the Western Front, France has begun a "methodical advance" which has been "completely successful."

3. British troops are in France, but have not gone into action yet. (French military dispatches received in Paris shortly before the British Parliament met said a "great number of well-equipped British troops are participating in combat.")

4. The Royal Air Force already has a number of squadrons operating from French soil.

5. The British merchant fleet has suffered "somewhat severe" losses as a result of German submarine attacks, but "submarines are constantly being attacked" and "successes have been achieved."

6. The British Fleet has been joined by three Polish destroyers, which "proved to be very efficient and were taking part in the strenuous life of our light forces."

7. Practically all German shipping has been cleared off the high seas.

During the question period before the statement was read, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government intended to establish a Ministry of Shipping at an early date, but that at present he believed greater efficiency would be attained by keeping shipping problems within the Board of Trade.

Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, said that all firms and Government factories manufacturing munitions had been asked to operate at full capacity.

He said steps were being taken to expedite the construction of additional plants.

Mr. Burgin told the House also that eventually a very large percentage of semiskilled work would be done by women.

Speaking of yesterday's meeting of Mr. Chamberlain and French Premier Daladier, the joint statement before Parliament said:

"The present situation was fully examined and the measures to be taken in the immediate future were discussed. Further meetings will be arranged as and when necessary in order to ensure that the closest possible contact is maintained between our two countries on all major aspects of the conduct of the war. . . ."

End to Naziism

"I am glad to be able to assure the House that it was evident that public opinion on the two sides of the Channel was completely in accord.

"The people of France and the people of Great Britain are alike determined not only to honor to the full their obligations to Poland but also to put an end once for all to the intolerable strain of living under the perpetual threat of Nazi aggression.

"Our French Allies are, like ourselves, a peace-loving people, but they are no less convinced than we are that there can be no peace until the menace of Hitlerism has been finally removed."

Mr. Chamberlain gave the first report on the progress of the war Sept. 7.

Halifax Bomb Warning

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax warned Germany in effect today that, if it resorted to civilian bombings, the British Government "must hold themselves completely free . . . to take such action as they may deem appropriate."

Lord Halifax's declaration was made in the House of Lords when he took cognizance of an announcement directed at Poland today by the German Supreme Army Command.

[This announcement said that as Poles turned open towns, markets, or villages into a battle area (by sniping) "the German Army from now on will break resistance in such places with all means at its disposal."]

The Foreign Secretary said that if that announcement meant indiscriminate bombing of open Polish cities "it would seem to be in direct contradiction" of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech of Sept. 1 "when he disclaimed any desire to make war on women and children. . . .

"There can be no sort of justification for what must be indiscriminate bombardment whether from the sea or the air of the civilian population."

America to Build The New World In Opinion of Wells

AMSTERDAM (AP)—H. G. Wells, surveying Europe's war, declared he saw "an outcome less hopeful than in 1914"—with America perhaps the likeliest originator of an improved world.

"For me it is not merely winning the war, only whether the world will know better times after it is ended," the English historian said in an interview.

Speaking at random of various features of the international situation he said: "I know my people and if they say they are ready to fight three years, then they are ready."

Russia's biggest problem is in the Far East and it will not "effectively mix into European affairs."

"A neutral Italy will be less welcome in the present situation than as an antagonist. Italy is a closed door for us at present. I am asking myself whether this can last, considering Brenner Pass and the problems of the Mediterranean."

The war now, is not a "new war" but a continuation of the conflict of 1914 and its unsolved problems.

Support for Neutrality Is Urged by Governor

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—A proclamation of Indiana's Democratic Governor, M. Clifford Townsend, asked the people of the State to "stand solidly behind the President of the United States in his determination to keep America out of war."

The Governor called for strict observance of the neutrality law. He said the war-or-peace issue "transcends all partisan consideration."

Spain Interns Vessels

MADRID (AP)—Spain, seeking to keep ships moving in line with its neutrality, has ordered internment for all belligerent vessels failing to leave port on 24 hours' notice.

Eighty-three merchantmen have taken refuge at Algeciras and nearly 50 at Vigo, where 30 German vessels were interned after 24 had sailed. A score of ships were scattered through northern Mediterranean ports.

Helping to relieve harbor congestion at Gibraltar, British destroyers are convoying groups of refugee merchantmen, but 67 vessels remained there.

New Jersey Drops Bids

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13 (AP)—Moving to meet the threat of a sharp rise in commodity prices caused by the European war, the State House Commission here gave Purchase Commissioner Frederick A. Brodesser authority to engage in mass buying for a 30-day period without advertising for bids.

Daniels Is Coming Home

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico, has obtained leave and will come to the United States next month. He will visit Raleigh, N. C., his home city, and Washington, and also attend the National Convention of the American Legion.

Saturday... the big day to save in ROSENBAUM'S 72nd Anniversary SALE

★

The greatest sale of the year, featuring special prices in all departments.

Young Since 1867

★

ROSENBAUM'S
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT!

You're sure to find it amongst the four thousand items stocked in every Streamline.

Try Shopping

Streamline
"THE SAVE WAY"

Ten complete food markets in the greater Pittsburgh Area.

4801 Baum Boulevard · 3401 Boulevard of Allies
Saw Mill Run Boulevard · 5638 Forward Avenue
Ohio River Boulevard · 7301 Penn Avenue
1800 West Liberty Avenue · East Ohio Street at 40th
726 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon, Pa.
543 Main Street, Carnegie, Pa.
Butler, Pa. · New Kensington, Pa. · Kittanning, Pa.

Arch-aid SHOES

A Smart Shoe . . . with Comfort . . . that's an Arch-aid

RITTER & MORRISON
501 Liberty Av., cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH

DIAMONDS
Shop by Mail

Your money in full will be refunded in 30 days if you are not satisfied with your purchase. A letter stating your specific needs with approximate price range will assist in prompt, efficient and satisfactory service.

Feigenbaum Bros.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, PLATINUM and PRECIOUS STONES
303 Clark Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIECK'S and Sealtest
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO VISIT
The Sealtest Building
when you attend
THE WORLD'S FAIR
IN NEW YORK
Write RIECK'S for Card to the CLUB LOUNGE
FIRST CHOICE IN PITTSBURGH FOR ICE CREAM AND MILK

Meyer Jonasson's

BARBIZON SLIPS, 1.95
with silk monogram free

Bryn-Rite . . . fore-gore bias slip in Bemberg rayon and silk satin. Tailored with Barbizon distinction. White, tearose, black, navy. Sizes 32 to 44; short lengths 31½ to 39½.

Mail Order
PITTSBURGH

Italy Expertly Straddling War Fence While Strengthening Own Sufficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Introduction of primary measures of wartime economy and continued difficulty in obtaining foreign currency are giving added significance as well as fresh impetus to Italy's totalitarian plan of self-sufficiency.

While the necessity of continuing and even expanding exports is recognized in view of the present immediate need for "non-Italian" raw materials such as iron, progress in the past year—which has seen development of new coal fields, petroleum hydrogenation plants, steel works, and substitute industries—has encouraged Italian industrial and agricultural authorities in planning ahead on vaster and more expensive scale. The authorities declare their confidence that totalitarian finance will be able to surmount what appears to observers to be a serious shortage of capital for new undertakings.

Italy's Weak Spots

Crisis decrees, cutting down the consumption of meat, fish, and coffee, banning employment of private automobiles, and limiting the use of coal, point to the direction of Italy's most vital needs. By hastening new schemes for land reclamation and reform, by sending out further thousands of farmers and laborers to Libya, Ethiopia, and Albania, and even by offering lavish money prizes in competitions for the growth of cereals, raising of cattle, and catching of fish, it is hoped at one and the same time to increase exports such as citrus, fruit, and hides, and to lessen considerably imports of foreign foodstuffs such as meat.

Substitutes play a big part in Italy's new plans. A synthetic rubber factory at Ferrara and an extensive plastics industry are in course of development. To spin out supplies of wool and cotton, the use of 20 per cent of home-produced fiber substitutes in every yard of woolen and cotton textiles for the home market has been made compulsory.

While prospectors hunt—so far with only small success—for new oil fields in Ethiopia, Albania, and at home, development of substitute fuels is promised. Hydrogenation plants have been completed at Bari and Leghorn for the production of gasoline and lubricants from the raw material supplied by Albania and Mexico, but how far these will help in solving Italy's oil problem is not yet known.

Oil Exploration

Signor Angelo Bianchi, mining expert of the Italian General Petroleum Board, has been in Ethiopia conducting an extensive search for oil and Italy claims that oil has been located at Direwada, Lugh, and Dolo. Back at home, at Pietramala in the Tuscan Apennines not far from Florence, hopes have been raised by the discovery of oil at a depth of nearly 3,000 feet. So far the well is not a commercial proposition.

Work is to be started shortly on a large new hydroelectric plant on the Ticino River, one of several plants intended to lessen considerably Italy's dependence on foreign coal supplies.

Italy does not foresee cessation of coal imports for many years to come, but it is claimed that after this year 8,000,000 tons will be the most imported in a year, a decrease of more than 25 per cent on the past year, which itself showed a decrease. In 1940 Italy hopes to produce between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons of coal from its own pits, a forecast made the more likely by the recent opening of large new working in Sardinia. For the first half of this year Italy's output of oft coal was up 36 per cent and of anthracite 24 per cent, compared with 1938.

Demands for Power

Increased activity in the arms and heavy industries has lately made heavy demands on both coal supplies and electric power and has in some measure, it is claimed, hidden the advance made in "home produced" water power. Coal needed for industrial purposes has been released by the extensive electrification of the railroads, main lines of which are now electrified from tip to toe of the country. The vast Adriatica organization, which in a year has swallowed up 19 other public utility and hydroelectric concerns, declares that new plants will permit an increase this year of 15 per cent in the electric energy produced, bringing it up to 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours and adding another 300,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1940.

The Ticino dam is one facet of an 88,000-acre irrigation scheme around Milan. Italy's other immediate plans for the land include development into farms of 670,000 acres of neglected Apulian tableland, the parceling up of large Sicilian estates, reclamation of 500,000 acres of land in Albania and a speeding up of agrarian development in Ethiopia.

Some hint of how the money is to be raised for these enterprises can be gained by the fact that the Government is finding $900,000 of the cost of the Milan scheme while local agricultural and industrial interests are scheduled to find the remaining $600,000 from their own reserves. In the form of prizes for agricultural activities altogether $20,000 are to be distributed by the State. The Government has promised more than $65,000,000 for the Albanian land reclamation, which is largely aimed at increasing the cattle industry, Albania's main export trade.

Workers for Ethiopia

Ethiopia, which is not yet self-supporting in foods, is shortly to receive a further batch of 40,000 laborers, bringing the total to 100,000, with a special view to the "immediate increase of cereal and cotton production." Recently 6,000 extra laborers have been sent to Libya to work on new farm houses for the 20,000 new farmers who, under a recent decree, are to be settled there by October.

At home the increasing importance of the rayon industry is emphasized by the recent formation of a rayon monopoly through the amalgamation of the Snia and Cisa Viscosa concerns. It is claimed that the production of cellulose for the rayon and paper mills is increasing so rapidly that imports will be completely dispensed with "in a few years." Some attention is being paid to the claims of a Greek chemist that cellulose can be obtained from olive stones. This would only be in line with other recent developments, which have seen the introduction on a large scale of "lanital" fiber, a by-product of milk, which is, according to official circles, becoming a "dangerous rival to wool." A Government Commission has decided that ultimately 40 per cent of the needs of cotton mills, 55 per cent of those of woolen mills, and 25 per cent of those of jute factories must be met with such national Italian fibers.

Mussolini Orders Work on Exposition

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 13

Premier Benito Mussolini today ordered preparation for Rome's 1942 International Exposition to proceed despite war in Europe.

He told Senator Vittorio Cini, Exposition Commissioner-General, that he wanted construction of the fair grounds, new subways, hotels, and other auxiliary projects to continue as scheduled.

Last April Il Duce cited the Exposition plans as indication Italy did not expect to be involved in war at least for three years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 13—Insistent reports spread in Berlin that the Italian Government is now about to make a new peace effort are in line with rumors arising from time to time that Rome would launch a peace drive when Germany had taken all the territory it desired in Poland.

For the present, however, Rome continues its profound silence—a silence which has continued practically unbroken during the 11 days in which its Axis partner has been at war with Poland, France, and Britain.

Little indication comes from the movements around the Palazzo Venezia as to what may be the trend of Italy's policy, although the almost daily visits of Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador, to Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, are ample evidence that British diplomacy is at least using every effort to draw its ally of the World War away from its engagements to Reichsführer Hitler.

But Italy has kept its own counsels, and when Field Marshal Hermann Göring uttered his warlike oration before German munition workers on Sept. 9 there was a notable absence of all mention of Italy.

Anxious for Peace

There is no doubt that the Italian people are genuinely anxious for peace. It was partly on this account that President Roosevelt selected the King of Italy as the most suitable recipient for his peace note of Aug. 24. Premier Benito Mussolini himself has repeatedly indicated Italy's need for peace, and it is said that at the historiac meeting between Count Ciano and Germany's Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop at Salzburg Aug. 12, Count Ciano stipulated Italy's need for peace for three years with such vigor that the meeting was explosive, not to say highly disappointing to the Count's German colleague.

Whatever Italy may do later on, therefore, it has given every indication of keeping out of the war at present and of willingness to keep on good terms with both sides. Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech of Aug. 28 just before entering upon the invasion of Poland, wherein he said rather significantly that Germany would be able to carry out the task alone without foreign help, indicated perhaps a grudging acceptance of the fact that he could manage without Italy.

The result, as far as Britain and France are concerned, is that, with the beginning of a great struggle on their hands, the highly vulnerable routes across the Mediterranean are left completely free, whether between France and its military reserves in Algeria and the North Coast of Africa generally, or between Britain and its Suez Canal connections with the East.

Business as Usual

Italy for its part sees its liner Roma sailing calmly off today for Mediterranean ports, with prospect of the giant liner Rex sailing shortly for America and the general resumption of all steamship services with North and South America, Japan, India, Australia, and Africa. And this while its partner in the "pact of steel" is deeply involved in a supreme struggle!

What Italy may decide to do at a later stage is open to question. It has not denounced the Anti-Communist Pact or the military pact with Berlin. It is possible that in the event of an Allied setback, Rome might be found striking a blow for an extension of influence in the Mediterranean in co-operation with Germany at a moment when Britain and France were too involved elsewhere to stop it. For at present there seems little prospect of France's offering concessions in Tunis, Corsica, or elsewhere in the Mediterranean as an inducement to Italy to change its allegiance.

Yet the shock sustained by the Italian people at finding Germany their neighbor at the Brenner Pass, after the German occupation of Austria, and the subsequent consternation at the growing influence of the Reich over Italy itself, punctuated by the presence of large numbers of German officers and others, has left the Italians in no mood for loyal co-operation in Germany's ambitious schemes unless under some form of compulsion. Nor does the Italian public relish the presence of French troops, tanks, ammunition, and artillery mobilized on their Western Front, which is one of the most natural points through which France might find itself forced to effect an entrance into Germany in the event of Italy deciding to throw in its weight with the Axis.

Pact Disorganized All

Italy's decision has been considerably complicated by Germany's sudden announcement of the pact with Russia—an accord which was said to have been arranged without consulting Italy, and which left diplomacy in Rome in a state of complete disorganization.

That surprise agreement at one blow alienated the sympathy of Japan as Axis partner in the Far East, and removed the threat of the Japanese Navy upon Britain, so that the latter can now concentrate its Eastern naval resources in the Mediterranean. It further alienated the sympathies of the Roman Catholic Franco Government in Spain and removed the threat to the French Pyrenees front from Spain, thereby leaving the French free to concentrate their Southern Army upon the Italian border. Even the prospects of a base in the Balearic Islands by arrangement with General Franco appeared to dwindle.

At the moment it is difficult to see at what point Italy might stand to gain in any foreseeable situation.

Tennessee Poll Tax Ruled Constitutional

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Two Federal district judges, sitting together here, ruled that Tennessee's poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in national elections is constitutional.

Their action was taken in denying an injunction sought by Henry Pirtle against Grundy County election officials. Mr. Pirtle's petition was backed by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which sought a test of the poll-tax requirement.

Canoeist in Kayak Braves the Colorado

GREEN RIVER, Wyo. (AP)—Paddling a canvas kayak a Pennsylvania taxidermist is riding the treacherous Colorado River. He hopes to be the first man to traverse the Grand Canyon in a canoe.

Charles F. Mann of York, Pa., started Sept. 11 on the 1,200-mile river trip. No one ever has made it to Lake Mead, above Boulder Dam, in a light canoe.

PHONE POPLAR 3178 RACE 2383
Osborne Nicholson President
DECORATORS
WM. C. BINNS CO.
1925 BRANDYWINE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Painting and Paperhanging

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5. The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Certified Laundry Service
at popular rates
Ask for details of $500.00 challenge
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
Phone Rex-boro 2091
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOW is the time to
PREPARE FOR WINTER
Let our heating specialists look over your furnace.
MAKE SURE OF WINTER COMFORT
CUMMINGS
Phone GLadstone 0900
PHILADELPHIA

Polish Mission Plots Strategy

Wide World Cablephoto

Military Mission From Poland Meets With Allies

Gen. Norvig Neugebauer of Poland, center, accompanied by two aides, is in London to plan with joint British and French commanders a war policy for "three years more." Immediate assistance to Poland is believed uppermost on lists of staff talks.

Reich Confiscates All Tires; Private Motoring Forbidden

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (AP)—Adopting a stringent economy measure, Germany last night announced the confiscation by the State of every privately-owned rubber tire in the Reich.

The confiscation order, issued by the Federal Bureau for Rubber and Asbestos with the approval of the Ministry of Economics, was in conjunction with a decree which virtually prohibits the use of automobiles after Sept. 20.

Collection stations to which citizens will be obliged to bring new, partly used and worn out tires are being established.

Tires in dealers' stock and reserve tires owned by individuals but not actually on cars or spare wheels must be delivered to he collection agencies at once.

Tires now in use may be held by the owner, who is required, however, to keep them in good condition until he is notified to deliver them to the State.

The announcement said owners would be paid on the basis of appraisals which fall into five degrees of value, depending on the mileage of the tires.

The decree regarding automobiles, published yesterday, practically abolished the private use of automobiles by revoking permits to buy gasoline unless the driver is able to prove the use of his car is in the State's interest. The confiscation of tires indicated not only gasoline but rubber was regarded as an urgent war necessity.

It was recalled that during the last war German did not confiscate tires until the war was almost over. Persons with permits enabling them to buy gasoline after Sept. 20 may keep tires, but must get special permission to buy replacements.

The order affected tires of automobiles, trucks, trailers, sport planes, bicycles, motorcycles and wagons.

minimum quantity of gasoline to holders of books.

Motorists were advised that, by adjusting carburetors, they could get increased mileage.

Many Bikes in Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (AP)—High-powered executives and many of lesser power—both German and foreign—are buying bicycles when they can get them. Automobiles, except tiny ones, have been forbidden. One American, head of a large business concern, can be seen cycling to his office daily.

British Pinch Carburetors

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Motorists tinkered with carburetors today to wean their cars down to the lowest possible gasoline consumption in preparation for the Government rationing which goes into effect Saturday.

From Post Offices, they obtained books of coupons good at filling stations for approximately enough gasoline to run a car of any horsepower 200 miles a month. The Government urged motorists not to use the fuel for pleasure driving.

It was announced the coupon books are subject to canceilation without notice, and that the Government does not guarantee any

War for U. S. Seen In Embargo's Repeal

NEW YORK (AP) — Norman Thomas says amendments to the present Neutrality Act proposed by President Roosevelt probably will draw the United States into the European War.

The Socialist leader told a mass meeting of the Keep America Out of War Congress Sept. 12 that the American people's "intelligent will to peace" should lead to revision of the neutrality law, "but not along the lines of the Bloom bill."

"Everybody knows," said Mr. Thomas, "that the Bloom bill, permitting any nation to buy what it wants if it can come and get it, is based on the fact that of the European belligerents only France and England can come and get it. And that is to say that the bill puts us into economic war on one side.

"We shall lose a large percentage of our own freedom to choose war or peace," he continued. "A desperate enemy may decide for us to turn economic war into real war, by attacking our trade."

South Records Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Sixth Federal Reserve District, which includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, showed "notable gains" for July in building permits, residential contracts, and pig iron and coal production.

The sensational new Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
Original Vincent
Vincent R. Pileggi
1320 Chestnut St., Philadelphia KIN 0955
(Second Floor, Opp. Wanamaker's)

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service, Evergreen 4461

Duke of Windsor Back in Britain, Gets War Post

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, who kept his promise to return to England if it ever needed him, will take up a war appointment, it was announced today. Details of the appointment were not made public.

The former King is a Field Marshal on the active list and Colonel-in-Chief of the Welsh Guards.

On the first day after his return from an exile that was broken by war, the Duke with his American-born Duchess were guests at a friend's Sussex estate.

Secret Return

He returned secretly from France in a destroyer Sept. 12. With him came the woman for whom he gave up the throne. They stepped onto a red carpet at Portsmouth while a handful of port officials cheered. It was the former Wallis Warfield's first time on British soil as the Duchess of Windsor. They were married in France.

It was stated authoritatively that the Duke and Duchess spent the night at the residence of the naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth before motoring to the Sussex home of the Duke's former aide, Maj. Edward Dudley Metcalfe.

Front-Page Story

Most London papers put the homecoming story on front pages, but only two gave it headlines comparing in size with those for the war news.

It was the Channel harbor of Portsmouth where the Duke last saw England early the morning of Dec. 12, 1936. The night before, in his historic farewell radiocast from Windsor Castle, he had said: "It may be some time before I return to my native land."

The homecoming recalled another passage from the radiocast: "If at any time in the future I can be found of service to His Majesty in a private station, I shall not fail."

Wing for Visitors

One wing of Major Metcalfe's home has been set aside for the visitors. Lady Metcalfe is a daughter of the Late Marchioness Curzon, the former Mary Leiter of Chicago.

Britons first learned from a terse announcement by the British Ministry of Information that their former King had returned.

The cryptic two-line communiqué read: "Mention may now be made of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in England and where they are staying."

'All Well,' U. S. Embassy Reports at New Polish Site

BUCHAREST, Sept. 13 (AP)—The American Embassy in Poland reported all was well today in a brief telephone conversation with the Rumanian Legation.

[The Embassy was understood to have been re-established several days ago at Sniatyn, tiny village near the Soviet Russian frontier, following removal from Warsaw. Washington refused to confirm the reported location of the U. S. Embassy.]

C. B. Elbrick, Third Secretary of the Embassy, said communication with Warsaw had been cut off three days, but officials were keeping in touch with other unconquered portions of Poland.

The Polish Foreign Office was reported reorganizing in a new undisclosed location somewhere near the Russian border. Foreign embassies and legations again were functioning under difficult conditions in crude accommodations.

Polish refugees continued to flee across the frontier into Rumania, where they were directed to a concentration camp near Cernauti. Most of the refugees were elderly men and women, and children.

No Jewish refugees are being granted permits to enter Rumania at the present time, officials said.

The only foreigners admitted from Poland the past few days have been clerks and other employees attached to the French and British Embassies. Several American and British correspondents still are waiting at the border, unable to re-enter Poland.

Russians Rush Food Stores

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP)—A rush on food stores and savings banks continued as the Soviet Government mustered men and materials on its western border near Poland.

Indications that large numbers of reserves were being called up was seen in an issue of the newspaper Red Star, which said:

"Our terms of military preparedness are tremendously increased by the readiness of the Red army. . . . It is one of the most important defense measures of our state."

At the same time it was reported reliably but unofficially that Maxim Litvinoff, former Commissar of Foreign Affairs, now is living at Spiridonovka House, which is the official residence of Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs and Premier.

Commenting on the war in Poland both Izvestia, the Government organ, and Pravda, Communist Party publication, reflected the official Soviet view that Poland cannot be expected to present further effective resistance to invading German armies.

The official publications insisted France and England had failed to give effective aid to Poland.

Soviet press references to "unfriendly actions of England in regard to the U. S. S. R." were followed by an assertion by Tass, official news agency, that England had violated friendly relations with the Soviet.

Declaring British firms had canceled production of lathes and presses ordered by Russia, Tass added, "the actions of English firms and British Government organs are blowing up trade between the U. S. S. R. and England."

Russia Liquidates Six

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP)—"Liquidation" of six violators of Soviet Russia's "southern frontier" was reported today in the newspaper Red Star.

The country from which the six crossed the frontier was not specified, but it possibly was Rumania or Turkey. The report said two were shot while trying to escape and the other four were "liquidated."

An article in the Government newspaper Izvestia said "more than 200 spies and diversionists who attempted to cross the border" had been captured.

It was unofficially reported that numerous refugees from Poland already had flocked across the Soviet border.

Sale Overcoats ½ Price
Final Sale
2 PANTS SUITS
All $30.00 Suits $23
All $35, $40 Suits $29
All $45, $50 Suits $39
DOUTRICHS
Harrisburg, Pa.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Cardigans go to College
And cardigans go to the head of all classes. Wear 'em buttoned in front or back, sleeves down or pushed up, with a collar or with pearls. Our favorites are shetland blends at $2.95 and pure Scotch shetland at $5.95.
College Shop, Second Floor

Harvest Week at STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

Harvest Week! A demonstration of the entire central shopping district of America's third largest city! An event which proves Philadelphia's supremacy not only as a fashion center but a great manufacturing and distributing leader.

Strawbridge & Clothier join this great central city demonstration with scores of special values; with complete regular lines of autumn merchandise; with interesting displays which tell the fall fashion story, and with many extra features for your entertainment. We invite you to share in our many facilities—our restaurants, rest rooms, free checking of coats and packages, and other services.

FASHION SHOWS—Each day at 12:30 in our Sixth Floor Dining Room a marvelous presentation of fashions with more than a score of Philadelphia's most attractive models.

CONCERTS—Each day at 2:30, Concerts in the Eighth Floor Exhibition Salon.

TOURS OF THE STORE—At frequent intervals experienced guides will take you on a behind-the-scenes tour of the store, including a view of historic Philadelphia from our roof.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER—This week is the 125th anniversary of the writing of the Star Spangled Banner, and we have prepared a handsome 12-page booklet with musical score, words, and reproductions of the famous paintings by Joseph Boggs Beale. Never before has our national anthem been presented in a form such as this, and we feel that every patriotic American home, and certainly every school child will want a copy of this booklet. It is not for sale and must be called for personally. *Please do not ask us to deliver or send by mail.* Copies will be available at a special booth on the First Floor; also distributed to all those attending the Concerts.

Many Other Features and Special Attractions
On every floor you will find special displays and interesting presentations in addition to the many specially priced lots and complete regular lines. Welcome to Harvest Week and to Strawbridge & Clothier's.

The Home Forum

Everything Was As Green As Grass

THE GARDENING WOMAN looked about her and sighed. The shadows were lengthening across the lawn as she laid down her trowel. "The garden is a failure," she said. "There is no bloom to speak of. The phlox is mildewed, the cosmos droopy, the snapdragon is nothing—worse than nothing. It is all as green as grass."

The woman across the table glanced up and studied the slope that lay before them. "It's lack of rain, of course," she replied. "The yuccas, at least, don't mind it. Their ancestors have seen less rainfall than this in a season. I always like those proud stalks and spiky leaves. They're silver and emerald, too; they lend a lot of color to the plot."

"Color!" exclaimed the gardener tartly. "If you call that color. I want rose-reds and saffrons and blues, with showers and masses of white. Masses. The greenery is only a frame to the color in the picture."

"Well, it's a good one," rejoined the other. "And there is such a thing as enjoying a large frame on a small picture. If you really were to use your eyes, you would know you have an exquisite polychrome frame right here before you. I could almost get along without the picture for once; especially if I had to. Honestly, the greens *are* subtle and varied out there. Look at your cedar hedge in the background planting. I'm glad you never cut it. I like those tapered tips much better than the regular clipped line. Now you aren't going to tell me *that* has the same color as anything else on the place—it's almost black! Oh, it isn't? Well, you will admit that it has a rich tone, just the same."

"You are trying to do something to me, and you know it," charged the gardening woman. "You are trying to make me like the place as it is, and I don't."

"Not at all," retorted the other woman. "Go ahead and be upset about it. You have a perfect right to feel frustrated. You planted those seeds and transplanted the seedlings, and you intend them to come up exactly true to form. You don't know how to get any fun out of the incidental. But when a simple soul like me sees the mullein-pink growing on a white network of stalks, she can get fun out of it, just for what it is. Some people have childlike minds, and some of them don't care if they have, either. Look at those feathery hemlocks among the red pines, you ungrateful creature! And your birch grove beyond, with all their shiny leaves twinkling among themselves. I suppose the white bark doesn't count? All right, we'll leave that out; but how about the crab-apples for color?"

"That's not fair; that isn't the garden."

"Well, are the hollyhocks and their tropical-looking leaves in the garden? I can't see that the weather bothers them much. Are those leathery leaves on the coral plants in the garden? Is that magenta foliage on the castor-oil beans worth anything?"

She paused, and a cloud passed over the sun. "And now we have a whole new garden," she mused. "This is nice. Now you can see what is before you, without being dazzled and misled by the sun-color and the light and shade. It's as green as grass, is it? Well, I'll tell you it isn't. It's blue and it's violet and it's purple, and the leaves reflect the sky here and there, and—"

"I want my garden the way I want it," the gardening woman affirmed stoutly.

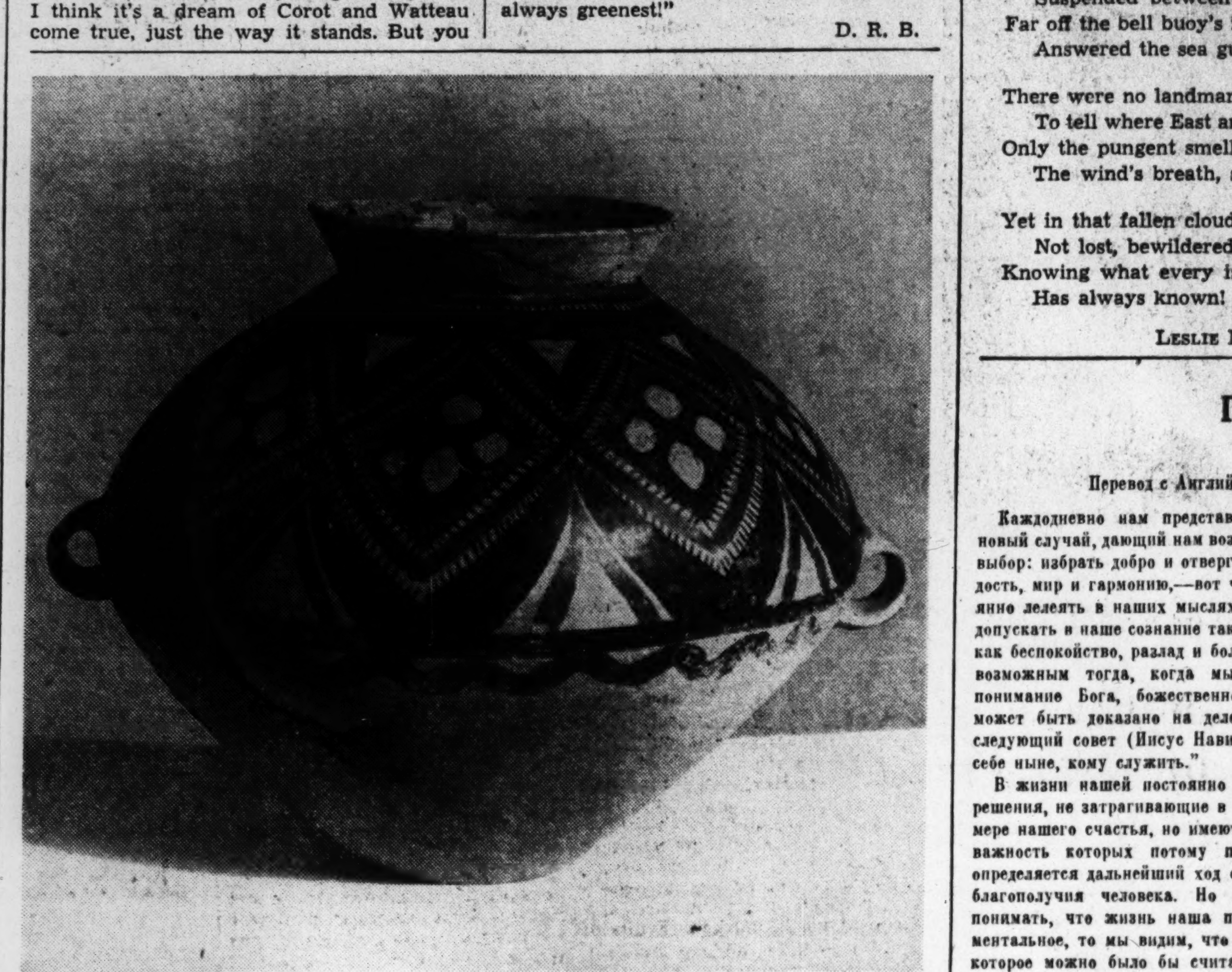
"Yes, you want it like a grocer's calendar," returned the other. "Do stop fussing about your garden, Hannah. It's lovely—simply lovely. Why can't you get some pleasure out of it like this? Next year you'll probably have it all stuck full of three times too much bloom, as you generally do. I think it's a dream of Corot and Watteau come true, just the way it stands. But you don't want to see it, and so you won't." She glanced at her wrist. "I have to meet the train. Want to walk down the path with me?"

They rose and turned to go between the low hedges of boxwood.

"You make me furious," said the gardener, as she held out her hand over the white picket gate. "How about dropping in for a snack tomorrow at five?"

"I'd love to," answered the other, and she chuckled. "That's when the grass is always greenest!"

D. R. B.



By Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE POTTERY JAR

WHILE THE DAY-TO-DAY news from China is one of critical interest in the contemporary world, another phase of Chinese history is being discovered. It is China of the remote past. Many artifacts are being brought to light by tireless archaeologists, and in their materials, shapes, ornament, and function they reveal the peculiar quality of the culture of a period of which no written history exists.

This is a terra-cotta jar from Kan Su Province. It was made in the neolithic period, about 3,000 B. C. Such vessels have been found at other centers in the world. in fact, the terra-cotta hand-shaped jar with geometric ornamentation seems to be a logical forebear to the practice of the art of ceramics. We may note here how the decoration has been applied in a sort of fringed lozenge motive with embellishments.

England's Great Whig Country Houses

THE GREAT WHIG country houses of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are among the most conspicuous monuments of English history. Ornate and massive, with their pedimented porticoes, their spreading balustraded wings, they dominate the landscape round them with a magnificent self-assurance. Nor are their interiors less imposing. Their colonnaded entrance halls, whence the Adam staircase sweeps up beneath a fluted dome; their cream and gilt libraries piled with sumptuous editions of the classics; their orangeries peopled with casts from the antique; their saloons hung with yellow silk, and with ceiling and doorways painted in delicate arabesque by Angelica Kauffmann, all combine to produce an extraordinary impression of culture and elegance and established power.

Yet, they are not palaces. There is something easygoing and unofficial about them. Between library and saloon one comes on little rooms, full of sporting prints and comfortable untidiness; the bedrooms upstairs are friendly with chintz and flowered wallpaper. Even the great rooms themselves, with their roomy writing tables, their armchairs, their tables piled with albums and commonplace books, seem designed less for state occasions than for private life: for intimate talk, and desultory reading. And the portraits that glow down from the walls exhibit a similar character. The gentlemen lean back in their hunting coats, the ladies stroll in their parks with spaniels snapping at the ribbons that dangle from the garden hats, slung on their arms. In big and in detail these houses convey an effect of splendid naturalness. In this they are typical of the society which was their creator.—From "The Young Melbourne," by DAVID CECIL. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Prairie Rain

THE RAINS CAME. In a tropical land you can tell almost to a day when they will begin; in Illinois we do not even know whether we will get any, and when they start we do not know when they will stop. In autumn they bring the feel of winter; they drive in long veils through the trees and they walk on the face of the grasslands. That year they filled the prairie hollows; they brought the swamps back, and they watered Asa's apple roots newly struck in the ground.

On the roof they beat in gusts. They clattered fit to empty the sky, but it was never emptied. They would finger the roof for hours, like the tattoo of an idle girl's nails upon a table; then the downpour would commence again, until you could hear the whistle of the drops through the air. . . .

The fire was fed daylong and never went out at night. There was wood enough to feed it, all the deep woods behind the house full of the dead trees that had never been cleared away, full of the flung-down branches and twigs; the men had their axes and their arms; they were part of the vital current, so racial and immemorial, that flows from the sun to the earth, the earth to the trees, the trees to flame again. . . .

The rain fell and fell, and the family hugged its unity and went forward with its living. Timothy taught Sybil, and Patience taught the twins, and Asa taught Delia and Timothy. Amasa knocked up shelves; he ran a shelf all the way around the big room, and made them grow up like bracket fungi on each side of the doors.

In the doorway, with the smoke curling faintly out behind him and the rainy air drinking into the room around his shoulders, he looked out across the veiled landscape and saw the unused, refractory land. He thought of wheat, the intense golden freight of its heads, the tawny sheet of its stubble and the wealthy run and lisp of the grain pouring into the bins. — From "A Prairie Grove," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Raspberry Vendor

(Korea)

Under the pines
Glides a little girl
In a pink waist,
A yellow skirt,
And a red sash—
Peddling wild raspberries
In a green pot
Full of wet leaves,
Aloft on her black head.
Her gay form moves
Like light through the trees,
And her small voice pipes
Like the thin-spun tune
Of a mountain spring.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

Almost Like an Arabian Night's Story

I SPENT AN AFTERNOON in the Kremlin, on a hill overlooking the town and directly above the Red Square. . . . We went into the Treasury which contains all the precious relics of ancient and modern times which the Soviet government has preserved and guarded well. Robes . . . sewed thick with pearls and priceless jewels; jewelry of former monarchs that rivals anything I have ever seen or that my imagination could have conceived; dresses and ornaments and furniture and carriages, all so thickly set with invaluable stones that one gasps to think of the price. Certainly it was a most magnificent display of fabulous wealth, almost like an Arabian Nights story. . . .

One night before I left, two or three of us went to dinner at a hotel across the river in Moscow. The dining-room was on a top floor and overlooked the river, the city itself, the Kremlin and the Red Square. In the setting sun the spires and domes and minarets of the city looked fairly-like. Some of the churches had gold domes with innumerable stars on them and then a gold cross on the top. From this cross were suspended gold necklaces that floated delicately down to be caught in the stars on the dome below. With the sun shimmering on them they looked like lacy, delicate, gilded cobwebs. Across from us rose the hill of the Kremlin with the stern and ancient walls around a small city of almost oriental aspect, the soft dark gold sky cut by the glittering outlines of domes and crosses, sharp spires, and one church crowned with ten golden balls that seemed almost to be jingling. One could see the shape of St. Basil's Cathedral at one end of the Red Square, fantastic in the tawny light, like a sudden vision. . . . Below us was the soft dark rim of the river, quietly flowing and encircling this part of the incredible and fascinating city.—From "Through Embassy Eyes," by MARTHA DODD. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee 1.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York....................500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit..........3-101 General Motors Building
Miami........................1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.........1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.................625 Market Street
Los Angeles.............210 West Seventh Street
Seattle......................824 Skinner Building
London......Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....................56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....................16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Fogbound

Surf breaking out beyond the ledge
Sounded remote that morning when
We saw the fog's first, silvery edge
Darken the sun again.

Our firm foundations were no more;
Harbor and wharf began to fade;
The tide-line melted into shore
And only grayness stayed.

Wrapped in a swirl of mist, we hung
Suspended between earth and sky;
Far off the bell buoy's iron tongue
Answered the sea gull's cry.

There were no landmarks left, no signs
To tell where East and West had been—
Only the pungent smell of pines,
The wind's breath, salty-keen.

Yet in that fallen cloud we were
Not lost, bewildered, or alone,
Knowing what every islander
Has always known!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Making the Right Choice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH DAY BRINGS to all fresh opportunities to choose good and reject evil. We must entertain thoughts of love, joy, peace, and harmony, and refuse to admit into our consciousness beliefs of worry, discord, and disease. This we can do by gaining a demonstrable understanding of God, divine Mind. We have the Scriptural admonition (Joshua 24:15), "Choose you this day whom ye will serve."

Many of the decisions constantly being made in human experience are of little importance, not such as affect one's happiness to any great extent, while other decisions are readily recognized as of great importance in shaping events that relate to individual welfare. But when we realize that existence is primarily mental, we see that no choice is trivial or unimportant; indeed, each decision is a determining factor of progress. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 392), "Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take." We must choose between material beliefs and spiritual facts at every step of the way. We need to watch our thinking and replace mortal, carnal beliefs with spiritual ideas, in order that we may progress in the understanding of God, and enjoy its fruitage of health, peace, joy, and affluence.

When confronted with disease, or inharmony of any kind, the student of Christian Science realizes that he has an important decision to make, and he strives to be alert in making the right choice. He turns from the evidence of the corporeal senses and chooses to accept the evidence of spiritual sense. Spiritual understanding reveals the glorious fact that man is the image of God, the reflection of infinite Spirit. Thus man expresses God's nature; and therefore he is well, strong, pure, and free.

Material sense claims that life, substance, and intelligence are material, and appears to make good its claim by presenting pictures of sickness, disease, failure, and inharmony of various kinds. But the testimony of material sense is not reliable, as is shown in many familiar instances. Spirit is the only cause; and spiritual causation is the basis of Christian healing, as practiced by Christ Jesus and revealed to this age through Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 195), "The point for each one to decide is, whether it is mortal mind or immortal Mind that is causative."

The understanding of Christian Science helps students to choose good in all details of their experience; and great numbers can testify that the decision to look away from matter as the source or cause of existence, and to strive to recognize man as God's likeness, has brought them a great measure of happiness and success.

In his struggle at Peniel, Jacob wrestled with material sense, and the struggle continued until he gained a clearer sense of God and man. Interpreting Jacob's struggle, as recorded in Genesis, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 308), "Jacob was *alone*, wrestling with error,—struggling with a mortal sense of life, substance, and intelligence as existent in matter with its false pleasures and pains,—when an angel, a message from Truth and Love, appeared to him." She adds, "Truth, being thereby understood, gave him spiritual strength in this Peniel of divine Science."

As a result of this struggle the patriarch's nature was changed, and he was given a new name, representative of his enlightened thinking (Genesis 32:28): "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel: for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed."

Jacob glimpsed man as he is in reality—spiritual, pure, sinless, and free. The happy result of his right thinking was seen when he met the brother whom he had wronged. Instead of the hostility Jacob had greatly feared, he was met with kindness, when to Esau he said (Genesis 33:10), "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God."

A student of Christian Science labored earnestly to overcome resentment for a wrong done her, as she thought, by a dear friend. Realizing that resentment is never justifiable, she struggled to gain a clearer understanding of the real man, made in God's likeness She refused to attach evil to the one who had seemed to injure her; she denied the belief that insincerity is any part of man, and joyously affirmed the truth that man is the reflection of Spirit, divine Love. During this trial the student was helped by contemplating Jacob's experience at Peniel.

One day, the student met her friend quite unexpectedly. To her great joy she found that while her own nature had been undergoing a change resulting from her effort to gain a better understanding of God and man, the friend's nature had also changed. In the place of arrogance and self-will, formerly evidenced, she found humility and repentance; and humble forgiveness knit the bond of friendship closer than ever.

No one needs to go through experiences of broken friendships, inharmonious business conditions, lack, limitation, or disease. We can always decide to accept only good; we are free to choose spiritual ideas and reject carnal beliefs. This is the way to demonstrate Truth in daily experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВЫБОР

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Каждодневно нам представляется какой нибудь новый случай, дающий нам возможность сделать наш выбор: избрать добро и отвергнуть зло. Любовь, радость, мир и гармонию,—вот что мы должны постоянно лелеять в наших мыслях, твердо отказываясь допускать в наше сознание такие ложные верования, как беспокойство, разлад и болезни. Это становится возможным тогда, когда мы приобретаем такое понимание Бога, божественного Разума, которое может быть доказано на деле. Писание дает нам следующий совет (Иисус Навин 24:15): "Изберите себе ныне, кому служить."

В жизни нашей постоянно принимаются всякие решения, не затрагивающие в какой либо серьезной мере нашего счастья, но имеются и такие решения, важность которых потому признается, что ими определяется дальнейший ход событий, касающихся благополучия человека. Но когда мы начинаем понимать, что жизнь наша прежде всего явление ментальное, то мы видим, что нет такого решения, которое можно было бы считать пустяшным и не имеющим значения. В действительности каждое принимаемое нами решение является решающим фактором прогресса. Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки пишет (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 392): "Ваши решения будут вами повелевать каково-бы не было их направление." Мы должны на каждом шагу делать наш выбор между материальными верованиями и духовными фактами. Мы должны внимательно следить за нашими мыслями и заменять смертные, телесные верования духовными идеями, для того, чтобы прогрессировать в нашем понимании Бога и пользоваться плодами этого понимания: здоровьем, миром, радостью и обилием.

Когда ученик Христианской Науки сталкивается с такими явлениями, как болезнь, или с какими-бы то ни было негармоничными обстоятельствами, то он отдает себе отчет, что ему нужно принять важное решение и он стремится сделать быстрый и правильный выбор. Он отворачивается от показаний телесных чувств и предпочитает принять показания духовного чувства. Духовное понимание открывает чудесный факт, что человек есть образ Божий, отражение бесконечного Духа. Итак человек выражает характер Бога и поэтому он здоров, силен, чист и свободен.

Материальное чувство заявляет нам, что жизнь, сущность и разумение материальны и повидимому убеждает нас, что это именно так и есть, давая нам картинные изображения болезней, недугов, неудач и вообще всевозможных форм дисгармонии. Но свидетельские показания материальных чувств ненадежны, как это видно на многих известных примерах. Дух единственное начало, и духовная первопричина есть основа Христианского целения, которое Христос Иисус применял на практике и которое было нам открыто в наш век через Христианскую Науку. Mrs. Эдди говорит (там-же стр. 195): "Главный вопрос, который каждый должен для себя решить—является-ли первопричиной смертный разум или бессмертный Разум."

Наше понимание Христианской Науки помогает нам избирать добро во всех мелочах жизни. Очень многие могут засвидетельствовать, что они стали много счастливее и успешнее в жизни с того момента, как приняли твердое решение больше не рассматривать материю, как источник или причину существования, и вместо этого стараться видеть в каждом человеке подобие Бога.

На Пенуэле Яков боролся против материального чувства и борьба эта длилась до тех пор, пока его не осенило более верное представление о Боге и человеке. Толкуя борьбу Якова, о которой повествуется в книге Бытия, Mrs. Эдди пишет (там-же стр. 308): "Яков был *один* борясь с заблуждением,—борясь со смертным ощущением, что жизнь, сущность и разумение находятся в материи с ее ложными радостями и страданиями,—когда ангел, посланец Истины и Любви появился перед ним." Она далее прибавляет: "Истина, наконец им понятая, дала ему духовную силу на этом Пенуэле божественной Науки."

В результате этой борьбы характер Патриарха изменился и ему дано было новое имя, представляющее его просветленное мышление (Бытие 32:29): "Отныне имя тебе будет не Иаков, а Израиль; ибо ты боролся с Богом и человеков одолевать будешь."

Перед Яковом блеснул образ человека, каким он есть в действительности—человека духовного, чистого, безгрешного и свободного. Счастливое последствие этого правильного мышления проявилось во время его встречи с братом, которому он причинил зло. Яков страшился враждебности со стороны брата, но вместо этого был встречен любовью, когда он сказал Исаву (Бытие 33:10): "Я увидел лицо твое, как-бы кто увидел лицо Божие."

Одна ученица Христианской Науки делала усилья, чтобы преодолеть чувство обиды за зло, которое, как ей думалось, было ей причинено одним близким другом. Прекрасно понимая, что чувство обиды никогда не может быть оправдано, она старалась приобрести более ясное представленье об истинном человеке, созданном по образу Бога. Она не хотела приклеплять зло к той, которая обидела ее; она мысленно отрицала ложное верованье, что неискренность сколько нибудь присуща человеку и радостно утверждала истину, что человек отражает в себе Дух, божественную Любовь. Во время этого испытания она много думала о переживании Якова на Пенуэле.

Однажды она встретила свою приятельницу совершенно неожиданно. К своей великой радости она увидела, что в то время как ее собственный характер подвергался изменению, благодаря ее усилиям приобрести лучшее пониманье Бога и человека, характер ее приятельницы изменился тоже. Вместо высокомерия и своеволия, которые проявлялись ранее, она нашла смирение и раскаяние,—и вот смиренное прощенье скрепило узы дружбы прочнее чем когда либо.

Никому не нужно проходить через такие испытания, как разбитая дружба, расстройство дел, нужда, ограничения, или болезни. Мы всегда можем принять решение допускать к себе только добро; мы свободны избирать духовные идеи и отбрасывать плотские верования. Именно этим путем мы и можем демонстрировать Истину, в повседневной жизни.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

The Arctic Mail Starts South

ONE MORNING, while a bitter north wind tossed ragged plumes of white smoke from the chimneys of the Big House and the Bachelors' Hall into a sky of burnished copper, wherein the sun-dogs gave promise of further cold to come, the interior of the fort presented a scene of unusual animation and excitement. For, drawn up before the store, were eighteen long, narrow toboggans, each harnessed to a team of rangy sleigh dogs. Alex Budd, Donald Flett and a dozen other drivers, all clad in fringed and decorated buckskin capotes, blue stroud leggins and fur caps, were scurrying here and there. . . .

Cases containing mirrors, colored cloth, beads, duffle, fish-hooks, axes, copper kettles and whatnot; sacks of flour, kegs of tallow, and a heterogeneous collection of other trading goods, were being carried from the storehouses and lashed upon the sleds.

Meanwhile Alex Budd and Charlie Sinclair were rushing here and there shouting orders, pointing out defects in the harness, straightening out the dog-collars as the huskies barked and leaped about in their traces, anxious to be off. Bells jangled as the dogs tossed their massive heads and shook their beribboned standing-irons in the gusty breeze.

"Marche! Marche!" yelled Alex as he cracked his whip and gave the straining animals their heads. Like lightning they were off. Already the Indian foregoer had slid his moccasined feet into his snowshoe thongs and was headed for the gateway, his hood pulled close about his face. Whips cracked. Dogs barked and howled with delight or fear. Bells jangled loudly in the frosty air. Then to the vociferous accompaniment of a medley of yells from the Indian drivers: "Choc! Choc! Gee muchistim! Marche!" . . . the teams sped one by one through the gateway and soon were lost to sight. . . .

Wrapped in rabbitskin robes within a gaudily painted carriole, drawn by six huge dogs, and driven by the buckskin-clad Johnny Robertson, Chief Factor McTavish departed for the interior to inspect the far-off posts.—From "Arctic Trader, The Account of Twenty Years with the Hudson's Bay Company," by PHILIP H. GODSELL. (New York: Putnam.)

Vesper Sparrows

Think of the road winding into September
haze,
And the tall pieweed, color-gathering grape-
vines,
The lanes touched by the yellow tongues of
goldenrod.
Think of these sparrows, flicking white tail-
feathers,
And finally darting away where the road
goes
And the haze lengthens into cold.

DANIEL SMYTHE

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth...... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition... 4.00
Pocket Edition with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition..............$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition..............$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address. Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HUDSON C. BURR, Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street, Boston, U. S. A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks
Pages 15-16
Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1939 **

Britain Turns To Canada And U. S. for Wood

Demand for rough timber grows — Usual Baltic source of supply cut off by hostilities.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, American timber is wanted in Europe in quantity, and cables requesting information on available sources have been received almost daily, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Inquiry, particularly from Great Britain, concerns the availability for quick shipment of such materials as dimension lumber, mine props, railroad ties, and rough lumber. Softwood supplies in Great Britain are low and stock is needed to replenish the existing supply and to provide for emergency demand, Mr. Smith stated.

Great Britain has for years depended on Baltic sources for softwood, obtaining the bulk of her supplies from Scandinavia and Russia, but in view of the present situation, it is felt that Britain's softwood lumber supplies must come from the United States and Canada.

United States trade in hardwood with Great Britain, is expected to be seriously affected by the war. Under the recently inaugurated import control system, set up by the United Kingdom, one of the items subject to license is hardwood flooring and wooden ware. Notwithstanding this, the United Kingdom must look to United States' sources for certain species of hardwood lumber, including oak and ash, since Canada is unable to supply species of this type of lumber in large quantities, Mr. Smith said.

The Forest Products Division of the Commerce Department is making a comprehensive study of the lumber industry of the United States to obtain an analysis of normal domestic lumber requirements, and an estimate of the load the industry may be expected to carry, in view of the war abroad.

Reich Plane Tale Denied by Captain

Capt. Michael Shea of the Boston trawler Storm, on arrival at the Boston Fish Pier this morning with 8,500 pounds of fish, was of the opinion that the small, single-motored airplane which circled over his vessel on Monday at Georges Bank, was not a German craft.

Although he was below decks when the plane was sighted by various members of the crew—who were divided as to whether the markings included the American star or the German swastika—he had formed the opinion, after conversing with those who did see it, that it was not a German machine.

The United States Navy sent a representative to the Fish Pier this morning to interview Captain Shea and his men regarding the reports that they had observed a German airplane over the fishing grounds far at sea.

Society Reports On Aid to Animals

Officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals traveled 19,582 miles in investigating 432 cases in August, according to the monthly report of the Society. They examined 4,318 animals, placed 250 in homes, restored 49 to owners, secured 9 convictions, and inspected 54,732 animals in stockyards.

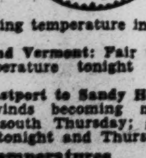
The four horse watering stations maintained by the Society in downtown Boston watered 6,242 horses during the summer.

Membership in the Jack London Club, devoted to working toward kind treatment of animals trained for stage and screen performance, was reported to have reached 748,900.

The American Humane Education Society reported that 159 new Bands of Mercy had been formed during August, bringing the total organized by the parent society up to 242,130.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 50's; gentle variable winds, becoming southeasterly Thursday.

Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature in the interior Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair with slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: General shifting winds becoming moderate southeast or south Thursday; generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	72	Minneapolis	72	78
Bermuda	—	—	New Orleans	79	94
Chicago	73	94	New York	65	68
Denver	59	93	Norfolk	70	78
Helena	43	53	Philadelphia	60	68
Kansas City	91	97	St. Louis	77	97
Los Angeles	63	72	San Francisco	57	64
Miami	77	90	Washington	62	75

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 13.
B—Maximum, Sept. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:58 p. m.; height 11.6ft.
Thursday, 12:25 p. m.; height 11.6ft.
Light all vehicles by 6:50 p. m.

Attaining High Technical Posts

By a Staff Photographer

At the Chemical Convention

Left to right, in front: Dr. Mary Sherrill of Mt. Holyoke College, Dr. Pauline Beery Mack of Pennsylvania State College, Mrs. Cornelia T. Snell, journalist, of New York. At back: Dr. Emma P. Carr of Mount Holyoke and Mrs. F. C. Sargent of Simmons College.

Taxpayers in N. H. Ask Businessmen To Accept Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13—The New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers Associations, which is the key organization of the growing list of taxpayers' associations throughout the State, is out to enlist the active candidacy of businessmen for elective posts in the hope of bringing about more business-like administration of political affairs, according to Donald J. Reed, Executive Director of the Federation.

"With tax rates and the public debt soaring to all-time highs, with public affairs badly administered in all too many instances, there is," declares Mr. Reed, "a crying need for men who have the background, training, ability, and business experience to take hold of the reins of municipal government and drive for the application of the industry.

"When tax rates are near or in excess of $40 per $1,000 of assessed valuation, they become confiscatory, tend to drive out industrial plants, prevent the expansion of business and industry, practically bring the building of new dwelling property to a standstill and certainly offer little attraction to prospective new residents. This situation must be corrected and it can be corrected by giving the citizens and taxpayers of our local communities real business administration of their public affairs."

Mr. Reed declares that a qualified, experienced purchasing agent handling centralized purchasing for the cities of the State could bring about a saving of 10 to 20 per cent. He would not encourage wholesale firings as a means of economy but suggests the adoption of a non-replacement policy under which additional help would not be hired by governmental units with future vacancies being filled by transfers.

State Accounting Changes Are Due

Plans for a centralized accounting system in the Massachusetts Government, estimated to save $480,000 annually, are ready for submission to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, announced today.

Mr. Moynihan said they will centralize control of all State expenditures in the Department of Administration and Finance, and require the transfer of several employees but no change in personnel. He declared the proposal will eliminate the need for annual deficiency appropriations, and give the State Comptroller's office rigid control of inventories of supplies in all State institutions.

Mr. Moynihan drafted the plans at the request of Governor Saltonstall. The proposal is believed to be similar to one advanced about a year ago by the Special State Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, which predicted the $480 annual net saving.

Eugene Noble Foss

Eugene Noble Foss, who passed on at his home in Jamaica Plain, Boston, today, had been three times Governor of Massachusetts. He served three one-year terms from 1910-13 at a time when Democrats were not so often elected to State office as in recent years. Although born in Vermont in 1859, he rose to political prominence in Massachusetts when he was elected to Congress in 1909 as a Democrat to fill the unexpired term of W. C. Levering, a Republican. In recent years, he had eschewed politics and engaged instead in manufacturing and in the real estate business. He was Treasurer and later President of B. F. Sturtevant & Company.

Training Women for Places In Chemical Line Advised

By Wanda MacDowell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Do Women Have a Place in Chemistry?" was the subject discussed by Dr. Pauline Beery Mack, Professor of Textile Chemistry and Director of Research in Home Economics at Pennsylvania State College, who was guest speaker at the dinner given at the College Club last night by the 125 women who are taking part in the ninety eighth meeting of the American Chemical Society in Boston this week.

"The annual problem of placing new graduates in chemistry in satisfactory positions is well known to everyone associated with colleges and universities," Dr. Mack said. "Many industries employing a considerable number of chemists do not take women for various reasons, principally legal causes, which restrict the hours during which women may work."

As an answer to this problem, Dr. Mack advised that attention be given to training women for work in which they have already established themselves, such as the application of chemistry to foods and textiles. Speaking of the close relationship of chemistry to home economics, he recommended that care be bestowed on the training of young women to teach chemistry in junior and senior high schools, as well as in colleges and universities; for she contends that chemists, rather than home economists, are better trained to teach their own subject to home economic students than are home economic teachers, provided they are willing to apply their subject to the needs of the students.

"Directors of research in home economics also should be drawn from the field of chemists," Dr. Mack continued, "and this is a field to which women may well give attention. Research studies in nutrition, in textile chemistry, in biology, chemistry, and related fields are now being undertaken in home economics departments in colleges and universities throughout the country, and this calls for women both as research workers and directors."

Mrs. F. C. Sargent, of Simmons College, member of the committee for the convention, said this morning at the headquarters at the Statled Hotel that this is one of the largest groups of women chemists ever to attend a convention of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Emma P. Carr of Mount Holyoke College is doing important research, backed by the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Research Council. In cooperation with Dr. Mary Sherrill, also of Mount Holyoke, and Dr. Lucy Pickett, who holds the Lalor Foundation Fellowship and is doing work at Harvard and at the University at Liege, Belgium, and Dr. Hildegard Stuecklen, of Mount Holyoke, she is carrying on this work, which has to do with theoretical problems applicable to all chemistry.

Dr. Carr noted that they have worked out various groups which have made considerable advance, particularly in the problem of the absorption of ultra-violet light by hydrocarbon molecules. She said she believes chemistry will never be what can be called a popular profession for women, but undoubtedly more and more women are taking up specific lines in which they may excel; and she especially mentioned bibliography work, which offers good opportunities with large business concerns.

Bishop Oxnam Sees Church Unity

A strong denominationalism as the foundation for ultimate unity of the Christian church was the theme of discussions at the annual meeting of the New England Area Council of the newly united Methodist Church in Boston yesterday and today. The Council met in the Wesleyan Building at Copley Square.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, President of the Council, and Resident Bishop of the Boston Area, set the keynote for the meeting in declaring that "the truest contribution we can make to eventual Christian unity is to direct our energies to the task of making our own church strong in local service and world ministry, preaching and education."

Union of the three branches of Methodism, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church, at Kansas City, Mo., last May will have relatively little effect on New England churches, the Bishop declared.

The chief effect will be the establishment of a jurisdictional conference for the Northeastern States, which will meet for the first time next June following the first general conference of the new Methodist Church commencing at Atlantic City, April 24. Other results will include the elimination of overlapping activities in Christian education in the individual churches, he said.

Taking cognizance of a recent trend in which churches of several denominations have federated in a number of New England communities, Bishop Oxnam opposed this as an ineffective move toward Christian unity. It merely sets up a new denomination to add to the many already existing, he declared, whereas the strengthening of existing denominations draws smaller churches into the strong. When ultimately there are only four or five large denominations, then a basis for their union can be worked out, he said.

Seedless Fruit Made to Grow By Chemistry

Watermelons, tomatoes, and summer squash lose seeds in tests, researcher reports to society.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Production of seedless tomatoes, seedless watermelons, and seedless summer squash was reported at the section on synthetic growth substances in the American Chemical Society meetings by Dr. Felix G. Gustafson, University of Michigan.

Those who enjoy watermelon in season will be particularly thankful to plant chemists who have succeeded in producing juicier, redder, and seedless watermelons that are better sized for icebox packing. Dr. Gustafson, in summarizing work already done in this field, observed that occasionally one finds seedless or "parthenocarpic fruits" in nature, fruits which were produced without fertilization or pollenation and consequently unable to develop embryos and seeds. Were this common practice, however, such fruits bereft of their ability to multiply, soon would become extinct.

First Success

The first successful attempt at producing artificial seedless things through chemistry was published by Dr. Gustafson in 1936. He treated the pistill of unopened flower buds with lanolin paste to which had been added such chemicals as indole acetic acid or indole propionic acid. All these previously had been shown to possess growth-promoting properties, and the experiment worked. Fruits of tomato, petunia, and salpiglossus developed that were normal in appearance, but without seeds. In fact the tomatoes were sometimes entirely solid while at other times they had the usual seed cavities.

Subsequent experiments with peppers, squash, eggplant, cucumbers, holly berries, strawberries and watermelons by Dr. Gustafson and others proved the applicability of the chemical method. The main drawback is that the method of producing such seedless fruits is expensive and hence has little commercial value. However, the author held some hope of success since, he said, "several experiment stations and some commercial greenhouses are conducting experiments to perfect simpler and less time-consuming methods of procedure. It seems likely that some day we may be able to buy seedless tomatoes and watermelons on fruit stands. At least it is of much importance from the theoretical standpoint. It is enabling us to gain further insight into fruit production."

Methods of Treatment

In an allied paper, Dr. P. W. Zimmerman of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research disclosed that the newest methods of treating plants with growing substances is by exposing the entire plant or parts of plants to vapors of volatile chemicals. Responses are most satisfactory, he said.

Dr. Zimmerman did some of the earliest successful experimental work with growth-promoting chemicals, reporting in 1934 before the American Association for the Advancement of Science a solution which gave more vigorous shoots from cuttings in a far shorter time than any other method, in fact allowing plants to be slipped which had never been slipped before.

In the division of fertilizer chemistry, John W. Shive and Dr. Walter C. Russell of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, reviewed latest developments in the field of hydroponics, the growing of plants in water to which has been added all the chemicals needed for growth and production.

They lauded the ability to control the nutrient supply available to plants, and thus also certain characteristics and qualities desired in plants and their products through such "soiless" conditions, but emphasized that water-culture technique is still largely for laboratory experimentation.

"Such experimentation has profoundly influenced the practice of fertilization and soil management," they said. But in spite of recent claims to the contrary, the possibility that large-scale plant production by water culture or sand culture methods can ever replace classical agriculture is extremely remote."

Tough Metal Yields To New Compound

A new metallic compound capable of cutting and smoothing the toughest metals and solving some of the problems attendant upon manufacture of machine tools and stainless steel, was promised today by Philip M. McKenna of Latrobe, Pa.

The new compound retains sharp cutting edge at high temperatures and hence will increase the speed with which stainless steels can be machined. That means it will not be necessary to remove and sharpen the tools that make tools quite so often.

Made of tungsten, titanium, and carbon the alloy is only .2 softer than a diamond, the hardest material known.

Odorous Men Not Odious In Civilized Age

No man should be looked upon as a "sissy" if he uses eau de cologne. In fact, the use of certain perfumes and other cosmetics may indicate that a man is more highly civilized and more of a genuine "He" man than the one who eschews such niceties, according to Paul Zimmerman who is in charge of Pinaud's exhibition at the New England Toiletries Show being held at the Parker House during this week and next.

"In France about 90 per cent of the men use eau de cologne, while in America only about 20 per cent of the men make use of perfume of any kind. But more are using it each year," said Mr. Zimmerman. "The use of perfume is a sign of advanced civilization," he continued. "Far from showing that a man is effeminate, it indicates that he is a man of fastidious taste and culture. Some American men who are habitually using eau de cologne are big businssmen and what is generally called 'real he men.'"

Whether they use it themselves or not, men love to buy perfume, Mr. Zimmerman continued. This accounts for the elaborate and costly containers frequently used for perfume. When a woman buys perfume she thinks only of the fragrance and cares little about what it comes in. But when a man buys perfume it must be contained in the most beautiful bottle possible. Hence the craze for costly crystal bottles and elaborate containers of every sort.

W. MacD.

Potato and Apple Crop of N. E. Is Up

A 19 per cent increase in New England's potato crop, over last year's figure was predicted today in the crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Of the 56,833,000 bushels expected Maine was slated to furnish about 47,600,000 bushels. This would represent a 6 per cent increase over the average figure for the past 10 years.

The Nation's crop was expected to total 364,208,000 bushels, as compared with last year's 371,617,000 in 1938.

Basing its figures on Sept. 1 conditions, the service also predicted a New England apple crop of $5,860,000 bushels, which would be a 49 per cent increase over last year's harvest—much reduced by the September hurricane—an a 5 per cent increase over the 10-year average. The Nation's apple crop was expected to reach 103,260,000 bushels. The 10-year average figure is 96,469,000 bushels.

Boston to Oppose Chelsea Creek Span

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that the City of Boston will oppose construction of a new $2,750,000 bridge over the Chelsea Creek, at Meridian Street, as advocated by the United States War Department, on the ground that the bridge would be an unnecessary extravagance.

The Mayor conferred with Robert E. Cuniff, Secretary of the Finance Commission, which had previously declared its opposition to the project, and with officials of the Public Works Department, preparatory to opposing the bridge at a hearing before the Army Engineers here on Friday.

Mr. Tobin echoed the views of the Finance Commission that the project is desired only by oil companies having storage farms on Chelsea Creek and by the War Department. He said the city's economic situation did not warrant such a large expenditure for this purpose.

N. E. Farmers Win Right To $2,871,750 Milk Pool

The last legal hurdle in the two-year-old battle of New England dairy farmers to obtain $2,871,750.65 in funds paid into an equalization pool sponsored by the Federal Government was removed today, and distribution of the small fortune will be started immediately, according to Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court in Boston.

Release of the funds was made possible through the withdrawal by the New England Milk Producers Association of its claims upon $25,000 in the pool which the Association stated was due the dairy members of this farm cooperative. Until the Association's claims had been cleared by the Federal Court, the distribution of funds was temporarily delayed.

Judge Sweeney today commended the action of the N. E. M. P. A. as a "splendid, co-operative move. It made immediately available to farmers money that had been held in escrow by the Court for nearly two years pending a fight instituted by milk distributors on the constitutionality of the Federal Government's right to impose a milk pool upon the industry.

Tator Holds Funds

The constitutionality of the equalization program under which dealers are compelled to contribute stipulated funds to the milk pool was upheld by the local District Court and later by the United States Supreme Court last June 5. But for the claims of the N. E. M. P. A., the funds would now have been in the hands of farmers, some of whom stand in dire need of financial assistance to pay their taxes and buy their grain for the winter.

The $2,871,750.65 to be distributed to farmers is now in the hands of Samuel W. Tator, New England Milk Administrator, to whom it was paid over by the courts pending the N. E. M. P. A. settlement.

Distribution of the funds will signalize what farmers believe is their greatest victory against in-town distributors in the farmers' alleged efforts to obtain a louder voice in the distributing end of their own business. The Federal equalization program was instituted to give every farmer a fair share of the milk sales based on a price figured according to their proportionate sales of fluid and so-called surplus milk. Surplus milk is sold as cream, ice-cream, cheese and other dairy by-products which bring a lower price than the fluid milk left in bottled form on the consumer's doorstep each morning.

$190 Average Rebate

Based on average sales of 172 pounds of milk per day, the average dairyman will receive about $190 in addition to the minimum amount which was due him under the blended price of surplus and fluid sales. About 15,000 dairymen are expected to benefit from the distribution of funds.

Having won the victory for the farmers, the Federal Court today warned six Boston milk dealers that "drastic punishment" would henceforth be meted out to all who failed to comply with the marketing order requiring the filing of individual reports to the Administrator on the quantities of milk sold.

Vanderbilt Sends Gamblers In R. I. Scampering for Cover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13—When a Governor not dominated by politicians decides that laws are being violated and political "bosses" are responsible something usually happens. And something has happened in Rhode Island in the way of eliminating horse pool rackets, gambling machines and the like.

After reports had reached Gov. William H. Vanderbilt that horse pools were being operated in the Blackstone Valley and that gambling machines were being widely played in liquor establishments and even variety stores without any interference from the police, he summoned High Sheriff John J. Kelley and instructed him to act. Sheriff Kelley and his deputies made one arrest and he was a prominent G. O. P. leader in Central Falls.

The fact that High Sheriff Kelley's Department made the arrest without even conferring with the local or State police caused a mild sensation and is reported to have forced the gambling element to run for cover.

Less than 12 hours after the deputies had stopped the automobile in which "their man" sat, the promoters began cleaning house without interference or assistance from the police—the local authorities claiming ignorance of the whole affair.

Observers say that there is less gambling in the district, which borders on the Narragansett Racing Association Track, than at any time in the last half dozen years. The report to newspaper men was that covered trucks made a systematic tour of the main streets collecing gambling machines and horse race betting paraphernalia with the same ease as a bakery delivery would go its rounds.

The arrest by deputies for gambling is the first since 1922 when Attorney General Herbert L. Carpenter, now a Superior Court Justice, sent the county law men into North Providence and Johnston to close gambling houses.

English Students To Visit in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., Sept. 13—Despite wartime conditions in England, 20 English boys chosen by a selective committee last April to receive American "guest scholarships" will report shortly at American preparatory schools, Headmaster W. Huston Lillard of Tabor Academy announced today on receipt of a cablegram from the English committee. Only two of a total of 22 boys are remaining behind.

Immediately after England went into the war, the executive committee of the International Schoolboy Fellowship, of which Mr. Lillard is chairman, cabled London stating that the 22 American boys who had been chosen for the English scholarships during the coming school year would remain at home but that the invitation for the English boys to come to our schools would continue open, and hope was expressed that their boys would be able to come.

Schools to which the English boys are accredited include Asheville, Moses Brown, Andover, Tabor, Loomis, Hotchkiss, Choate, Groton, Pomfret, Kent, Taft, Westminister, Hill, Governor Dummer, Peddie, St. George's and St. Paul's.

Boston Schedules Distribution Talk

Attendance at the eleventh Annual Boston Conference on Distribution, scheduled for Oct. 2 and 3 at the Hotel Statler, will reach new highs for the "national forum for distribution problems," it was intimated today by P. A. O'Connell, General Chairman, and Daniel Bloomfield, Director.

Conducted under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with Harvard and Boston Universities, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the conference brings to Boston leaders in the fields of merchandising industry and manufacture, from all sections of the United States and Canada.

"Retail Trade Policies and Present World Condition," is the topic to be discussed at the luncheon session Oct. 2, by Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, Professor of Banking and Finance of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The luncheon session will be under the chairmanship of Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Speakers listed include: J. Frederick Dewhurst, economist, Twentieth Century Fund; Elmer L. Ward, President, Goodall Company, Cincinnati; Arthur Lazarus, Day & Zimmerman, New York; Raymond W. Miller, President Agricultural Trade Relations, Stockton, Calif.; John R. Lyman, chief, distribution cost section, United States Department of Commerce, and M. M. Zimmerman, publisher, Super Market Merchandising, New York. Ward Melville, President, Melville Shoe Corporation, will preside.

Driver Too Slow, Loses License

Dana F. Simons of 20 Newton Street, Everett, whose driver's license was suspended yesterday by Frank A. Goodwin for driving too slowly in South Boston on Labor Day, declared today that his object in operating his car on D Street at from 10 to 12 miles an hour was to insure the safety of the many children of that vicinity. He has six small children of his own, and, working as a truck driver passing often through South Boston, he had noted the great number of youngsters usually playing around the streets he traversed.

Commenting on the unusual case, Mr. Goodwin reported that the inspector who spoke to Mr. Simons about his slow progress, stated that he was tying up a long line of traffic and refusing to let anyone pass him. When stopped by the inspector, Mr. Simons was quoted as saying, "I'm just taking it easy and not paying any attention to anyone else."

Mr. Goodwin stated yesterday that "Any driver who has no more consideration than was displayed by this man for the rights of others, should be prevented from driving on our highways. Drivers of this type who hog the middle of the road are not only a nuisance but cause others, who become impatient, to take dangerous chances."

The Registrar pointed out today that Mr. Simons has the right to demand a public hearing before him if he feels that the revocation of his license was unjust, and that he also has the right to appeal the Registrar's ruling to the full Board of Public Works Commissioners.

"Until he takes this action," Mr. Goodwin stated, "I have nothing further to say."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Brookline Village—
"Tarzan Finds a Son," with John Sheffield, Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 2, 5, 8.

Normandie—
"Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas. Also "Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 11:45 a. m., 3:05. "Frontier Marshal," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. 10:10 a. m., 1:35. Previews at 7 and 10 of "When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also at 5:30 and 8:45. "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Good Girls Go to Paris," featuring Joan Blondell, Melvyn Douglas and Walter Connolly. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. Tomorrow: Tyrone Power, Sonja Henie and Rudy Vallee in "Second Fiddle." Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Lynn Bari and June Gale.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also "The River." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney, George Raft, George Bancroft and Jane Bryan. 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. Also "Bachelor Mother," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 6:45, 10:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Naughty, But Nice," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "The Man Who Dared." 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25. "The Warning," 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
Edward G. Robinson in "Blackmail." Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Everybody's Hobby," with Irene Rich and Henry O'Neill. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 5:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Hotel for Women," with Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and Elsa Maxwell. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," with Peter Lorre. 2, 5:05, 8:10

Tremont—
"San Francisco," starring Spencer Tracy and Jeanette MacDonald. Also "The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March.

University—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney. 1:35, 4:50, 8. Tomorrow: James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." Betty Grable in "Million Dollar Legs." Also "The March of Time."

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "U. S. Army Air Force," "Color-tour to India," "Popular Science," "Rattlin Romeo," "Big Fish," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Bellamy and Walter Connolly. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:15, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." Also "Torchy Plays with Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy.

Repertory—
"Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Gracie Allen Murder Case," with Gracie Allen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m

Trans-Lux—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 8:20. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Skinnay Ennis and Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 5.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

N. H. Farmers Are Advised Not to Plan Increased Crops

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13—Director John C. Kendall of the New Hampshire Extension Service is advising New Hampshire farmers not to take steps to increase crops because of the international situation.

"American agriculture," Mr. Kendall said, "is in a much better position to meet the shock of war than it was 25 years ago. The very machinery which farmers have used to adjust production to decreased demand in peacetime can be used in wartime to increase production if and when that becomes advisable.

"There is little likelihood that any substantial increase in production of the major crops will be desirable, certainly not in the near future. In any case, the need for increase in supplies can be anticipated in ample time to make any necessary increases in acreages."

Upturn Continues

Various sources of information indicate that the upturn in business noticeable in New Hampshire during the Spring has continued through the Summer months. Statistics considered to be accurate reflectors of business conditions include relief expenditures, the pay-roll tax collected and benefits paid by the State Unemployment Compensation Division, the gasoline tax, and placements made by the State Employment Service.

The Employment Service has been finding more jobs in private industry. Much of this improvement is attributed to direct and indirect influences of the hurricane-felled timber. The Service also has made many new connections with employers, who have come to use the Service in increasing numbers and thus more placements have been the natural result.

The gasoline tax or road toll is running noticeably ahead of last year and the pay-roll tax continues to run way ahead of the unemployment compensation benefits. The fund continues to mount, and State officials find themselves without any means of establishing a ceiling for the fund and placing it on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Paul Bunyan Day

On Saturday the New Hampshire Department of Forestry and Recreation will sponsor Paul Bunyan Day. With the co-operation of the United States Forest Service, State and Federal crews will gather at Turkey Pond near Concord to take part in various lumberjack events for which Bunyan became famous as the legendary figure of the North woods. Events include log chopping, log-rolling, boom jumping, back-pack pumping, fire line construction, bateau racing, power pump contests, log racing, and log sawing. To top it all off, Paul (Bunyan) Criss, champion log chopper of the world, is expected to be present for a tree-cutting demonstration.

Participants will include town fire wardens, staff members of the White Mountain National Forest Service, members of the CCC, Forest Service camp crews, and boom crews.

OPENING TONIGHT
THE TEXACO STAR THEATRE
2 GREAT SHOWS IN ONE
1 A GREAT VARIETY SHOW 30 Minutes . . . from Hollywood! with
Kenny BAKER • Frances LANGFORD
David BROEKMAN'S Orchestra
Jimmy WALLINGTON AND
Ken MURRAY, Master-of-Ceremonies
2 A GREAT DRAMATIC SHOW 30 Minutes . . . from New York!
Maxwell Anderson's "VALLEY FORGE"
starring Philip MERIVALE as GEORGE WASHINGTON
. . . and a Broadway Cast
WEEI 9 to 10 P. M. E. D. T
PRESENTED BY TEXACO DEALERS

AtlanticPipe&SupplyCo.,Inc.
PIPE—VALVES—FITTINGS
PIPE CUT TO SKETCH
Boilers, Radiators and Heat Specialties
237 Albany Street, Boston
Tel. HUBbard 8387

Visitors From Hollywood for Boston Screens

Charles Boyer **Irene Dunne**

In "When Tomorrow Comes," opening tonight at the Keith Memorial

Bette Davis **Miriam Hopkins**

In "The Old Maid," arriving Thursday at the Metropolitan

Around the Corner—

Happy Captive—A mother on Belvidere Street has solved the traffic problem, in so far as it pertains to her son, Bobby, five years old or thereabouts. The problems of Bobby's airing and a multiplicity of household duties are also solved at one and the same time. For besides his overalls and a cheerful smile Bobby wears, with extreme nonchalance, a stout rope harness with an attached cord long enough to permit his gambolings within the sidewalk area, but with its other end fastened securely inside the window, subject to maternal reeling in. Bobby is not embarrassed by this indignity, but is quite ready to chat with anyone who is willing to enliven a somewhat dull outing.

What an ocean!—A young mother of our acquaintance took her small son down to Nantasket one hot day recently, and introduced him to various and mysterious phenomena there—such as jellyfish, crabs, and snails. She also tried to explain about the rise and fall of the tide, but evidently did not succeed very well, because just before they left she noticed that the tide was coming in rapidly, and the little boy cried out excitedly: "Oh, we'd better hurry. The ocean's spilling over!"

Picture Screen: That unique screen that every woman admires down at the Martha Gay Shop in Hingham, is really "through the courtesy of Vogue and Harper's Bazaar." Plus, of course, the ingenuity of Mrs. George Brett, Jr., owner of the shop, who thought up the idea in the first place, and then went ahead and made it. You see, the screen is a regular one of beaverboard, but Mrs. Brett has more than glorified it with loads and loads of these gay magazine covers. Pasted on at various angles, they cover the entire screen; and although it takes some time to accumulate enough covers to splatter a whole screen . . . the results are well worth the time. The last trick is to shellac the pictures which makes everything doubly shiny and permanent.

New Call Letters Given To Short-Wave Station

Under a recent regulation of the Federal Communications Commission, Station W1XAL, Boston, has now become Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, W1XAR, has become WRUW, according to Walter S. Lemmon, President of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. Since shortwave radiocasting has progressed far beyond the status of an experimental art the Commission decided to eliminate the "X" status from all American shortwave calls and recently promulgated an order to that effect.

No other change in the WRUL or WRUW's status is involved other than their new call letters. The wavelengths continue to be the same. For the time being the new and old call letters of WRUL and WRUW will be announced each time until distant listeners become accustomed to them.

Firemen Use Taxicab In Traveling to Fire

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 13 (AP)—Firemen traveled in style to and from a small blaze here recently.

When their fire truck broke down, they picked up a small extinguisher and continued on in a taxicab. They returned in the cab to their station after quenching the fire.

Essay on Seasons Won by Man Blind to Them for 56 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HADLEY, Mass.—Interest is being expressed here in a remarkable description of the four seasons in the New England hills written by Clarence Hawkes, who has been blind 56 years. A naturalist, Dr. Hawkes has not "seen" the fields, hills and seasonal changes he describes since he was 13, but his exact descriptions have won much praise here.

His description was embodied in a speech made recently when a bronze plaque was dedicated in Goshen, Mass., in honor of the work he has done for conservation and for child welfare.

The description follows:

When the goddess of the springtime comes winging her way up from the sunny South and the first touch of green is seen in your mowings along the sunny South slope, when the arbutus is fragrant in pasture land, when the cowslip lifts her golden chalice by the brookside and the meadow larks and bobolinks make music all through the lowlands, when you keep tryst with that white-robed maiden, the shadbush, at the edge of the forest, then these scenes to a nature lover are a veritable paradise.

When the summer comes and her gorgeous mantle is spread athwart the landscape, when the song of the mowing machine is heard through the morning hours in the ten-acre lot, when the scent of the new mown hay is heavy on the air, when the tall corn rises and falls gently billowing beneath the touch of the merry breeze, when the night-hawk at twilight courses through the summer sky and the whip-poor-will sings in the thicket and every wayside is beautiful with buttercups and daisies, then these Hampshire Hills are like Eden.

When autumn comes and her campfires burn on a hundred hilltops in the red of the soft maple and sumac, when the corn is cut and in the shock standing in long, straight rows and the corn field looks for all the world like an Indian village with many tepees, with the golden pumpkins gleaming in between, when the orchards are bending beneath their load of ripe apples, red, yellow, green and russet, when that dreamy haze is over all the landscape, and peace is in the heart, ah, then these Hampshire hills are like the Elysian fields.

When winter comes and her white blankets are spread athwart the fields and the little brook is locked in his icy palace for the long winter's sleep, when on a winter's eve while the winds howl outside and the snow beats against the window pane the family is within, comfortable and cozy in the living room, clustered about the great chunk stove, eating apples, popping corn, cracking nuts and jokes, while perhaps one of the family reads aloud from Snowbound, ah, then these Hampshire hills present a scene of simple domesticity, happiness and centent that is rarely equalled in the United States.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 14

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	WRUL (W1XAL)	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL (W1XAL)	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Sept. 14

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Bette Davis and 'Old Maid,' 'When Tomorrow Comes' Due

Incoming Films

Only two new first-run programs are in prospect for Boston movie houses Thursday. One of them is at the Keith Memorial, where Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "When Tomorrow Comes" and Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce in "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" will be seen in previews this evening and at regular showings starting Thursday. At the Metropolitan beginning Thursday "The Old Maid" will bring Bette Davis again to the screen in a program which includes "Torchy Plays With Dynamite" as the second feature.

At the State and Orpheum, "The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and John Bennett, continues through Friday, with "Coast Guard" (Ralph Bellamy and Frances Dee) remaining as the second feature. "The Women" will open Saturday.

At the Paramount and Fenway "Beau Geste," with Gary Cooper, Ray Milland, Robert Preston, Brian Donlevy, Susan Hayward, and J. Carrol Naish will move over from the Metropolitan Thursday carrying with it "Quick Millions," in the Jones Family series, as a second feature.

Hurricane Background

New England's hurricane of last autumn provides the background to "When Tomorrow Comes," which is described as a romance with Mr. Boyer as a French pianist and Miss Dunne as a waitress who falls suddenly in love with him. The film was directed by John M. Stahl, and the supporting cast includes Barbara O'Neill, Onslow Stevens, Nydia Westman, Fritz Feld, Nella Walker, and Greta Mayer. Miss Dunne and Mr. Boyer were previously costarred in "Love Affair."

"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" finds Messrs. Rathbone and Bruce in the same parts which they had in "Hound of the Baskervilles." These adventures pit Holmes against his arch foe, Moriarty, in the attempted theft of the British crown jewels. There is also a romantic side to the plot, with Ida Lupino and Alan Marshal taking conspicuous parts. Among the others in the cast are Terry Kilburn, George Zucco, Henry Stephenson, and E. E. Clive.

'The Old Maid'

Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins now have the parts in "The Old Maid" which were done in the stage version by Helen Menken Judith Anderson. The setting is Philadelphia during the Civil War and the next two decades. The story, originally a novel by Edith Wharton, later was made into a play by Zoe Akins. The plot is concerned with the struggle between two cousins over the illegitimate daughter of one of them, whose father was beloved by the other.

Jane Bryan, George Brent, Donald Crisp, Louise Fazenda, James Stephenson, and Cecilia Loftus are among the players. The film was directed by Edmund Goulding who was in charge of Miss Davis' previous picture, "Dark Victory." In "Torchy Plays With Dynamite," the second film on the bill, the players are Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins, and Tom Kennedy. The plot has to do with the chase of a bandit across the continent.

Fine Arts Festival

The film festival at the Fine Arts Theater is at present scheduled to continue through Oct. 3. The revised list includes Harry Baur in "Life and Loves of Beethoven" today, and Charles Laughton, Fredric March, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in "Les Miserables" Thursday. The pictures for the final three groups are as follows:

Sept. 15, 16—"Adventures of Chico" and "The Wave."
Sept. 17—Rene Clair's "The Ghost Goes West."
Sept. 18, 19—"Mayerling" (Boyer and Darrieux).
Sept. 20, 21—"Carnet de Bal."
Sept. 22, 23—Rene Clair's "A Nous, La Liberté."
Sept. 24—"Dead End" (Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea).
Sept. 25—"Dodsworth" (Walter Houston).
Sept. 26, 27—"Carnival in Flanders."
Sept. 28, 29—"Of Human Bondage" (Leslie Howard, Bette Davis).
Sept. 30, Oct. 1—Chaplin's "Modern Times;" "Great Train Robbery."
Oct. 2, 3—Rene Clair's "Sous les Toits de Paris;" "Great Train Robbery."

On Wednesday, Oct. 4, according to present arrangements, the Fine Arts will show "Le Quai des Brumes" (Port of Shadows), with Jean Gabin, star of "Grand Illusion," and Michele Morgan heading the cast.

Amusements

ALLENTOWN, PA.
WILMER & VINCENT THEATRES in ALLENTOWN
COLONIAL • RIALTO
STATE

NEW YORK CITY
"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers' Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Cir. 6-9156. Air-Cooled
Evs. 8:35—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

LAST 3 WEEKS KATHARINE CORNELL &
THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
with FRANCIS LEDERER
MARGALO GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Air-Cooled
Evs. at 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

LAST 2 WEEKS
FREDRIC MARCH (In Person) in
THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. No Higher
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL, W. 41 St. PE. 6-8220. Air-Cooled
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

The THEATRE GUILD presents PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY AIR COOLED
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mat. TOM'W & SATURDAY 2:40
Mail orders until November 4—361 Seats $1.10

"THE RAINS CAME"
MYRNA LOY • TYRONE POWER • GEORGE BRENT
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 P. M. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

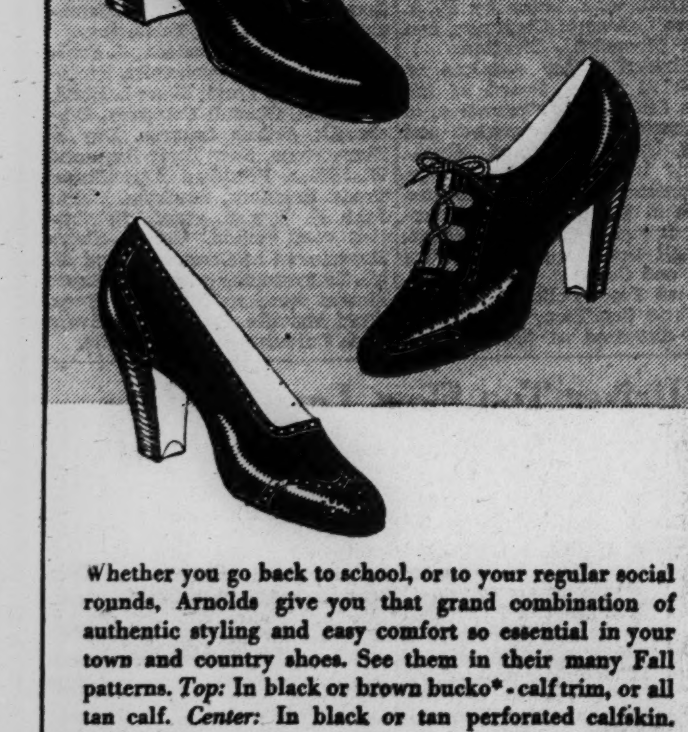
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	News from Europe	News from Europe	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30	S. Hickman, songs	"20th Century Serenade"	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Uncle Jonathan"	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news summary	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Summer Colony":	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Buddy Clark; orch.	Rep. J. W. McCormack	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:00	"Honolulu Bound":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15	comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Sing Song Time"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Count Basie's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.; guests	vocalists	Count Basie's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
9:00	"Valley Forge" with	American Chemical So-	'What's My Name': quiz	Concert Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Philip Merivale;	ciety Dinner: Dr. Karl	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Kenny Baker,	T. Compton; Dr. James	George Jessel's Celebri-	Percy Faith's Music	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	songs; orchestra	B. Conant, talks	ties program	Percy Faith's Music	cal Album"
10:00	Columbia Concert	War news; Pan Ameri-	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	Orchestra	can concert by the U. S.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	"Viewpoints": talk	Marine Band; Ranch-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm"	News Service
10:45	J. Arlen, songs	eros vocal trio	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:30	Ben Bernie's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:45	Ben Bernie's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	News from Europe	War news; "Musical	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Clock"; Vocal Vogues:	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"The Handy Man"	quartet	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	Elmer Davis	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliott; songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Bostonalities": orch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"We Women"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Piano soloist
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"The Arizona Boys"
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life": sketch	Speaker; foreign news	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	and Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Musical Memories"	cal Album"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Memories"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Whirlwind Pianist"	cal Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Salon": bari-	"Betty and Bob": sk.	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	tone; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family": sk.	"Dr. Jazz": musical quiz	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste," pianist	Soprano recital
2:45	News from Europe	"Dr. Jazz": musical quiz	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	Light Opera Selections:	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
3:15	U. S. Army Band	vocalists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	land baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Natl. Youth Admin-	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
3:45	istration program	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	land baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade": vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
4:15	"The Song Shop"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	land baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	125th Anniv. of "Star	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
4:45	Orchestra	Spangled Banner	"Midstream": sketch	land baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Woody Herman's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	News from Europe	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	"White Brigade"
5:30	"March of Games"	"Variations": music	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; musicale; sports	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Highway Safety	News; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Parker Family"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European Situation	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	Discussion on Europe	Dance Orchestra	dramatization	"Sundown Serenade"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	Vicki Chase, soprano;	Vallee Hour: Gertrude	Unitarian Fellowship for	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	Thos. Thomas, baritone	Lawrence; Lou Holtz,	Social Justice	"Sing Song Time"
8:30	"Strange As It	"It's Up to You": Dale	comedian; Carmen Mi-	"The First Offender":	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Seems"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	randa, songs; orchestra	dramatization	Anthony Guarino, tenor
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1940":	Johnnie Davis's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	phony Orch.; Reginald	Walter Huston; Roland	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Stewart, cond.; two-	Young; Fanny Brice;	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	piano team; choir	Meredith Willson's Or.	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album"
10:00	Columbia Workshop	War news; '1001 Wives':	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	Festival	dramatization	Sigrid Gurie; Humphrey	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	Henry F. Grady	Sen. William E. Borah	Bogart; Pat Friday;	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
10:45	Network program	on Neutrality	orchestra	Weber's Orchestra: so-	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	The Majestics: orchestra
11:45	Hal Kemp's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	News Service

Go TO THE HEAD OF THE CLASS in ARNOLD Authentics
$10.95



Whether you go back to school, or to your regular social rounds, Arnolds give you that grand combination of authentic styling and easy comfort so essential in your town and country shoes. See them in their many Fall patterns. *Top:* In black or brown bucko*-calf trim, or all tan calf. *Center:* In black or tan perforated calfskin. *Below:* Black or brown suede, calf accents-or all black or brown alligator grained calf. *Reverse suede

THAYER McNEIL
47 TEMPLE PLACE WELLESLEY SQUARE

Reap the benefits of a telephone!

Talk with friends or relatives any time! The telephone connects you swiftly. It protects you in emergencies, enables you to make plans, appointments, saves trips to the stores, brings jobs when you need work.

Today stop at your local telephone business office or call it free from any public telephone. Order your telephone today for listing in the *new* Directory.

Prompt action helps in these cases, too . . .

LISTING CHANGES
If you are moving, or expect to move soon, call your Business Office at once to list your name, address and number correctly.

ADDITIONAL LISTINGS
In the alphabetical pages, additional listings under firm listings, or of other members of a household under residence listings, may be made for a small additional charge. Call your Business Office.

BUSINESS SUBSCRIBERS
You may get effective attention for your business with special type treatments or larger advertising space at low rates.

THE NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY Closes very soon!

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fanfare and trumpets regarding the return of the hourglass silhouette still leave us with a couple of raised eyebrows; for we still have our doubts as to whether or not the American woman will go for it with outstretched hands. Oh, it may all come in time (just as the heelless, toeless shoe oozed up on us!) but until then we believe that for the better part women will go in for faint suggestion. At least for a while.

By this we mean that they'll wear some kind of foundation garment that will definitely define the waistline. Like the new La Gant "Sta-Up-Top" girdle with just a few lacings right in front. Inasmuch as the girdle is a bit higher than average, this lacing helps at the proper place. All of their models aren't laced however, and some are equipped with zippers, and some of them aren't. They're made of mesh and satin, but there isn't a point in their make-up that hasn't the comfort of elastic with the control of cloth. Personally we think their most enjoyable feature is the clever top, which just about refuses to roll over, regardless of how active you may be, or how much you bend and stoop over, or sit. Their panty-girdles have the same top and are just the thing for wear under slacks when you're playing badminton this winter. Prices start at $5. At Slattery's.

Just the Thing During Shampoos

Just the thing for the woman who occasionally shampoos her hair at home . . . is the terry cloth cape that fits over your shoulders, and ties under the chin, that we saw at Walpole's Linen Shop on Boylston Street. You know, right there in what we choose to call the Shreve Crump and Low block. And for only 95 cents, too. For that matter they'd be plenty handy to don when you're combing out your locks after you've put on your woolen dress this winter.

Three-Piece Suit For Little Horace

Perhaps you're one of the umpteen thousand mothers around who sent their little Horace to school last week for the very first time. Then the chances are that by this time he has already informed you that his views on wearing apparel have already changed to such an extent that something will have to be done about it. In other words, the boy at the next desk is wearing a sweater. Which to Horace's way of figuring means that he must too. So . . . we suggest those inexpensive three-piece sets that Filene's sells for $3.98; everything included. By this we mean there is first of all a long sleeved blouse with a long tab collar that is worn outside the sweater. That is, the collar is; but the blouse isn't. (Not if Horace knows it, it isn't!)

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

Sunshine Laundry
Revive that over-worked wardrobe—our service merits the approval of the discriminate.
—SHORE ROUTES—
Telephone BEACON 1790
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Smartness requires a neat coiffure
Let us give you the benefit of our experience and artistry. We are also happy to announce that Messrs. PIERRE and ALPHONSE and MISS GERTRUDE AND MISS EILEEN, formerly of Pierre-Marcel, Inc., have joined our staff.
Do consult us about your hair problems.
Telephone KEN. 6719 CIR. 8656
C. Louis FROM PARIS
Coiffeur de Distinction
29-31 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

NOW OPEN!

The Fall season of good entertainment opens! Which play or concert shall you enjoy first? The choice is yours—but here's a hint: a number of fine entertainments are being advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

One of the Sportiest of 1912 Cars

By a Staff Photographer

Mercer Takes to Sidewalk at State House

Left to right—Miss Mary Eliot of Chestnut Hill, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, at the wheel, and Cameron Bradley of Boston and Southboro. Mr. Bradley and Miss Eliot called at the State House to invite Governor Saltonstall and Lieutenant Governor Cahill to attend a gymkhana at John R. Macomber's "Raceland," Framingham Center, Sept. 23.

Tax Increases Surpass Cuts In Bay State

Tax rate increases for 1939 are running slightly ahead of the decreases, as shown by the rates reported from some 200 of the 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth. The highest rate noted is for Ludlow, Hinsdale, Merrimac, and Dudley, set at $51. About 30 towns remain the same as last year.

The largest increase so far mentioned is for Georgetown—$36.00 to $47.60. Hanson has the reduction record, going from $46.60 to $35.00 The lowest rate yet reported is $17.50, for Gosnold, and even then it is an increase from $13.50.

Cities and towns are listed with their rates for the past two years, as follows:

	1938	1939
Acushnet	$36.00	$37.50
Adams	36.00	36.00
Amherst	38.80	38.80
Ayer	31.60	34.80
Athol	39.80	39.00
Agawam	33.00	34.00
Andover	29.00	30.00
Ashfield	25.50	30.00
Ashland	34.60	37.60
Avon	38.00	40.60
Belchertown	48.00	35.00
Billerica	39.20	42.00
Berlin	34.60	40.40
Beverly	36.60	36.40
Blackstone	47.00	49.00
Bourne	28.60	21.20
Boxboro	21.60	17.60
Braintree	37.20	36.40
Bellingham	38.60	40.00
Belmont	28.60	28.60
Boston	41.30	39.90
Blandford	25.00	23.00
Bolton	33.00	33.00
Boxford	30.00	28.00
Brewster	25.60	23.25
Bridgewater	45.70	45.60
Brockton	39.60	37.80
Brookfield	37.80	31.60
Buckland	22.00	23.00
Canton	36.00	36.00
Carver	22.30	25.20
Charlemont	36.00	32.60
Cheshire	40.00	40.00
Cambridge	41.00	40.50
Chilmark	20.40	21.90
Cohasset	27.80	25.70
Colrain	40.60	38.00
Charlton	39.00	34.00
Chatham	21.90	18.90
Chicopee	42.20	46.50
Conway	30.00	28.00
Dalton	32.00	32.00
Danvers	41.20	39.20
Dedham	34.60	37.00
Deerfield	25.00	24.60
Dennis	26.60	28.00
Dighton	29.50	32.50
Douglas	37.00	37.00
Dracut	49.80	50.40
Dudley	47.50	51.00
Dunstable	34.50	25.00
Duxbury	22.50	22.50
East Bridgewater	36.00	42.00
Eastham	27.00	27.00
Easthampton	37.00	40.00
East Longmeadow	34.00	33.20
Easton	34.30	41.00
Erving	27.00	27.00
Essex	39.00	37.40
Everett	38.30	36.20
Falmouth	26.00	25.30
Foxboro	36.00	36.40
Framingham	32.20	33.40
Freetown	36.00	34.60
Franklin	27.10	30.00
Gardner	32.00	30.00
Georgetown	36.00	47.60
Gloucester	33.60	35.20
Gosnold	13.50	17.50
Granby	23.00	22.00
Great Barrington	34.50	31.00
Greenfield	28.80	28.80
Groton	31.00	30.00
Groveland	39.00	39.60
Hadley	26.40	25.00
Halifax	31.00	31.00
Hanover	41.00	40.00
Harvard	23.40	26.10
Hinsdale	46.00	51.00
Haverhill	42.40	41.20
Holden	35.00	40.60
Hopedale	27.20	27.00
Hudson	51.20	47.20
Hull	31.00	31.00
Huntington	40.00	40.00
Hanson	46.60	35.00
Kingston	24.00	24.40
Lakeville	28.80	28.00
Lawrence	39.60	38.80
Lenox	30.00	32.00
Leverett	38.00	34.00
Longmeadow	26.00	27.00
Lowell	48.80	46.00
Ludlow	46.00	51.00
Lynnfield	23.20	24.00
Marblehead	29.00	29.00
Marlboro	38.80	37.75
Maynard	36.00	44.00
Medfield	35.60	37.20
Merrimac	51.00	51.00
Monroe	14.00	18.50
Montague	32.40	36.20
Malden	39.00	41.60
Mansfield	32.20	36.00
Mendon	29.00	29.00
Marshfield	29.00	29.00
Melrose	34.40	33.80
Middleboro	35.40	34.00
Middleton	34.20	34.40
Millville	40.00	40.20
Milton	27.20	27.40
Newton	30.20	30.20
North Andover	38.60	39.00
Norfolk	30.40	33.70
North Adams	38.00	38.00
Northampton	31.00	33.30
Northbridge	38.00	41.20
North Brookfield	35.00	35.50
Norton	34.40	34.00
Nantucket	26.00	25.00
Needham	28.80	28.60
Northboro	36.60	40.30
Northfield	32.00	37.00
Orleans	24.00	24.30
Oakbluffs	30.60	30.00
Oxford	46.40	49.40
Palmer	36.00	36.00
Plainville	25.00	25.00
Plymouth	30.80	28.40
Plympton	34.00	33.60
Princeton	33.80	28.00
Pepperell	28.50	28.00
Petersham	20.50	25.40
Quincy	32.80	32.40
Rochester	28.00	29.40
Rehoboth	30.00	33.20
Rockport	30.00	33.00
Rockland	38.80	38.00
Reading	32.50	34.00
Rowe	27.00	28.00
Salisbury	49.00	46.00
Sharon	32.00	34.80
South Hadley	33.00	33.40
Spencer	40.00	40.00
Sterling	36.00	34.50
Swansea	26.50	30.60
Stoughton	30.00	35.20
Sunderland	30.00	34.00
Sandwich	28.80	34.00
Savoy	36.00	30.00
Somerset	22.50	26.00
Somerville	43.90	41.40
Southampton	30.00	27.50
Stow	28.000	34.50
Sutton	42.60	38.20
Tyngsboro	44.00	50.00
Templeton	38.00	46.00
Taunton	45.60	39.80
Truro	28.20	21.50
Uxbridge	31.60	35.60
Walpole	27.60	25.40
Waltham	37.00	36.40
Ware	42.00	45.00
West Brookfield	32.00	32.00
West Springfield	35.00	35.00
West Stockbridge	39.00	37.00
West Newbury	42.00	49.30
West Bridgewater	31.40	31.00
Wareham	26.60	25.20
Wakefield	37.40	37.60
Warwick	38.00	38.00
Webster	46.40	46.00
Westwood	24.50	23.00
Wellesley	23.00	22.70
Wellfleet	29.50	35.50
Wendell	30.00	40.00
Wenham	18.00	18.80
Westboro	32.00	33.10
West Boylston	32.20	31.00
Westfield	40.00	42.00
Westhampton	34.00	31.00
Weston	23.00	22.50
Weymouth	25.50	26.50
Wilbraham	26.00	35.52
Williamsburg	41.00	33.00
Windsor	30.00	33.10
Winthrop	27.60	28.00
Woburn	39.60	35.90
Worcester	38.60	39.20
Worthington	38.60	33.00
Yarmouth	32.40	29.60

Faelten School Plans To Give Scholarships

The Faelten Pianoforte School, which opened its 42d year on Monday, announces that it will again be able to offer scholarships in the beginners' classes this season. These classes are for children under 12 years and application for a scholarship should be made to the Secretary of the school before Sept. 16

The school maintains two departments, a preparatory school for children and non-professional students, and a college department for those training for professional careers in music.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17
PICTURE-CYCLE TRAIN From Boston Quincy - Brockton
Join the camera enthusiasts and cyclists for a Sunday of good times on train and boat, with ample time for exploration and picture taking on New England's most fascinating islands?
$2.50 Round trip to MARTHA'S VINEYARD
$3.00 Round trip to NANTUCKET Including Steamer Fares
Lv. Boston (So. Station) 7:30 A. M. (E. S. T.). Return, Due Boston 8:50 P. M. (E. S. T.).
(Subject to Cancellation Account Weather Conditions)
AIR-CONDITIONED COACHES
YOUR OWN BIKE CARRIED FREE
TICKETS STRICTLY LIMITED TO 400 Nantucket—300 Martha's Vineyard PURCHASE WELL IN ADVANCE
Tickets and Information at So. Station, Back Bay, 67 Franklin St., or Station Ticket Offices
The NEW HAVEN R. R.

Tweed Coats Capes and Cape-Coats Tailored to Order
A Warm Lightweight Cape FOR FALL $35
Sizes 36-38
You will find this cape very useful both for sport and campus wear. Herringbone pattern in Navy/Grey Brown/Beige Tan/White Natural/White Black/White

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Boston Sees 1912 Car Roll to State House

Pedestrians and motorists blinked today when a low-slung raceabout swished through downtown traffic, the driver in linen duster, peaked cap and goggles of the nineties and his companion a fashionplate of what the well-dressed woman motorist wore in those days.

The "horseless carriage" mystery was dispelled when the car, a 1912 Mercer, driven by Cameron Bradley of Boston and Southboro, drew up in front of the State House. There Mr. Bradley and his companion, Miss Mary Eliot, daughter of Samuel Eliot of Chestnut Hill, met Leut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and extended an invitation to him, and to the Governor, to witness the gymkhana of 150 cars of 1900 vintage which will go through a series of driving tests of that day at John R. Macomber's estate in Framingham Center.

One of the Entries

The spry Mercer is one of the many entries to the gymkhana and is entered by the Veteran Motor Car Club of America. This is a non-profit organization existing solely for the sport's sake in the belief that there is a widespread interest in early motor cars. The members of the club now have in the neighborhood of 300 cars. Owners make every effort to recondition the cars for road use. Following this hobby often leads the owner or one of the ancient cars a merry chase in the search for spare parts.

Mr. Bradley and Miss Eliot were wearing proper motoring costumes for the pre-1911 period, dusters, high button shoes, and goggles, when the Lieutenant Governor came down the State House steps to greet the gymkhana envoys, promising to be among those present a week from Saturday.

Once Horse Eden

The program at Mr. Macomber's Framingham Center showplace, long the exclusive home of the horse, will include sandbag and tray obstacle races, teeter board contests, a featured version of a French Grand Prix Race with former famous racing cars competing, a chicane and reverse obstacle race, a table and dummy race and a grand parade, in addition to an exhibit of rare old cars unequalled anywhere in the country.

Mr. Bradley's car is a four-cylinder job, a sweet engine, and, on his estimate, gets 15 miles to the gallon. It is a racy number in red and dark gray. While Miss Eliot did not drive it today, she will be at the wheel of several other cars in the gymkhana.

Next week a number of the Framingham entries will be seen in traffic. One of the unusual cars expected is a Peugeot, being entered by a member of a sister club in England. This car is expected within a day or two, the line on which it is being shipped declining to set an exact date because of war conditions.—E. B. T.

Teachers Urged To Aid Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEWATER, Sept. 13—Declaring that civilization in this country was founded upon religion and education, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, in addressing the twenty-second annual conference of the State Teachers College here, urged teachers to maintain strict neutrality in their classes.

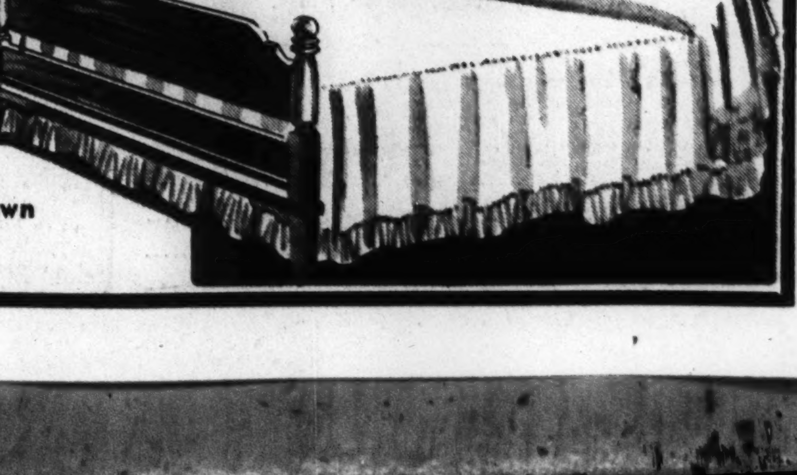
Teachers should guard against anything that might assist in driving America away from neutrality, the speaker said, or provoking a military spirit that might lead this country into war. Education, he maintained, can now do its part in establishing world peace.

Arnold Juniors at a new price
$8.95
EXACTLY AS PICTURED

IN BLACK AND BROWN CALF
BLACK AND BROWN BUCKO—CALF TRIM TO MATCH
Arnold Juniors are new for the smart American Woman—Their flexible construction is praised from coast to coast. Their styling meets the modern mode. They represent the very utmost in Footwear of their distinctive character.
ARNOLD BOOT SHOP
HOTEL STATLER
BOSTON
A Shop of Personal Service
Shop for Men
Shop for Women

HOVEY'S
BOSTON
For Your Fall Home Renovation!
SAVE $29!
Distinctive Colonial Design Featuring QUALITY As Well As Value
Solid Rock Maple 3 Pc. Bedroom Suite
Regularly Priced at $98
Consists of
• 40 Inch Dresser
• 6 Drawer Chest
• Full or Twin Beds
$69

You'll admire the high quality points evident in these suites. The distinctive character of its appearance and the superior construction stamp these suites as most unusual at price.
The carefully finished durable antique maple color is attractive and easily cared for. The dresser is the popular 40 inch size with 5 roomy drawers, the five drawer chest. have spacious drawers and the Poster Beds come in full or twin size.
OTHER MATCHING PIECES:
	Reg. Price	Sale Price
7 Drawer Vanity with swing mirror	$50.00	$35.00
Night Table with drawer	13.50	9.50
Large Chest Robe	50.00	35.00
Vanity Bench	10.00	6.95
Swing Chest Mirror	10.00	7.95
HOVEY'S FURNITURE—FIFTH FLOOR



$6.90 Down
on Budget Plan

Huskies Grid Situation Clears as More Report—Better Pitching for Cronin

Ken Harding's Appearance Eases Backfield Problem

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Ken Harding reported for football practice at Huntington Field last night, he answered a question that had been bothering Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern for a week.

That question concerned the make-up of the Husky backfield if Harding did not report.

Dunn's backfield problems even with Harding this season are acute, for the youthful Northeastern coach has only nine men he can place behind the line. And Ken is slated to be the tailback, the most important cog in the Harlow offense which Jimmy teaches.

Blocked for Connolly

Last year Harding was the blocking back for Capt. "Jolter" Jim Connolly, who did most of the tailback's duties from the fullback position. Connolly's departure from the team is felt deeply, for he was the Huskies' triple threat man. In seven games last year he scored 30 points, twice as many as Joe Beaton, who was second among the scorers with 13 points.

This season Ken is expected to take over Connolly's kicking, passing, and running duties from the regular tailback spot, and Dunn hopes he can score as many points.

With the Wollaston boy Coach Dunn plans to use Ray 'Sonny" Yetten of Waltham in the fullback slot, Ronnie Tubbs of Hartford, Conn., as blocking back, and Jack Caswell of Ilion, N. Y., as wingback. If Harding had not reported, Jimmy was not quite sure of what he would do. He thought he would use Bob Gurney, the Huskies' basketball star from Medford, in Ken's place, and convert a lineman into a back.

Dunn, incidentally, was originally worried about his line. The forward wall, however, now looks pretty good, and the backfield not so good. In addition to the above five boys, he has only four more he can count on for duty behind the line. These include Ed Barry of Wellesley and Joe Beaton, who starred for St. John's Prep, as relief for Caswell, Alex Struzziero for Yetten, and Abe Winograd, the former Boston English standout, for Tubbs.

The other backfield prospect, from whom Dunn was expecting a lot this season is Charles Patterson of Bridgeport. Patterson, however, may not be available, as he injured his knee in contact drill the other day. Dunn declared that Patterson, who was on the squad last year but saw little service, was one of the most improved Husky players and was sure of at least a spot in the second backfield.

Two Deep in Line

As far as the line goes, Dunn is at least two deep in every position. Capt. Connie Sullivan of Waltham and Carl Johnson, two veterans, have earned end positions, with Gardner Holmes and Ernie Colantonio, a Newton sophomore, for relief. One of the tackle spots was practically awarded to Mel Warshaw of Roxbury Memorial, while the other is turning into a scramble between Bill Sanford, a veteran; Dean Williams, the 240-pound all-State center from Pawnee City High School, Neb., and Jim Jefferson, a six-foot-five-and-one-half 200-pounder from Belmont.

For guards Jimmy can count on Gerry De Napoli and Mal Barney, two who saw action last year, with Al Olsen of Dorchester, Charlie Abend of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Bill Callahan of Brockton to back up Art Anderson and Phil Sheridan are battling on almost even terms for the starting center berth.

Four sophomore linemen whom Dunn was expecting to report, allowing him perhaps to convert others into backs, have not as yet been seen. They included Jim Vahey of Watertown, Bob Gardner of Winchester, George Richardson of Boston, and Harrison Bennett of South Sudbury. All four played for the freshmen last year.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.359	Hassett	.324
Berger	.333	Garms	.309
Williams	.327	Cuccinello	.308
Doerr	.316	Weitelmann	.286
Finney	.309	Majeski	.282
Cramer	.306	West	.272
Tabor	.298	Outlaw	.271
Cronin	.295	Rowell	.269
Peacock	.280	Miller	.269
Carey	.277	Cooney	.254
Vosmik	.274	Masi	.253
Berg	.273	Lopez	.251
Nonnenkamp	.250	Andrews	.250
Desautels	.239	Warstler	.244
		Sisti	.220
		Hodgin	.161

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	2	0	Posedel	15	11
Grove	13	4	Lanning	5	4
Heving	11	3	Fette	10	10
Ostermueller	11	4	Moran	1	1
Dickman	7	3	Sullivan	6	6
Bagby	4	3	Errickson	4	7
Auker	9	9	MacFayden	8	13
Lefebvre	1	1	Turner	4	9
Galehouse	8	9	Frankhouse	0	2
Wilson	8	11	Barnicle	0	0

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

St. Louis at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia, Detroit at New York, Cleveland at Boston.

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago (2), Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (2), New York at Cincinnati (2), Boston at St. Louis.

Germany vs. Hungary

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13 (AP)—Despite the war, the soccer teams of Germany and Hungary will meet here in their annual match Sept. 24 A telegram from Berlin said the team was coming "in any event."

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Terrier Board of Strategy

By - Staff Photographer

Capt. Paul Sullivan of Boston University is shown here discussing plans for the season with Line Coach Al Kawal, Backfield Coach Walt Holmer, and Head Coach Pat Hanley (left to right) at Nickerson Field, Riverside. The Terriers' first game comes Oct. 7 at Riverside with Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pa.

Important Experiments Due For Syracuse Football Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Past the organization stage, Ossie Solem will push his Syracuse football squad through three extensive weeks of practice leading up to the opening game with Clarkson here Sept. 29, a night feature under Archbold Stadium's floodlights.

Although several of the veterans were missing from spring practice, Solem has a good line on his available material and chief efforts will be devoted to building a smooth combination. This doesn't mean the varsity jobs are established but rather that it's up to the two or three leading candidates in each spot to demonstrate how they fit into the potential lineups that will be drafted.

Several important experiments are under way. Most important of these is the shifting of George Hooper, the spectacular senior lineman, from his old guard post to left tackle. This spot was vacated by the graduation of Jim Bruett, the '38 captain. Hooper, although handicapped by injuries last year, is the most devastating performer on the team, when fit, and he's believed to be a natural tackle, although a previous shortage at guard kept him at the latter job.

With Hooper at left tackle, Dick Dudley, a sub tackle for two years, has been shifted to guard, where he'll battle it out with several rivals, including Johnny Congdon, a regular last year, Co-Captain Hugh Daugherty and Bill Mozur, another converted tackle, who starred with the frosh last year. Mozur is rated highly.

Other shifts have been made among the backs, although subject to a return to previous positions. Cliff Wilson, the poised and able junior, who won the wingback job late last year, has moved to blocking back where he'll apparently divide the assignment with Ed Rodiek, another junior who showed fine generalship last fall.

Other moves involve sophomores. Big Leo Canale has been moved from halfback to fullback; Alan Doubleday from full to blocking back; Wilbur Fay from full to wingback and Bob Heaid from blocking back to full.

All these moves have a definite place in Solem's plans. Most vital, however, concerns Hooper. He's a natural player, giving 100 per cent effort, and his promised success at his new job may mean a vastly improved Syracuse forward wall.

Dick Banger, regarded as the big offensive threat of this year's Orange eleven, reported weighing 185 pounds, as compared with 170 last year. The extra poundage is virtually all beef and the hard-running junior halfback should play at about 180 this season.

If home atmosphere means anything, Syracuse's squad is off in the right direction. The candidates found completely renovated training quarters when they reported for fall practice.

The Syracuse squad will workout twice daily until Sept. 18, when college registration begins. Thereafter the program will be afternoon sessions only. Ask an Orange player what's on his mind these hot days, and he'll answer, "A drink of water and Oct. 7." That's the date of the Cornell game at Ithaca, and the first big test for these traditional foes.

Red Sox

Sept. 12

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Cramer cf	4	0	1	2	6	0	0
Williams rf	3	2	2	2	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Carey ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Desautels c	2	0	1	1	3	1	0
Galehouse p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	2	7	8	27	9	0
DETROIT							
McCosky cf	4	0	1	3	3	0	0
Averill lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Greenberg 1b	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Higgins 3b	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Fox rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Rogell ss	3	1	2	2	3	1	0
Tebbetts c	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Bridges p	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
*McCoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	7	24	9	0

*Batted for Bridges in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		—2
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, McCosky, Doerr 2. Two-base hit, Cramer. Three-base hit, McCosky. Hits, off Bridges, 7 in 7 innings; off Benton, none in 1 inning. Left on base, Detroit 4, Boston 3. Sacrifices, Bridges, Doerr. Base on balls, by Bridges 3. Struck out, by Bridges 6, by Galehouse 3. Losing pitcher, Bridges. Time, 1h. 49m. Umpires, Quinn, McGowan and Grieve. Attendance, 1800.

Perry Favors Australians To Win U. S. Singles Title

By Wendell Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 13—The Australians not only won the Davis Cup; they took our national doubles, and now they seem ready to carry home our national singles title. At least, that's the opinion of Fred Perry, three-times winner of the nationals and now a professional rival of Don Budge.

The Englishman is watching the national singles here for the first time since he won the title in 1936, and is impressed with the closeness of play throughout; yet he figures either John Bromwich or Adrian Quist, who meet each other in the semifinals, will defeat Bobby Riggs, American hope, in the finals.

"Unless this present soggy soil continues to prevail here, Bromwich or Quist will win the nationals," Perry said yesterday. In his opinion, it would be an all-Australian final, if Quist and Bromwich had not been drawn in the same bracket.

Soggy Conditions

Both Australians have been bothered by the soggy ground conditions, and the divots kicked up by spikes used by their American opponents. Should the winner of their semifinal match meet Riggs on just those same conditions, then there is a chance for America saving its last tennis trophy.

"I believe Quist can beat Riggs again," Perry said, "as he did in the Davis Cup matches 10 days ago. Now that he has beaten Bobby, I believe that will be enough to bolster his confidence.

"Bromwich should defeat Riggs," he continued, "but with soggy conditions it will be close."

And so with fair weather ahead, American tennis followers were prepared to bid goodbye to the last of the major trophies.

Riggs Unpredictable

But Riggs has long been known as the unpredictable. He has long been regarded as a keen fighter and the best match player in amateur tennis today. "When the pressure is most on," they say, "Riggs is at his best."

Previous meetings for Riggs and Bromwich stand at one-all in matches. Riggs lost in the Davis Cup a year ago, after the Davis Cup was already decided. It was said then that Bobby did not extend himself. He had previously defeated Quist, so that along with Budge's two singles victories, the cup was ours.

This year's Davis Cup match between the two saw the tables reversed, Riggs defeating his Australian adversary in the first and all-important match.

Squared at One-All

Riggs later lost to Quist, and at the same time, America lost the Davis Cup. This win for Quist squared their meeting at one-all; and so, with Riggs meeting either Bromwich or Quist—provided, of course, he reaches the final as does either Quist or Bromwich—Riggs will either hold an edge or be down to either one.

Perry, who won the national singles in 1933, 1934 and 1936, thought this tourney to be the closest in years. With no outstanding entry, the tournament has been a scramble of points and close matches.

Few wins could be classified as "upsets" because of the records of the contestants all summer. Defeats by one have been followed up by wins. Few consistent performances have been witnessed during the season.

Riggs-Parker Top

With the nationals holding in abeyance national ranking for our top tennis players, the play here has been unusually keen. Naturally, wins here will count heavily towards this year's favored list.

Riggs and Frankie Parker are practically assured of one-two in the ranking because of their consistency. But from there on, the ranking is now a coin's toss, quarterfinal round matches here becoming a very important factor.

Wayne Sabin, Elwood Cooke, Joe Hunt, Gardnar Mulloy, Don McNeill, Bitsy Grant, Gil Hunt and Welby Van Horn are working for those important wins now. Eddie Alloo, Jack Kramer, Bill Talbert, Henry Prusoff, Dave Freeman, John Doeg and a few others will be given considerable attention by the committee.

World Series Meeting

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, said today he has invited representatives of the World Champion New York Yankees and three National League clubs to attend the annual World Series meeting in Chicago, Friday, at 11 a. m. (Central Daylight Time).

The National League clubs invited were Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago.

U. S. Team to Sail 16th

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Dan Ferris, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, received word today through the State Department that America's touring track and field team will sail from Bordeaux Saturday in the S. S. Manhattan.

Around The Hub

N. E. Qualifies at Chicago

Out in Chicago, they seem to be making it as hard as they can for a New Englander to win the national amateur golf championship. The three who qualified over the 36-hole route Monday and Tuesday, today found themselves in the same half of the draw for match play.

Those three were Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., twice a winner of the New England amateur crown; Joe Lynch of Canton, who went to the national semifinals in 1935, and Johnny Burke of Newport, R. I., national intercollegiate champion and present Rhode Island State open titleholder.

Quirks of Draw

The quirks of the draw found these three at the top, in the middle, and at the bottom in the upper bracket of 32 who started off over the North Shore Country Club course this morning. Mandly, who qualified with 147, was scheduled to play Dan Carmichael of Columbus, Ohio (155); Lynch (154) was paired with Richard Allman of Philmont, Pa. (153); and Burke (153), who is playing from the New York district, met Pat Abbott of Pasadena, Calif. (142), last year's defeated finalist.

Of the New Englanders, Lynch staged the gamest rally to qualify. After posting a shaky 81 Monday, Joe boomed around the course in 73 yesterday to beat the qualifying deadline by one stroke. Francis Ouimet, the former national amateur champion, and Charlie Clare of New Haven, former New England champion, were caught in the play-off for the last four of the 64 qualifying places and fell at the first hole. Ken Corcoran of Oyster Harbors and Mel Demarais of Salem went over the 155-stroke limit, while Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, who had an 88 Monday, did not play yesterday.

Head Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard held his first press conference of the season yesterday, and announced that only Capt. Torby Macdonald is sure of his position on the team this fall. "All other spots," he declared, "are wide open and will be awarded to the boys showing the most football between now and our opening game with Bates Oct. 7." Harlow will greet candidates on Soldiers Field Friday morning.

On gridirons of New England ... Pat Hanley conducted a dummy scrimmage at Nickerson Field yesterday, later announcing that the first real affair would come off today ... Boston College, under the tutelage of Frank Leahy, concerned itself with a pass defense. First scrimmage is slated for Saturday ... Up at Hanover, Head Coach Earl Blaik rushed his squad into contact work as it reported for the second day. This is the fastest he has moved the candidates in his six years at Hanover ... Holy Cross gridsters paced through a dummy scrimmage session, with Coach Joe Sheeketski stressing assignment work on line plays. The Purple's opening game comes Sept. 30 with Manhattan at Worcester ... Fullback Bronislaw Stepczyk reported to Coach Tuss McLaughry at Brown, the last of 12 lettermen to come out. The Bears worked on fundamentals ... Coach Lloyd Jordan began development of plays with his Amherst squad yesterday. Players are still practicing in shorts and light jerseys. G. C.

Uncertainties of Golf

Wide World

Looking over his unplayable lie in the National Amateur opening round at Glenview, Ill., is Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, former champion. It did not put him off his game too much, however, for he wound up with a par 72, two strokes in back of the leaders. Harry Haverstick, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., scored a 68 to take the lead in the first 18-hole qualifying round at the North Shore Country Club.

Red Sox Get Renewed Mound Support From Galehouse

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the permanent loss of Jimmy Foxx and the temporary sidelining of Manager Joe Cronin, the Red Sox today faced the future with renewed confidence. For in the series opener with the Detroit Tigers yesterday, big Dennie Galehouse signaled that he is ready to carry his share of the burden in this belated second-place battle with the White Sox. The latest Galehouse triumph, his eighth of the season, left the Bostonians 3½ games ahead of Chicago in the American League standing.

Official results show that the White Sox defeated the Washington Senators yesterday at Griffith Stadium. But as the Senators protested this contest and the protest was upheld by President William Harridge of the league, the victory does not count. It must be played over.

Cleveland Tomorrow

Although Galehouse will not work in the series with Cleveland, which opens at Fenway Park tomorrow with a single, he should be a handy man in the engagements that follow. In the cool autumn weather, Dennie looked more immense than at any other time this season. He limited the Bengals to five hits and only once let them connect twice in a single inning. He issued no bases on balls. It was the big right-hander's fifth complete effort, which is not particularly flattering. However, if he can play a heavy part in keeping the Red Sox in the runner-up berth, Cronin may be willing to forget his earlier failures.

The Cleveland series, which extends through Saturday, offers interesting competition because the Indians, also, are fighting to retain a position in the money. In fourth place this morning, the Tribe was a mere three games in front of the Tigers and the same distance in the rear of Chicago. Should the White Sox start backing down, Oscar Vitt would gladly assume the step behind the Red Sox.

Williams at .327

His two-out-of-three against the Tigers on Tuesday lifted Ted Williams' batting average back to the .327 level—the highest point he has attained in this sensational freshman year since the second week of the race. During the early stages, when averages rocket and slump rapidly, Teddy once reached .444, but four days later he was down to .333 and by the end of that week had slipped to .286. After the race settled down, however, the rookie managed a slow, steady climb to the .300 class and has been there since July 5.

In the most recent 16 Red Sox games, Williams has batted in 23 runs, tightening his grip on the league leadership in that paramount department. Joe Di Maggio, the Yankee, is now pressing the local boy, but the run-producing crown will probably stay in the Hub for the second straight year. Jimmy Foxx brought it here in 1938.

Foxx Honors Fade

Foxx, incidentally, must stand by helpless to defend his numerous offensive honors. His .358 batting average, good enough for second place at the moment, is in danger of being passed. His total of 131 runs scored was only one ahead of Red Rolfe this morning; his runs batted in total has already been bettered by Di Maggio, and his 35 home run figure will soon be challenged by Greenberg, Di Maggio, or Joe Gordon.

Briefs . . . Regardless of the outcome of today's final at Fenway, Detroit will win its 1939 series with the Red Sox . . . Early today the Tigers held a 12-to-9 edge . . . The Cleveland series stands in favor of Cronin, 11 to 8, with three dates remaining . . . The Indians have captured four of their last five meetings with the Yankees, two of the battles going into overtime . . . Lou Finney, who is substituting for Jimmy Foxx at first base, has dropped 22 batting points since the last day of August . . . This morning, however, he was still nine points over the .300 mark . . . A home run with the bases loaded in the first inning by Hank Leiber beat the Bees at Wrigley Field, Chicago . . . The Cincinnati Reds are still 3½ contests up on the Cardinals.

Replacements Are Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EATON CENTER, N. H., Sept. 13—A squad of more than 30 Bates College football candidates reported to Camp Wonalancet here Monday afternoon and met the new coaching staff in the persons of Wendell Mansfield as head coach, and Adam Kaminsky as assistant coach. The squad will have a two weeks training period here, returning to Lewiston Sept. 25th for a few last practice sessions before the opening game with American International, Sept. 30th.

The squad reported to Coach "Mannie" Tuesday morning for their first practice session. The daily program for the camp calls for breakfast at 7:30, outdoor practice at 10; lunch at 12:15; a one hour rest period from 1 to 2; outdoor practice at 2:30; dinner at 6:15 and bed at 10.

Nine Lettermen

Nine veteran lettermen were among the 30 who reported Monday. They are: Art Belliveau '41, Gardner, Mass.; Mike Buccigross '41, Boston; Harry Gorman '41, Boston; Jim O'Sullivan '41, New York City; and Norm Tardiff '40, Lewiston, all backs; Charlie Crooker '40, Malden, Mass., center and captain; Don Pomeroy '40, Westfield, Mass., end; Al Topham '41, Hyde Parak, Mass., tackle; and Roy Briggs '40, Lewiston, tackle.

Men who saw action as reserves last year who reported to camp were: Carl Andrews '40, Providence, R. I., center; Wilbur Connon '40, Rockland, tackle; Phil Kilgore '40, Lynn, Mass., tackle; Ken Tilton '40, Ipswich, Mass., end; Harold Beattie '41, New Haven, Conn., center; John Daikus '41, Naugatuck, Conn., tackle; Bill Herbret '41, South Berwick, end.

Replacements Needed

Sophomores reporting were: Jim Ayers, Newburyport, Mass., tackle; Eugene Connor, Amesbury, Mass., center; Tom Flanagan, Malden, Mass., back; Lou Hervey, Taunton, Mass., back; John James, Auburn, end; Norm Johnson, Boston, Mass., tackle; Phil Lerette, Hallowell, guard; John Malone, Beverly Farms, Mass., back; George Parmenter, Hingham, Mass., back; John Sigsbee, Wilbraham, Mass., guard; and Bernard Francis, Hartford, Conn., end.

Coach Mansfield, who has been familiarizing himself with the team by looking at previous records and accounts of games, and by studying movies of last year's games, said today that the greatest problem would be in finding replacements for the backs and ends. "It will be quite a job to pick the best eleven men," he said, "but with a nucleus of our nine veterans, and with the wealth of material coming up in the sophomore class, we should put a fighting team on the field this season."

Wildcat Football Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H. Sept. 13—It's fall once again, and today the University of New Hampshire early gridiron training opened for the Wildcat pigskin warriors.

A major portion of the squad arrived in town and underwent a complete examination in the hands of Dr. Andrew "Swede" Oberlander, once a Dartmouth All-America grid star, now located here.

The athletes trekked to the field house for the first in a series of daily lectures by Head Coach George Sauer today. Included in the lecture titles are "Care of the Body," "Blocking Stance," "The Kicking Game," "The Running Game," and "Pass Defense."

A good workout followed the lecture period, and then a practice session in the afternoon. Dinner is at six, and from then until 10 o'clock "lights out" the players are free to do what they wish—within training restrictions.

The training camp continues through Saturday morning, Sept. 23, and then comes a week end of relaxation from routine. Intensive work is resumed the following Monday when the squad brushes up for its first seasonal meeting. Colby is slated for the opening game played on Durham soil Saturday, Sept. 30.

Men's Championship Taken by Kentucky

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Kentucky had to split the spoils of the 1939 men's and women's national softball tournament with the Pacific Coast today.

Its men's team from Covington carried off one title last night at Soldier Field behind the sensational pitching of 22-year-old Norb "Cyclone" Warken. The Louisville girls, however, bowed, 1 to 0, to Alameda, Calif., defending women champions.

Warken pitched 51 consecutive scoreless innings to win six tournament games and was kept from another shutout last night when arrors in the last inning gave Columbus, Ohio, its only run.

Bees

Sept. 12

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	5	2	4	5	0	3	0
Herman 2b	5	2	4	4	4	5	0
Galan lf	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leiber cf	5	1	1	4	3	0	0
Nicholson rf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
G Russell 1b	5	2	2	5	13	1	0
Mattick ss	3	0	3	3	2	3	0
Mancuso c	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Lee p	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	39	8	15	23	27	13	0
BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Garms lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	10	2	0
West rf	4	1	1	2	2	0	1
Majeski 3b	4	1	1	2	1	2	0
Rowell cf	4	1	3	3	3	0	1
Lopez c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Warstler ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weitelmann ss	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
Posedel p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Barnicle p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hodgin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	3	8	10	24	13	2

*Batted for Barnicle in 7th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Runs batted in, Majeski, Rowell, Masi, Herman, Leiber 4, G. Russell, Mancuso. Two-base hits, West, Majeski, Hack, Mancuso. Home runs, Leiber, G. Russell. Stolen bases, Herman 2, Galan. Left on bases, Boston 5, Chicago 10. Base on balls, by Posedel, by Lanning, by Barnicle. Struck out, by Lee. Hits, off Posedel, 3 in 0 inning (faced 4 men in 1st inning); off Lanning, 7 in 5 innings; off Barnicle, 1 in 1 inning; off Earley, 4 in 2 innings. Wild pitches, Barnicle, Lee. Losing pitcher, Posedel. Time, 2h. 3m. Umpires, Campbell, Stewart and Magerkurth. Attendance, 3455.

A Literary Tour Of New York

6 articles daily – September 18 - 23

An interesting group of stories about writers whose work has identified them for readers the world over with old and present day New York. The authors and dates of stories are as follows:

Edith Wharton . . .	September 18
O. Henry	" 19
Theodore Roosevelt .	" 20
James Fenimore Cooper	" 21
Washington Irving . .	" 22
William Bradford . .	" 23

in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY LT9
ONE NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Please enter my subscription to the above series at the special rate of six issues for twenty-five cents ($.25), for which remittance is enclosed.

Name ....

Address ....

City .... State ....

LT1

South Taking Football Seriously—Quist Advances After Spikes Are Barred

Tennessee Volunteers Lead In Early Choice of Elevens

By Henry W. (Eskie) Clark

(Second of a series of two articles previewing the 1939 football season by Lafayette's Athletic Director and former Harvard center.)

NEW YORK—The Big Ten has long boasted that it is the center of the football world. Such a boast is hard to maintain, but certainly the team that wins the championship of that group this year will have to play some great football. Fritz Crisler in his second year at Michigan has followed his Princeton routine by building a strong defensive team his first season and now appears ready to dethrone Minnesota as champ. Northwestern with the highly touted Bill DeCorrevont has the best material in years, and with Minnesota and Michigan makes up the best three of the Big Ten In that section Notre Dame has a great all-round team, with enough Celtic names to really deserve the title of Fighting Irish. Marquette and Detroit will be strong in their divisions. Xavier and Western Reserve are the strongest of the smaller boys, and either of them would give the big fellows plenty of trouble.

South Has Tennessee

The South has Tennessee that should lead not only that section but the Nation; however, the Volunteers will have trouble even within their own bailiwick. Tulane, Alabama, Clemson and the University of North Carolina are expecting a wealth of material. Duke has lost several stars, but Wallace Wade always has plenty of reserves. The South takes its football as seriously now as the East did 20 years ago and the Pacific Coast 10 years ago, and the Southwest will in the near future.

Texas Christian may lead the Southwest again this fall, but the loss of Davey O'Brien and such great linemen as Aldrich and Hale hurts any eleven. Rice Institute was backed by many to be champ last year, with Ernie Lain they should deliver this fall. S. M. U. and Arkansas are the other teams that will contend most seriously for the title.

Missouri Due

Oklahoma should repeat in their section, but Missouri is about due. Nebraska always has strong teams. This Fall Biff Jones expects one of championship calibre.

Howard Jones out on the Pacific Coast was picked by the experts as about due for retirement. His answer was to lead Southern California to the championship and to win the Rose Bowl. This year, still three deep in every position, he looks like the best choice for another title. Oregon State is usually rated among the weaker teams but has enough stuff to give every team a battle this year. California will be strong, while Stanford and Washington are in the unenviable position of delivering or facing trouble. St. Mary's and Santa Clara will play their usual role of toppling the favorites, with San Francisco able to beat either or both of them.

Stagg vs. Warner

Football reaches a milestone this Fall when Amos Alonzo Stagg celebrates his fiftieth anniversary of coaching. He is the first mentor to round out a half century in this most hazardous of professions. With his customary aplomb it appears he will celebrate with a winner at the College of the Pacific. Whittier will dispute his claims to the championship of the smaller group, and San Jose is anticipating an exceptional team. The added fillip to this picture is that Pop Warner ranking right up with Stagg as a grand old man of the game will be an advisory coach of San Jose.

Late Bulletins

Tennis

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—Harry Hopman of Australia today defeated Bryan Grant, Jr., of Atlanta, 7—5, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3, in their fourth-round match of the national tennis championships.

Hopman was leading, two sets to one, when darkness halted play last night, and he quickly won the deciding set today. He will meet Bobby Riggs in the quarter-finals tomorrow.

Golf

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Johnny Goodman, Omaha, Neb., former champion, scored an easy victory in his first battle as match play opened today in the national amateur golf championship, defeating Sam Ruskin, Milwaukee, 5 and 4.

Goodman, who won the amateur crown in 1937 at Portland, Ore., and the national open title here in 1933, ended the match on the 14th green by sinking a 25-foot putt for a birdie three.

Freddy Haas, New Orleans, 1937 national intercollegiate champion, scored an easy 4 and 3 win over Johnny Lehman, Chicago.

C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., winner of the amateur championship in 1932, advanced to this afternoon's round without trouble, disposing of T. R. Johnston, Philadelphia, 6 and 5.

Canada Out Of '40 Olympics

TORONTO, Sept. 13 (CP)—Canada definitely is out of the 1940 Olympic Games, P. J. Mulqueen, chairman of the Dominion Olympic Committee, announced.

Mulqueen said a meeting of the committee was held at Hamilton Sept. 11 and the members decided to discontinue preparation for the games in Finland as well as the winter games in Germany. The war was given as the reason.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

announces:

THE WORLD AT YOUR FIRESIDE

A COMPLETE COURSE IN CURRENT EVENTS

Full page daily in forum style, conducted by experts, and covering political, economic, social and educational events of moment.

OCT. 2—NOV. 11

at a special rate for this series

6 weeks for $1

The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY WF-9
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Please enter my subscription to the above series at the special rate of six issues for twenty-five cents ($.25), for which remittance is enclosed.
Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....
v-3

Rampant Red —By Pap'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Crafty Bill McKechnie has been quietly adding veteran reserves for the torrid drive down the the homestretch.

The Cincinnati manager was forced to seek replacements when injuries hit the Reds. In each case he came up with a seasoned player likely to keep both feet on the ground when the going gets really hot, as it is likely to in the final stages of the race.

McKechnie believes in developing young baseball players but right now, with the pennant within his grasp, he hardly thinks it's wise to experiment with untried youngsters.

One of his first moves was to bring up Pitcher John Niggeling from Indianapolis. Niggeling is a smart, steady veteran who proved his worth in a hurry by shutting out the Phillies in an important contest. Milburn Shoffner, a veteran left hander, was purchased from the Boston Bees. He, too, is likely to prove a big help.

The move that brought Al Simmons to the Reds from Boston was another smart gesture. Simmons is 36 and has been around a long, long time and the one-time slugging terror of the American League is exactly the sort of gent who might come through with the vital blow needed to clinch the pennant. Al is no antelope when it comes to shagging flies in the outfield but he knows his baseball and there is little chance that he will make any mistakes in the clutch.

McKechnie had the veteran slugger, Wally Berger, in left field until he wrenched his back. The Reds were moving along in high gear until Wally was forced out of the line-up. Then the Cincinnati machine began to splutter. Simmons is a long-distance slugger of Berger's stamp and should prove an able substitute.

Almost anything can happen in the late stages of the race as past seasons have proved. The collapse of the Pirates in the final days last year, for example. The veteran reserves McKechnie has lined up will forestall any such disaster—he hopes. —Pap'

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 12

International League Playoffs

Jersey City 3, Newark 2.
Buffalo-Rochester (rain and cold).

American Association Playoffs

Indianapolis 3, Kansas City 0
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 2.

Southern Association Playoffs

Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 2, Memphis 1.

Texas League Playoffs

San Antonio 5, Dallas 2.
Houston 8, Fort Worth 3.

Eastern League Playoffs

Springfield 4, Scranton 0.
Elmira 5, Albany 2.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 14-8, San Francisco 4-10.
San Diego 6, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 11, Oakland 6.
Seattle 4, Los Angeles 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	39	.711
Boston	80	55	.593
Chicago	77	58	.570
Cleveland	73	61	.545
Detroit	70	64	.522
Washington	59	78	.431
Philadelphia	48	87	.356
St. Louis	36	97	.271

Results Sept. 12

Boston 2, Detroit 1.
Chicago 3, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 4, New York 3. (10 inns.)

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	79	50	.612
St. Louis	77	55	.584
Chicago	73	62	.541
Brooklyn	69	61	.531
New York	65	62	.512
Pittsburgh	60	71	.458
Boston	57	72	.442
Philadelphia	41	88	.318

Results Sept. 12

Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 2 (10 innings).
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 8, Boston 3.
New York at Pittsburgh, rain.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Pre-Game Red Sox Chatter

It was before a Red Sox-Detroit game at Fenway Park and the Boston players were scattered around in their dugout. A baseball writer came in out of the tunnel that leads from the clubhouse and sat down beside Hughie Duffy, whose professional memory carries back to the early 1880's.

"How does Joe Di Maggio compare as a hitter with the more famous old timers?" Hughie was asked.

Joe Well Equipped

"He compares with any of them," shot back the Red Sox coach. "And tell me something he can't do. He hits for distance, roams all over the outfield, has a great head on his shoulders, can throw that ball like a bullet—I can't see how a player could be better equipped than he is."

"That's right," put in Lefty Grove. "I'll take him for my money. Maybe some guys have hit balls further than he has, but for 154 games he's the greatest ball player around today. Greenberg is the highest paid man right now, but Joe'll go ahead of him next year. And nobody will touch him for a long time. No player, I mean."

Peacock on Hill

Johnny Peacock, the Red Sox catcher, was out on the mound throwing batting practice. With the Boston pitching staff close to a state of exhaustion through overwork, Manager Joe Cronin welcomes all who can get the ball over the plate in pre-game drills. The Sox were taking keen delight in pounding Peacock's offerings against the outfield walls.

"Guess I'll get myself some hits," said Dennie Galehouse, picking up a bat and running up the dugout steps.

"Sure, you better get them now, because you won't get any after that bell rings," shouted Ted Williams.

"You can say that again," Galehouse called back, grinning.

Rudy York, the ponderous Tiger, stuck his head out of the tunnel and called to the Boston players: "Anybody want a fight?"

Foxx Not Around

"So you think you're that good—going around challenging people?" yelled Gene Desautels from the further end of the dugout.

"No, just smart," York said. "I know Foxx isn't on the bench."

The gang laughed. "Where's Jack Wilson?" asked Moe Berg. "He'll scare you just to look at him. Ever hear him growl in the morning? Tell them about your roomie, Vosmik."

"Well, he's sitting at the breakfast table with his face in the newspaper," Vosmik related, "not paying attention to anybody else. Along comes a little waitress to ask for his order. She stands there for a minute and then pokes a menu against his elbow. Jack, like a lion, turns around quick and growls at her. The poor kid jumps back and almost falls to the floor. I thought she was going to cry."

"When Wilson smiles in the morning it will be the end of the world," laughed Berg.

Ted Has Good Eyes

Teddy Williams was in the batter's box, driving balls deep into right field with his long, sweeping swing. Peacock was still on the mound, and unless the pitch was over the plate, the rookie sensation would let it go. "Make them be good, Ted!" Coach Tom Daly called from the dugout. "He's got a pretty good eye up there," said Daly, turning to a scribe.

"You're right," broke in Lou Finney. "He goes after fewer bad balls than anyone else on this club, I believe."

Somebody asked Berg who he thought was the best pitcher in the American League.

"I think Ruffing is," Moe answered without hesitation. "Gomez pitched a great game the other day—about the greatest I've seen him pitch in two years. Feller is a good man when his control is right."

"How does Dutch Leonard rate?" asked the writer.

"Not up with Ruffing and Feller," Berg said, shaking his head.

Leonard Has 17

"But Leonard has won 17 games for a Washington club that will finish in the second division," the scribe protested.

"Sure, Leonard is a good pitcher," Moe admitted. "But you asked me who I thought was the best. Leonard certainly isn't No. 1. Let me ask you this. If you had to win one important ball game, who would you like to have for a pitcher?"

"I'd just as soon have Grove," the writer answered.

"All right," Berg continued. "Then I'll put it this way. If you wanted to buy a pitcher to help you win the pennant next year, who would you take?"

"Either Ruffing or Feller," was the answer.

"Certainly," said Berg. "You wouldn't want Leonard, would you?"

"On some days Leonard is unbeatable," said another scribe. "When that knuckler of his is working and the wind is blowing right, he's plenty tough."

"Yes, and the wind's been blowing right 17 times this year," said Doc Cramer over his shoulder as he disappeared into the tunnel.

Riggs, Marble Move Nearer Tennis Goals

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—The two Wimbledon champions, Bobby Riggs and Alice Marble, each clipped off another slight sector in the national tennis tournament at Forest Hills yesterday, as the communiqués would say.

Bobby didn't remove his sweater until the second set in administering a brisk 6—4, 4—2, 8—6 spanking to young Edward Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., while Alice popped jolly Betty Nuthall of London, 6—0, 6—2, before a chilled stadium crowd.

This placed the pair of them in the quarter-finals, along with approximately half the championship field. One women's match, between Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley of England was postponed.

Bar Spikes

The tournament committee finally heard the protests of players and spectators and barred spiked shoes from the courts. This was just in time to save Adrian Quist, the Australian ace, who had lost two out of three sets on a chopped-up court to Johnny Doeg, of Rumson, N. J., when they were halted by darkness Monday night.

Yesterday with both playing in sneakers and the turf clear of shell holes, Quist quickly ran out the match, 7—9, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3, 6—0.

Joe Hunt, playing on leave from the United States Naval Academy, continued his fine tennis to eliminate hard-fighting Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., the intercollegiate champion, 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. Guernsey, conqueror of Ferenc Puncec, Yugoslav star in the first round, found his baseline game inadequate against Hunt's brilliant attack.

Donald McNeill of Oklahoma City swept aside William Talbert of Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, and qualified to face Hunt in a quarter-final on Thursday.

Last-Ditch Stands

Bryan Grant, Jr., of Atlanta, produced one of his famous last-ditch stands to avert defeat by Harry Hopman, veteran captain of the Australian Davis Cup team, and carry their decision over.

Hopman out-steadied the little stone-waller to capture the first two sets, 7—5, 7—5, and raced on through to a 5—0 lead in the third. And then Bitsy began to battle. Suddenly he found it impossible to miss. He ran off game after game, leading at 5—4, Hopman twice reached match point, but Grant refused to yield, and just before pitch-blackness set in Grant won the set, 7—5.

Ruth Hardwick of England, joined Alice Marble in the quarter-finals with a 6—0, 6—2 win over Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, outlasted Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, to win, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Lake Placid Scene Of 1940 Winter Games?

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—This Adirondack Mountain resort, scene of the 1932 Winter Olympics, has considered, in the light of European war developments, the possibility of staging the 1940 games.

In a telegram to Town Supervisor Willis Wells, Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Committee, asserted "if the games cannot be held in Europe" he would favor holding them in Lake Placid.

The games were awarded to Germany last year by the International Olympic Committee.

(In a dispatch from Berlin, the German Organizing Committee for the games announced it had asked the Reich Government for definite instructions as to whether it should proceed with preparations because of the war.

Informed sources said they expected the preparations would cease.)

College Youngster Leads National Amateur Golfers

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—When great golf fields are mentioned in the future, the chances are the boys will cite as the finest of them all the 64 who started match play today over North Shore's hazardous holes for the 43rd national amateur championship.

Still in there battling, after the most sizzling qualifying test in the tourney's history, were a former national open king, four national amateur winners, a quartet of national publinks rulers, and five national intercollegiate victors.

Wide Open Field

Perhaps there was no Bobby Jones on deck, but several of these boys will do until another Bobby comes along. The field was wide open; the four who got into the title flight through a 16-man play-off for the last places apparently have an even chance against the medalist.

That medalist was Tom Sheehan, captain of Notre Dame's golf team the last two years, who took two strokes off the all-time qualifying mark with a sensational five-under-par 139, for 36 holes. The Detroit youngster held a three-stroke lead over the field in taking the medal with the greatest shot-making exhibition the big classic has ever seen.

McCarthy Second

Three blows off the pace with a two-under-par 142 was Maurice J. McCarthy, Ohio's "Great McGonigle," three-time winner of the Buckeye State's amateur laurels, former New York Metropolitan and national intercollegiate champion, and Walker Cup star. A stroke back of him was B. Patrick Abbott of Altadena, Calif., the curly-haired movie extra who met champion Willie Turnesa in the finals a year ago at Pittsburgh.

Next came C. Ross Somerville, the Canadian star who won the amateur in 1932, and H. H. Haverstick, the Lancaster, Pa., youth who led the first day's round with a brilliant 68 but slipped to a second-round 76 for his even par 144 total.

Turnesa Qualified

Back of them in the qualifier were strung a flock of top-notch club-swingers, all capable of giving the hot-shots a battle for the crown. Turnesa qualified comfortably with a 149, 10 strokes off the pace, but with a six-stroke margin over the 16 who battled in the four-place play-off.

Among the stars ousted in the play-off was Francis Ouimet of Auburndale, Mass., winner of the national open in 1913, and national amateur champion in 1914 and 1931.

Gus T. Moreland, Peoria star who finished the medal-play test with 158 and failed to qualify, was the medal winner with a 146 last year at Pittsburgh.

Pacific Coast Conference Starts Football Practice

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Another pigskin parade draws near, as the Pacific Coast Conference opens football practice this week. Up in the Northwest, the four members of the round-robin Conference play are preparing for a strenuous schedule, hoping to regain some of 1938's lost prestige.

Last year it was a California monopoly of the Conference. University of Southern California and University of California officially tied for first place, and U. C. L. A. was fourth, giving the Golden Staters three of the first four places. Only third place Oregon State, with four wins, two losses and one tie, gained a respectful position in the final standings. Washington and Oregon tied for fifth, and poor old Washington State couldn't even win one Conference game.

Things May Be Different

This year things will be different, the Northwest coaches and fans hope—but the "paper previews" fail to give much encouragement. The champion Trojans are favored to win again, Stanford is said to be the strongest since Bobby Grayson dropped from collegiate ranks, and California has the man power.

Taking a quick look at the northwest picture, the Washington Huskies appear to have the best prospects. Although Coach Jim Phelan lost 17 lettermen, including Art Means, Steve Slivinski, Frank Peters, Al Cruver, Charley Newton and Merle Miller—all stars of his championship 1936 eleven, the Washington outlook is good.

Depended on Sophomores

Last year Phelan had to depend on sophomores to fill important line positions, notably the center and tackles, and it was not until mid-season that they gained the experience necessary for efficient play. By that time three losses had thrown the Huskies out of the running, but they showed what they should have been doing all along, by whipping U. S. C.'s champions.

This year's Husky squad appears better balanced than the 1938 team, and has good reserve strength in the line. The backfield will not be as experienced as last year's all-star quartet of Newton, Johnston, Miller, and Cruver, but has some sparkling possibilities in sophomores Ernie Steele and Jack Stackpool. Steele was the parkplug of spring practice and may be the running star needed to give the Huskies an offensive threat.

Hollingbery Is Quiet

One thing sure can be said about the other Washington team—Babe Hollingbery's State College Cougars—they can't do worse than 1938. Hollingbery has been keeping silent on the East side of the Cascades, and it may be because he hasn't anything to brag about, but the other coaches know better than to expect another cellar team from a coach with Hollingbery's splendid record.

Washington State lists some reliable line veterans like Center Ken Devine, Guards Joe Englmann and Don Knapp, tackles Stan Johnson and Bill Schlade, and ends Fred Brown and Francis Rish, but the backfield appears of unknown quantity.

Oregon State College will find it difficult to equal the 1938 showing as Northwest leader. Many veterans are returning including such stars as backs Morrie and Vic Kohler and Jim Kisselburgh, and linemen Leon Sterling, Leonard Younce, John Hackenbruck, and John Tsoutsouvas.

Coach Stiner's View

Coach Lon Stiner says, "we won't be so bad" but picks the Trojans to cop the pennant, with Stanford second, and Washington third.

Oregon's Tex Oliver expects increased success with the "Oliver Twist" system. Chief thorn in the Webfoot mentor's job is rebuilding the left side of the line, where regulars John Yerby, Bill Foskett, and Nello Giovanni were lost at end, tackle and guard. Three "par" centers in Jim Canenasso, Al Samuelson and Erling Jacobsen might help the situation.

Three of the four Northwest schools are getting in as much work as possible in these first two weeks, for the Sept. 30 opening requires mid-season form. The Huskies open against Pittsburgh in Seattle, Oregon travels to the Trojan hideout to meet the champs, and Oregon State must test Tiny Thornhill's new Stanford outfit at Palo Alto.

O'Brien and Ki Aldrich Leave Horned Frog Gaps

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Shorn of a few ornaments—trinkets like Davey O'Brien and Ki Aldrich—Texas Christian's football warriors, the Nation's No. 1 college team of 1938, will be struggling with the rest of the boys, come the playing season.

The stormy team that powered through 12-straight victories last fall, ending up with the slaying of Carnegie Tech in the Sugar Bowl, won't be bad. It will just be where cycles eventually leave wonder teams—back on level ground with the remainder of its Southwest Conference playmates.

Need Ball in Hand

"We just don't figure to have our hands on the ball as much as we have in the past," summed up Coach Leo (Dutch) Meyer. "And you don't do much good at this game unless you can march."

The spry little tutor who has had three "Bowl" teams in the past five years, believes he has a quick remedy for the gaping wound O'Brien's departure left in his club.

He's big Jack Odle, a junior who understudied O'Brien last year. Odle didn't get a tremendous workout in '38, what with O'Brien playing 60-minute ball, but he passed, kicked and ran enough to cause Meyer to comment.

Another Shock

But T. C. U. has already suffered another shock, with practice only a week old. Bob Cook, giant tackle who alternated with I. B. Hale, the 245-pound star last year, probably is out for the season—at least, not to be counted upon.

"I feel our kicking game should be good with Odle, Connie Sparks and Kyle Gillespie doing a swell job. Good offensive blocking should make our running game stronger than last year. You know Earl Clark can carry the ball with anybody, and Logan Ware, my other halfback, and Sparks, the big fullback, are experienced and very capable boys."

Two Great Ends

Two great ends, veterans Don Looney and Durwood Horner, relieve Meyer of many worries. They are tops at snatching passes, a very standard requirement around a T. C. U. football team. They carry most of his hopes for scoring—if Odle comes through as the passer Meyer thinks he is. If he doesn't, a cotton-topped rabbit back, Rusty Cowart, will pass.

Veterans Bud Taylor and Fred Sherrod form a fine guard combination, while Ray Stanley, unproven, has been moved into Cook's tackle, along with Ennis Kerlee, letterman junior.

The man who inherits the mountainous task of succeeding Aldrich is a boy who didn't get his sweater dirty last year—Lefty Alexander. Ki's fiery love of the game kept him in there 60 minutes—but they do say Alexander learned a lot by watching Aldrich from the bench.

Sport Briefs

North defeated south in the Texas League's all-star game this year for the first time in the four years of that contest.

Atley Donald pitched 12 consecutive victories for the Yankees before meeting defeat in his first major league season.

Rudolf Harbig, Germany's great middle distance runner, has been clocked at 46 seconds for 400 meters.

Where To Dine

BOSTON

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared, to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

LUNCHEON DINNER
Kum-up-tu
AIR-CONDITIONED For Your Comfort
55 Falmouth St. Opp. Publishing House

The Mary Stuart
Enjoy the quiet, refined atmosphere.
Breakfasts from 25c, Luncheons from 50c.
Dinners from 60c. Also Sandwich Counter.
THE MARY STUART
94 MASS. AVE., near Newbury St.

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Every day in the week
Garden Open
222 Newbury St., next Exeter Kenmore 5410

DANBURY, CONN.

WHITE TURKEY INN
Route 7—4 Miles North of DANBURY, CONN.
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
In NEW YORK CITY, it's the White Turkey Town House, One University Pl. on Washington Square

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Coffee and Waffle Shop
1837 Chestnut Street One Flight Up
All Kinds of Sandwiches Salads Delicious Waffles
Nothing over 35c

SCRANTON, PA.

J. J. Heurich's
BAKERY AND DINING ROOM
"For People Who Care"
Special Dinner 50c—Lunch 35c
Closed on Sundays 329 N. Washington Ave.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Materials and Colors in Fresh Interpretations

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crocodile Green To Be a Leading Autumn Color, According to Paris Designers

But a Host of Greens Follow It, With Interesting Blues and Browns; Materials, With the Exception of Tweed, Are Smooth-Surfaced.

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The green crocodile rears its head on the fashion horizon. Have you ever seen a green crocodile? The question reminds one of Gillett Burgess's classic jingle anent the "purple cow." However, we have the word of the French textile manufacturers, who have decreed that Crocodile green is to be the color, par excellence for the costumes of the coming season, that there IS such an animal. One of these experts explained to me in his rather meagre English that green is the color of the crocodile "under its wings." In case you have never peered under the "wings" of a crocodile, I may tell you that the new green is a lovely, soft, grayish shade which is most becoming to women of all ages and complexions, which makes its success a foregone conclusion.

The Brown Family Back

And since we have launched the subject of colors, let's continue the list of those which are most conspicuous in the winter collections. In addition to the popular crocodile shade, the other greens include reseda, bottle-green, a medium bluey-green and Molyneux' "navy green" launched last season to replace navy blue. The Brown family comes into the winter landscape with a revival of taupe; then there are seal and "nigger" tones, cinnamon, russet, gingerbread, and caramel. The purples have faded a bit since last season, one finds few models in royal purple; but prune and plum are very much in evidence, and dusty mauves and violets are numerous. The blues are used in grayish tones—in Delft and what we used to call "cadet." And Patou has a new dark greenish blue which he calls, "Winter Blue," which is lovely in the soft duvetyns, satins, and velvets which he used for his winter models. Navy blue is absolutely taboo for the winter season.

Among the reds are Chanel's dahlia shades, (which are exquisite), claret, garnet, and magenta, and a very little bright red. Mustard, honey, and tangerine represent the yellows. Henna, brick, and tile are used by a few of the houses for winter ensembles and battleship gray is a favorite for the winter coat and tailored suit. Black, as always with Paris, reigns supreme.

New Materials

The new materials, with the exception of the tweeds, have a common characteristic—they all have a smooth (mat) surface. Duvetyn, broadcloth and woolen materials with a duvetyn finish hold first place for coats, frocks, and tailored suits; and in the lighter weights they are also used for slinky evening gowns. There are, as always, interesting new jerseys. Rodier leads with fine jerseys which combine wool and angora, and wool and camel's hair with one in heavier weave designed for coats. Wool velour vies with duvetyn as a material for the winter coat. The new crepes (the all-silk, silk and wool, all wool, etc., all with the mat surface) and a revival of crepe satin, are noticeable in the majority of the collections. Velvet is not so prominent as usual as a winter material, its place having been usurped by the duvetyns and wool velours, although it is still used for formal evening gowns and dressy tailleurs. Velveteen and a finely-ribbed corduroy are used by Creed and other leading houses for tailored suits.

Striped and plain materials are everywhere. Paquin uses huge plaids in lovely colorings not only for coats but for the frocks which accompany them. Smaller Scotch plaids are used for pleated skirts and for frocks worn with jackets or coats in a plain color, and milliners are making the real Scotch caps with ribbon streamers at the back or a cockade at the side to give a touch of gaiety to the sombre tailored suit. One of the most popular of the striped materials has a black or dark colored background with three-eighths inch stripes in two light colors with wide spaces in between. A new material which is being extensively used is in narrow alternating stripes of velvet and a smooth woolen in the same color.

Tweeds and Plaids

Tweeds come in new weaves and in wide striped and plaid designs in gay colorings, and hold first place for sports wear.

For dressy afternoon frocks and evening gowns, there are innumerable luxurious materials. The stiff, old-fashioned Duchess satin is a top liner and there are all sorts of lovely brocaded designs in satins, velvets, and lamè. Moirè has made a marvelous "comeback" in taffeta, satin, and lamè; and there are exquisite silks in small brocaded designs, all in one color or in quaint floral designs in different colors. The new laces include designs in chenille, gold and silver threads, heavy guipure, and fine Chantilly. As a matter of fact, the oldest fashion expert can remember no winter season in which lace has played so important a part.

V. H. Grandpierre

Three winter costumes by Creed. Left—Midnight blue suit with braided frogs and long silk tassels. The suede bootees are a novelty of the season. Center—Black coat edged with astrakhan and belted in black satin. Right—Black suit edged with black velvet and braid. All three hats are by Rose Valois.

Waists Grow Waspier, as Boned Bodices Help Give Effect

Bustles and Peplums—On Frocks, Coats, Jackets

By the Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

You ask about the Paris modes? The Edwardian silhouette persists—broad shoulders, high bust, small waist, and rounded hips. Skirts are still full-gored, circular, or pleated, except for the tailored suit which has returned to the straight skirt with two flat box pleats low at the back or inverted pleats at the front or sides. Many of the tweed tailored suits have a divided skirt, so arranged with a wide pleat at either side that they are almost indistinguishable from an ordinary skirt.

Waspier Waists

Jackets are a bit longer but skirts remain the same length as those of last season—that is, fourteen to sixteen inches from the floor. Waists grow waspier and waspier. Grandmother's eighteen-inch waist is rivaled by her granddaughter's and that without the corset. Boned bodices give the desired waspishness, but one couturiere, Mainbocher, has put his slim young mannequins into real, honest-to-goodness corsets—high-busted, small waisted, and with rounded hips. Thus the long-expected blow has fallen, it only remains to be seen whether or not the modern woman will accept this medieval contraption. I asked one of these young women if she found the corset comfortable and she replied, with a shrug of her shoulders, "pas mal," which left me no "forader."

Bustle Effects

Bustle effects, which for the past two seasons have hovered in the offing, now come out into the limelight as one of the outstanding (!) features of the winter season. In the shape of a cluster of wide loops, a huge bow-knot, bunched-up folds or a short, full peplum, they appear not only on day and evening frocks but on jackets and coats as well. In the latter, many are seen of fur-astrakhan.

Daytime frocks may have plain, tight bodices buttoned up the front, a swathed draping or a slight fullness "fore and aft" with a narrow yoke. Mlle. Chanel has revived what we used to know as the "shirtwaist" frock with a slightly bloused bodice, buttoned up the front with three-quarter-length sleeves, broad shoulders, belted in the same material and with a full skirt with rows of shirring at the waistline. It is fortunate for the older woman that hips are in fashion, else this sort of frock would be impossible for any but the young and slim. E. F.

J-C. Monneret

Lelong gives you long sleeves of gold sequin-embroidered tulle with puffs of gold lame ribbon on this black crepe dinner gown. And a border of ribbon on the edge of the skirt.

MONARCH VEGETABLES 'GROWN where NATURE does her BEST'

Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked. Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetable grows. Sold only by Independent Grocers.

*Minnesota for corn and peas. Northern Michigan for carrots, beets and beans. Indiana for tomatoes

MONARCH 424 FINER FOODS "Quality for 86 Years"

REID, MURDOCH & CO. Canners and Manufacturers

Send only 30¢ for this WAMSUTTA *Supercale Pillow Case*

BOUDOIR SIZE . . . NOT SOLD IN STORES

HAVE you ever had the thrill of sleeping on a Wamsutta *Supercale* pillow case? Would you like to know how luxuriously different these "Finest of Cottons" feel?

Then send only 30 cents for this special boudoir pillow case of Wamsutta *Supercale*; size 12 x 18 inches. (Regular value, if sold in stores, at least 65 cents).

You will find it handy in many ways, and by actually using it and laundering it you'll see what there is about *Supercale* that makes everybody say "there certainly *is* only one Wamsutta."

We will include, free, the new "Guide for the Bride," that tells you how many sheets and cases you need for any size of home.

WAMSUTTA MILLS, *Dept. C*, New Bedford, Mass.

The Bride and Her Cakes for Two

Having to Eat Stale Last Pieces Can Be Avoided

II

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cup cakes and cottage puddings do not offer the only answer to what to do with the portion of the batter which you do not bake in the layer cake pan. There is the whole field of upside-down cakes to consider, for part of the plain white cake or chocolate cake batter may be used for this—as may gingerbread or sponge-cake batters. It is merely a matter of selecting the right fruit for each.

Almost any combination of drained canned fruit, or fresh fruits that are not too juicy, is good with white cake or sponge cake, but a little more thought is needed in choosing fruits to combine with gingerbread or chocolate cake. Pears, fresh or canned, are safe choice for either—and, with either chocolate cake or gingerbread, I think you will like the combination of canned pears interspersed with raisins. Or fruits may have nuts placed in their centers and around and in between them.

A mixture of stewed dried prunes and apricots that have been well drained is an economical thought for use with gingerbread batter, and so are sliced fresh apples. Glass pans which do double duty on top of the stove as well as in the oven are ideal for upside down cakes. A small glass frying pan is just about perfect.

Waffles Another Answer

Your waffle iron offers another answer to what to do with left over cake batter. Leave it in the refrigerator a few hours (perfectly feasible if you have chosen the right kind of baking powder for such a stunt) and cook it in your waffle iron for a delectable luncheon or dinner dessert. White cake may be served with a fruit sauce; and either chocolate or spice cake waffles, or gingerbread waffles, are wonderful with a whipped cream topping.

Mention of the refrigerator brings up other enticing cake-for-two possibilities that will be particularly popular with folks who like their cake recently from the oven. This possibility is built on the foundation of baking powder, for with a baking powder which has a double leavening action, you can divide your cake batter in three portions and have a fresh cake dessert—each different—on three days in succession.

The first day's cake may consist of cup cakes or cake squares so freshly out of the oven that they are just cool enough to take a frosting. On the second day you may have hot cakes for cottage pudding—with chocolate added to the batter if you like. And on the third day the remaining batter may be used for an upside-down cake. The successful application of the cake batter storage technique presupposes keeping the batter carefully covered while it is in the refrigerator. Covering the pan first with a tightly wrapped damp cloth, then with waxed paper, is recommended. The cloth and paper should be tied securely.

Tube Pans Not Essential

Although tube pans are available in quite small sizes, it may well be that you will not find it convenient to use a tube pan for your angel food cake (incidentally the ingredients of angel food recipes and most sponge cake recipes, are the easiest of all to divide). Hence it is good to know that experiments have shown that the presence or absence of a tube pan makes no appreciable difference in the way angel foods rise in baking and is a small factor in cake tenderness. This means, of course, that you can bake your small-size angel food in any sort of pan that is convenient—but angel food experiments have also indicated that, if you choose an enamel or glass baking pan, either a little less time or a cooler oven is needed than if a tin or aluminum pan is chosen.

You may decide to vary your angel food servings-for-two by using some of the cake un-iced, then icing the rest of it. Or perhaps you will choose to sprinkle layers of the batter with cocoanut—on one side of the pan. Angel food, as well as plain sponge cake, may be used instead of ladyfingers for lining the pan for various icebox pudding mixtures. Ice cream between slices of angel food, with a sauce or whipped cream topping, equals superb ice cream sandwiches. And toasted angel food slices are something to remember.

De Luxe Party Dessert

If you choose to bake your sponge cake in a pan without a tube, a de luxe party dessert may be achieved by hollowing out the cake and filling it with a gelatin mixture, topping with whipped cream, and garnishing with fruit. Or you can do this same thing with an angel food cake.

Dividing your small-sized sponge cake into two portions and baking one in a small deep pan and part of the batter as cup cakes is another good way to keep two people from tiring of the dessert course. Lemon, orange, or other fruit icings are a good choice on either the cup cakes or the larger cake. And don't forget that slices of the larger cake may be used in those icebox puddings I spoke about before! Small sponge cakes may have their tops removed and hollowed out into shells. Then fill the hollowed-out centers with chilled custard and serve with the cake tops replaced. Or you may bake part of your sponge cake better in small shell pans and fill the centers with custard or other appropriate mixtures. If you are making a hot water sponge cake, using part of the batter for a small jelly roll is another possibility.

It may be, of course, that two cake eaters will not tire of cake served the same way if it will keep long enough so that the servings may be stretched out over a considerable period. In this case, cake with honey as an ingredient is something to consider, for experiments have shown that the addition of honey helps cakes to retain moisture longer than do cakes made with sugar. Cakes with prunes or raisins as ingredients also tend to stay moist longer than do other sorts. E. S.

This article is in two parts. Part I ran last Wednesday.

Cranberry-Apple Combinations

Here are several delicious ways of combining apples and cranberries.

Baked Apples With Cranberry Sauce

Core apples. Fill with strained cranberry sauce and bake.

Cranberry-Apple Tarts

Combine equal parts of sliced apples and cranberry sauce. Cut circles of pastry (3 or 4 inches in diameter) and place fruit mixture on half of each circle. Sprinkle generously with cinnamon and sugar. Dot with butter and fold the other half of the pastry over the top. Pinch the edges together. Prick the top with a fork. Bake in a hot oven, 400° F. for 30 minutes, or until the apples are done and the tarts browned.

Cranberry-Apple Sauce

Blend well
1 can cranberry sauce with
2 cups apple sauce. Delicious with pork.

Apple-Cranberry Garnish

Core unpeeled red apples and cut in slices about ⅓-inch thick. Cook in thin syrup 4 or 5 minutes, drain, and chill. Place a cube of cranberry jelly on each slice and top with a walnut half. Delicious and attractive with meat.

Cranberry-Apple Upside-Down Cake

Melt
3 tablespoons butter in an upside-down cake pan or skillet. Add
1 cup brown sugar and allow to simmer 2 or 3 minutes.
Add
1 can cranberry sauce. Cover with Slices of apple and the following batter:
Cream
½ cup sugar
¼ cup shortening
½ teaspoon vanilla. Add
1 beaten egg and beat well. Sift
1¼ cups flour, measure, and sift again with
2 teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt. Add alternately with
½ cup milk. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 25 minutes. Turn out onto large plate so that fruit is on top. Serve with
Whipped cream.

Lining the Kitchen Drawers

I line the kitchen drawers and cupboards with pieces of linoleum instead of paper. They can be wiped off with a damp cloth.

Mrs. L. P., California

Through the Editor's Window

To a Young Teacher Facing Her First Class

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a long time you have been preparing for this moment—through years of study and training, some of which have cost you much effort and not a little sacrifice. Should this cause you to care too intensely, to criticize yourself too sharply for the way things go in these early days of your first job, it may help to realize that others have learned to see each day as a new beginning,—in fact each hour, each moment.

There may come days in which you feel you have not taught well. Again there may be days that shine with the glory of a task well done. As in any other work, it is important not to "grade" yourself too frequently, but (as with your pupils) rather to watch for trends, to make sure that over a period of time your progress is as steadily as possible toward improvement. Success in teaching is not easy to gauge. Most of the time one can only do one's most intelligent best. There may be weeks on end when you see no concrete proof of your real work with the boys and girls whom you face today; but years from now some fine young man or woman may surprise you with a word of appreciation for help to a child of long ago that needed you more than you then knew.

You are well taught, have mastered the fundamentals of your material. Your test will come in whether or not you keep on learning. For as a really good teacher you are not simply pouring a lot of information into the empty mentalities of pupils. You are captain of a treasure ship on a voyage of discovery. You are serving as guide on a thrilling adventure. You and the children are fellow explorers. There is no end to your opportunities for growing, together.

This fact may remind you of what you have often said: that you wish to teach—not subjects, but children, individuals. You are granted the priceless privilege of helping them to learn to think. Your work is to "educate" them, "lead them out," outward and upward, along paths to freedom. This is a lifelong process, but for a portion in the journey of each child you are the one to help.

And you may make all the difference to John or Elisabeth. John may be lonely at home—some children are—and find in you just the friend he needs. Barbara may be misunderstood by the very busy father from whom she so longs to win respect. Peggy and her mother may need just the help you can give both, to enable them to build a lasting comradeship. Eleanor, David, and, perhaps later, a tall rebellious Gregory, may be guided by you to overcome habits of thought which now make them seem maladjusted to their fellows—and to become happy and useful members of their groups. Jacob, the first in his family to have much schooling, who finds books really exciting, may more than anything else need the intellectual companionship you can give.

You may even have a chance to help a genius along his way. Red-headed, winning (yet sometimes exasperating) Charlie may someday be President, or lead the nations of the world to a co-operative solution of some serious world problem. Too, you may find (and again you may never know) that you have kept Jim from a headlong descent that might have landed him in a reformatory; and you may be the one who gave that wonderful little mother who was once your pigtailed Helen, her first dreams of what a home might really be.

Yes, as you face your first class you have a right to know that you have opportunities that cannot be measured. Nothing is too great to expect from your work; yet, in achieving it, nothing is too insignificant to consider important.

It won't be easy—not all the time. But it is also true that there is nothing more worth doing than helping others to find themselves, helping them to train their own thinking, helping them to be useful and intelligent citizens.

In this sense all who do so are teachers; therefore you never need feel yourself in a class apart. The best and dearest Man who ever worked at a sacred task is often called the Great Teacher. You are facing your first class; others are facing their day's challenges. It is a great and lasting fellowship.

A Wednesday Column

Soup Throughout the Week

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In cooking a small ham there is often considerable liquid. I use part of this on one day for green split pea soup, part on another day for yellow split pea, and possibly on a third day the remainder for bean soup. Sometimes, too, I use it for baking beans. The broth is flavored only with onion and celery. I add no thickening at all, just a quantity of the peas (or beans) which when cooked down make a nice thick soup. I add a little water, however, to allow for the cooking down, as I would not want to lose the flavor of the broth. I add salt and pepper to taste. These soups are so rich and satisfying that they require only a simple salad and dessert for a hearty meal.

Mrs. E. R. S., West Virginia

Autumn Leaves To Decorate Your Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Autumn, when the trees are wearing their gorgeous dresses of red and gold, one longs to preserve some of this beauty for the dark winter months. Bouquets, branches, and sprays of leaves are especially useful for fall parties, and are easily prepared by the following method.

Gather the loveliest leaves possible—small branches are best, having the leaves in perfect condition, and with a variety of colors on the same branch. Oak is splendid, as it has green, yellow, brown and red colorings close together.

Bring the leaves into the house and lay in a cool place—the floor is fine—for overnight or until the leaves lose their freshness, and are rather limp but not wilted. Lay a piece of paper on the ironing board and with a warm iron, press each leaf carefully. Turn and tilt the branch as necessary, to bring each leaf into position for pressing, so that when completed the branch has a natural look and is not flattened with all leaves "facing front."

The results are well worth the effort. Getting the leaves is the most difficult part, in this day of fenced roadsides. The loveliest ones often seem to be beyond a fence or too high to reach. But a Sunday afternoon ride will bring in plenty of fine specimens and it is wise to begin early before the fall rains.

Shrubbery often furnishes material too. The writer was especially pleased with a few sprigs of bridal-wreath. The leaves were bright red and the stems very black.

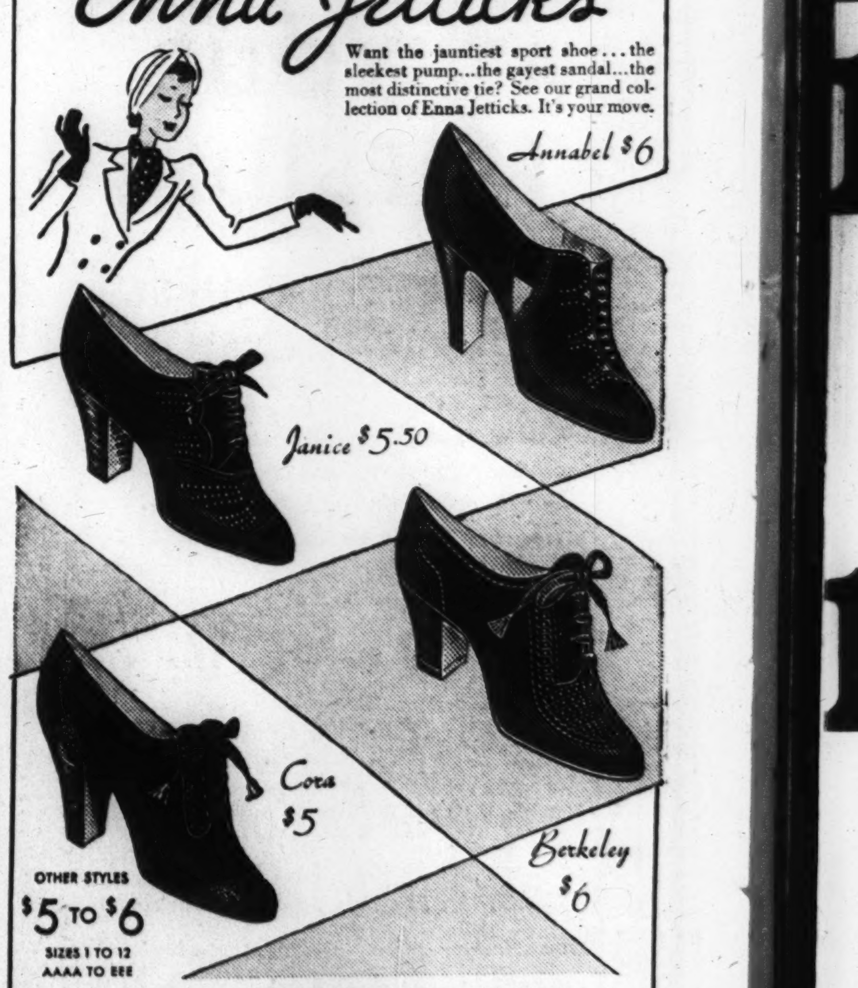
Charbox Frees Your Refrigerator

from food odors. Use Charbox and enjoy tastier foods. Eliminates waxed paper covers and covered dishes. Prevents foods from drying out. $1.00 postpaid anywhere. Money back guarantee.

CHARBOX, INC.
783 State St. N. W. Atlanta, Ga.

MAKE A PLAY FOR SMARTNESS *in New Fall Enna Jetticks*

Want the jauntiest sport shoe . . . the sleekest pump . . . the gayest sandal . . . the most distinctive tie? See our grand collection of Enna Jetticks. It's your move.



America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably

Listen to "ENNA JETTICK MELODIES" every Sunday afternoon, N. B. C. Coast-to-Coast Network.

See them at your local dealer's or write direct to

ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	4,000,000
Previous day's sales	4,168,560
1939 volume to date	174,357,266
1938 volume to date	181,663,093

Market Uneven; War Stocks Lower; Others Show Gain

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The stock market tried a new set of leaders today, lifting rail, rubber, utility, merchandising, and specialty shares and more or less neglecting steels, aircrafts, and metals.

Toward the final hour, after a fast pace had been maintained throughout the day, gains and losses were about evenly distributed with top prices a little under their best. There was some call for the motors but they failed to get far.

Transfers were at the rate of about 4,000,000 shares.

Uneasiness was marked and no definite trend was discernible. traders were assured by Premier Chamberlain's report to the House of Commons that "there can be no peace until the menace of Hitlerism has been finally removed," and from this it was deduced the conflict would be of longer duration than had been expected in many quarters.

Possibility of profit restrictions should the Neutrality Act be amended to permit sales of munitions to belligerents was considered by those who had rushed into the shares likely to benefit from the fighting.

Higher by fractions to about 3 most of the time were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Public Service of New Jersey, New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse Electric, General Electric, Dow Chemical, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, Eastman Kodak, and Loft.

Losers of fractions to more than 3 points at the worst included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, du Pont, Allied Chemical, and South Porto Rico Sugar.

Higher in the curb were Midvale and New Jersey Zinc.

Support for U. S. Bonds

Buyers entered the U. S. Government bond market today, sending up prices virtually throughout the list in a reversal of the trend in effect during the last 10 days.

Gains of as much as 14-32 point were registered in this class of securities near the final hour.

Much of the Government bond buying, Wall Street experts said, was by investment institutions eager to absorb the securities at their recently lowered quotations which, however, still are well above par.

Dealings in the corporate groups remained unusually active. Buyers continued to concentrate on rails and other groups likely to benefit from industrial improvement.

Conspicuously higher were Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Erie 5s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Studebaker 6s, and Nickel Plate 5½s. Bethlehem Steel 3½s and International Hydro-Electric 6s were off fractions.

French 7½s recovered a point in the foreign list while German 5½s fell to 6¾s, off 1½ points.

Wheat Prices Soar; 4c-Gain Sharpest In Nearly a Week

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Wheat prices soared 4 cents a bushel here today, scoring their sharpest advance since last Thursday, when they reached their war-boom peak.

Buying by locals and commission houses uncovered some stop loss buying and early gains of more than 2 cents were extended. Other North American prices also advanced sharply.

Paris reports that Soviet ships were ordered to return to their home ports and calling of a special session of Congress for September 21 influenced scattered buying.

December contracts advanced to 86¼, up 4⅛ from the previous close and only 3 cents below last week's peak, while May reached 87½, up 4 cents.

Corn prices advanced with wheat, gaining more than 2 cents a bushel, December reaching 57⅝, up 2⅜, and May 60½, up 2½ cents.

Wheat closed 3⅛-⅝ hgiher, December 85⅜-⅝, May 86¾-⅞; corn 1⅝-2⅜ higher, December 57¼-⅜, May 60¼-⅜; oats 1⅛-1¾ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market maintained a steady tone to the close today. Strength of oil shares was outstanding. American issues were more active. Most industrials continued to sag.

Amsterdam: Good demand overcame a weak start in the bourse today and net losses were moderated. Sugar and shipping shares weakened. American issues closed irregular. In the bond market, government loans were erratic.

Paris: The bourse finished on a quiet and firm note today. Most domestic shares retained initial gains. Ordinary rentes were unchanged to 20 points lower.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined the maximum limit of 25 points today. Active hedge selling and some realizing depressed values.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00; export unquoted. Tin steady; spot and nearby 75.00n; forward unquoted. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Pig iron, No. 2 FOB Eastern Pennsylvania 22.00; Buffalo 21.00; Alabama 17.38. Quicksilver 140.00-150.00n. Domestic scheelite 18.00n. Aluminum, antimony, and Chinese wolframite unchanged. Platinum unquoted.

n—Nominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68¼	53	Abbott L(1.60a)	1	68	68	68	−¼
49½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	14	50⅜	49½	49½	+½
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	32	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	23	23	23	Sep 9
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	5	16¾	16⅜	16¾	−¾
66½	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	36	67¾	64½	65½	
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	38	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	31	7	6⅞	6⅞	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	32	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
12¾	4½	Alleg pf xw	15	12⅜	11¼	11⅝	+1⅛
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	152	14¼	13⅛	13¼	+¾
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	21	12½	11	11⅝	+⅞
19	8	Alleg pr pf	4	15¾	15	15	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	47	27	25⅞	25⅞	−1⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	7	9¼	9	9	
200¼	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	28	198	191	194½	−2½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−1
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	14	13¾	13⅞	−¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	170	10	8½	9⅜	+⅝
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	5	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+1
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	58	47	45¼	45¼	−¾
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	14	3⅛	2⅞	3	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	12	20	20	20	Sep 12
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	18	72⅞	69½	69½	−3½
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	23	24½	23⅞	24	
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	39	32⅜	29	32⅜	+2¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	32	16½	16	16	−⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6½	6½	−¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	25	47¾	45½	45½	−2
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	32	115¾	112	113½	−1⅜
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	158	150	150	Sep 11
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	93	34¾	31¾	33	+⅝
55	30¼	Am Car pf	6	51¾	50	50	
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	31	24⅜	23	23⅛	−1⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 12
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	110½	110	110	−2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	5	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+⅛
11⅝	5½	Am Com Alco	23	11⅞	10½	11	−½
18⅛	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	16	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	29	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	6	5⅛	6	Sep 6
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	12	2¾	2½	2¾	+⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	8	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	−⅜
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	8	24	23	23	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−½
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	24	32	30	30	−2
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	49	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	5	42	42	42	−1
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	•9	50	50	50	+⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	20	20	20	Sep 8
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	18	8⅞	8¼	8½	−¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	37	24½	23	23½	−¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	19	70½	66½	68¾	+2¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	13	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	−⅛
4¾	2⅛	Am M&Metal	32	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	27	30	27⅞	29	−1⅞
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	115	5¾	5¼	5½	+⅜
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	17	44½	42½	43⅜	+1¼
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	21	39	37⅜	38½	+1⅝
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	576	10⅞	9⅛	10⅜	+1⅞
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	105	22⅝	21⅞	22	−½
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	8	80	79	79½	+¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12½	12½	12½	+½
20	9	Am Sea: (½e)	12	10¾	10⅜	10½	+½
63	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	85	61¾	59	59	−4
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	136	135	136	+4½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	62¼	61⅞	62¼	Sep 12
41	20⅛	AmSteel Fdrs	92	36⅞	35	35⅜	−1⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	8	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	−¼
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	14	14	14	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	21	28½	27	28	+⅜
97¼	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	93¼	93¼	93¼	+⅜
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 12
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	22	165½	164½	165½	−¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	78¼	78	78	+¾
89⅜	75½	Am Tob B (5)	18	79	77⅝	78½	+¼
153¼	140	Am Tob pf 6)	3	137½	137	137½	−2½
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	41	6⅜	6	6⅛	+⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	255	12½	11¾	11⅞	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Sep 11
12⅜	3⅝	Am Woolen	197	13	11¾	12½	+¾
52¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	57	58	52¾	56	+3¾
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	65	10¼	9⅜	9⅝	−⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	48	46⅝	46½	Sep 12
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	351	37½	35⅜	36	−1⅞
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	4	51	49½	49½	
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	33	23	22½	22½	+⅝
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	6	17½	16¼	16¼	−2
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	+¼
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	9	35¾	35¾	35¾	−¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	221	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	54¼	54	54¼	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	53	37½	35⅞	37	+1⅞
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	31	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	+1⅞
10⅛	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	10	9⅜	8⅜	9	+⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	62	8⅞	7⅞	8⅝	+⅞
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Sep 11
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 12
32⅞	21	Atch T & S F	98	32½	30⅝	30½	−1
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	3	61	60	60	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	45	23½	22¼	22¼	−⅝
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	27	25⅜	24⅜	25	−¾
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	7	23¼	21½	21½	−1½
23¾	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	76	24⅜	23⅜	23¾	+⅛
110½	104⅛	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	−1⅛
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	37	9⅛	9	9	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	68½	68½	68½	−1¾
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	7⅜	7¾	7¾	
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	4	5	4⅜	4⅞	−⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Sep 12
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	301	6⅞	6⅜	6½	
		B					
18¾	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	258	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	253	8⅜	8	8	+⅛
10⅞	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	54	10	9½	9½	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	23½	23½	23½	+1
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	60	15⅝	13¾	14⅞	+1⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	7	9	8	9	+1½
19½	11⅛	Bansdall Oil (1)	32	17¾	16⅜	17	−⅝
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	11	21¼	20⅝	21	−¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	25	23⅜	24	+½
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	−⅛
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	2	9	9	9	
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	..	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31½	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	190	31¼	29¾	29¾	−1¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	5	20	19¾	19¾	−⅜
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+¼
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	32	37¾	35	37	+2
100	50	Beth Steel (½g)	278	98⅜	93⅝	93⅝	−4½
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	30	18½	18	18½	+⅞
117	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	118	117	117½	+1½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	13	27⅜	25	27⅛	+2⅛
23	14	Black & Deck(1)	10	23⅜	22½	23¼	+¾
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	41	15⅝	14⅞	15	−⅝
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	62	28¾	27⅜	27⅞	
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	3	27	26¾	27	+¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	4	18½	18	18	+½
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	47	21¾	20⅝	21⅛	−⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	71	27½	26	26¾	+¾
3⅝	1½	Boston & Maine	20	4¼	3¾	4	+⅜
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	15	29¾	29	29	−⅜
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	16	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	81	15⅜	14¾	15	−¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	50	24⅞	24	24⅛	−⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	−⅜
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	10	46	45	45	−¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	10	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+¾
14⅛	7⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	25	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	39	39	39	+1
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	45	25¼	24	24⅛	+⅝
40	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	40	40	40	
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	20	16½	15⅝	16¼	+½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	30	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	−¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	50	7	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	12	27½	27	27	−½
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	12	26½	25	26½	+1½
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	9	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+½
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	54	13	11	13	+1⅞
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	56	6½	5⅞	5⅞	−¾
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	32	8⅛	7½	7⅞	+¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	5	21	20¼	20¼	−¾
6⅛	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	165	6¼	5⅜	5½	
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	19	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	−⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	19	16	14⅝	16	+1¼
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	36	29¾	28½	28½	−1½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Sep 12
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	65	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	57	9¾	8⅞	9¼	−½
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	12	15½	15	15⅛	+⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	29	15	14½	14⅝	−½
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	99	5¾	5½	5⅝	
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+¼
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	+⅝
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	5	33	31½	31½	−½
4	2¾	Car & Gen(.10g)	17	4	3¾	3⅞	−⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	2	86½	84½	84½	+½
63¼	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	52	60⅜	59¼	59¼	−3
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101	101	101	+½
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	56	25¾	24⅜	25	−⅜
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	41	10⅝	9⅜	10⅛	+¾
31	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	14	29½	28¼	28¾	−1¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	51	5	4½	4½	−⅜
12	3¾	Cent RR NJ	27	11⅛	10¾	11	+⅛
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	25	13	12¼	12⅞	+1⅜
5½	3½	Century R M	11	4½	3⅞	4½	+½
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	26	45¾	44¼	44¼	−1¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	61	7¼	6⅛	7	+¾
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	4	21½	21½	21½	−1
30	17	Champ Pap & F	14	29	28	28	−½
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 12
41¾	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	82	42½	40⅜	40⅜	−½
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	16	25½	25	25	
3¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	12	3½	3¼	3¼	+¼
1	⅜	Chi & N West	37	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	7	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	6	3⅛	3	3	
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	8	12½	11¼	12½	+1½
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	38	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
1¼	½	Chi M S P&P pf	36	1½	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	28	18½	17⅝	17⅝	−¾
38⅞	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39	38¾	39	+½
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	9	⅞	¾	¾	
1⅛	½	C R I & P 6%pf	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	9	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 12
15¼	10	Chick Cot Oil	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	−⅜
13⅛	5	Childs Co	29	6¼	5¾	6	+¼
91¼	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	280	92¼	88	88	−2⅞
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	15	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+¼
4¼	2¼	City Stores	9	3½	3¼	3⅜	+⅜
27	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	31	27⅛	26	26½	+½
31½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	6	31⅜	30⅝	31	+½
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	41	52⅜	49	49	−2¾
35⅝	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	•5	30⅞	29¾	29¾	+¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	9	114¼	111¼	111¼	−3¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½)	61	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102⅜	102¾	102¾	Sep 11
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	26	31¼	30¼	30¼	−¼
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	26	24½	23¼	23¼	−¼
24¾	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	29	19⅝	17⅞	19¼	+2⅛
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	22	18½	17⅞	18½	+¾
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	368	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	2	81	80	81	+1
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	18	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	7	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+1¼
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	91½	90½	90½	
57	38⅞	Coml Credit(4)	34	43	41½	41⅞	+⅞
109⅜	100	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	3	101	101	101	+1
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	23	47¾	46	46¾	+½
110½	104⅞	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep 12
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	140	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	−⅞
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	153	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	18	63¼	62	63¼	−¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	56	28¾	28⅜	28½	+⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	8	5½	5¼	5½	+½
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	21	21¾	20	21½	+1½
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5	5	5	
25⅞	15½	Consol Aircraft	98	25½	24½	24½	−⅝
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	5	7½	7½	7½	−¼
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15g)	102	10¼	9¾	9¾	−¾
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	205	30⅞	30	30¼	+⅝
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	8	103½	102½	102½	−1¼
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+¼
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	5	8½	8	8¼	+¼
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	4	5	4¾	5	+⅜
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	78	9½	9¼	9½	
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	−¼
9	1⅜	Consol'n Coal	29	8½	7⅞	7¾	−⅞
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	34	34	34	Sep 12
101	90	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92	90	90	Sep 12
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	15	15½	14¾	14¾	−⅝
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	14	14	13½	13⅝	+⅜
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	1½	1⅜	1½	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (6k)	6	90	89½	89½	+1½
51	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	45	50¾	49	49	−1¾
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	+1¾
10⅝	5	Cont Diam Fiber	12	8	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
37¼	29⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	37⅞	37	37¼	+⅞
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	65	3¼	3	3	−¼
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	60	30¾	29¼	29¼	−1⅜
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	25	31½	30⅝	31	+⅛
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	24	63	62	62¼	−3
177	160	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	160	160	160	Sep 9
4⅜	3	Coty Inc	30	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Internat	4	1	⅞	1	
38	16	Crane Co	165	26⅜	24	25¼	+1¾
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 25
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	5	27	26⅞	27	−½
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	29	9⅜	8¼	9¼	+¾
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	17	29¼	28½	28½	
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	35	35	35	+1
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
15½	9	Crown Zel (½)	52	15⅜	14¼	14⅝	−¼
51½	24½	Crucible Steel	85	52	50¼	50½	−1
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	4	92½	92	92½	+1
13	3	Cuban-Am-Sug	99	9½	9	9¼	−¼
19½	9	Cudahy Pack	4	19⅛	18½	18½	+⅜
6¼	3½	Curtis Publish	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+½
51	38	Curtis Ppf(1¼k)	4	52	51	52	+1
7⅞	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	401	7⅞	7½	7⅝	−⅛
28¾	19¼	CurtissWA (½g)	29	27½	26⅝	27	−½
24½	13⅝	C-Hammer (¼g)	20	22¾	21¾	22⅛	+⅞
		D					
7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 11
17½	14¼	Davega S pf(1¼)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 12
9½	4⅝	Davison Chem	23	9¼	8⅞	9	
24	15¾	Deere & Co	85	24⅛	23	23	−¾
27⅛	23	Deere pf (1.40)	6	25	24¼	24½	+½
16⅜	11¼	Deisel W G (¾g)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
25⅜	12¼	Del & Hudson	160	26¼	24½	24⅞	−½
8¼	3⅝	Del Lack & West	94	8	7½	7½	−⅜
1½	½	Den&Rio GW pf	5	1½	1¼	1¼	−⅛
124¼	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	1	116	116	116	
34½	28	Dia Match (1½)	2	33¾	33¼	33¼	+¼
44⅞	36¾	Diam M pf (1½)	1	38	38	38	+1
9⅝	5½	Diam T Motor	5	9	8¾	8¾	−⅛
20½	13⅝	Dist C-Sea(1½g)	16	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+⅝
90	73½	Dist C pf ww(5)	1	70	70	70	−3½
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex (½g)	1	10	10	10	−1
22½	10	Doehler Die Cast	18	20¼	19¼	20	+2
34	20¼	Dome Mines (2)	15	24⅜	23¼	23½	−⅛
79⅞	55	Douglas Aircraft	57	79⅛	76	76	−2½
142	101½	Dow Chem (3)	20	142½	139⅝	139¾	−¼
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	12	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
19¾	6⅜	Dunhill Int	15	8¼	7	9¼	+2¼
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	12	12	12	Sep 1
188½	126¼	du Pont (3¾g)	43	187⅞	184½	184½	−3⅛
142	127	du Pont deb (6)	2	128¾	128½	128¾	+¾
124⅛	112	du Pont pf (4½)	3	117	115½	117	+1½
		E					
20	12¼	East Air Lines	25	17½	17	17⅜	−⅛
8⅜	3¾	East Roll Mill	16	8½	7¾	7¾	−¾
186⅛	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	26	155½	150½	153	+2½
27⅛	15¼	Eaton Mfg(1½g)	31	28	27⅛	27½	+⅝
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	−⅛
3⅜	1	Eitington Schild	20	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El Mus In (.09e)	34	1½	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
38½	22⅛	El Auto L (2g)	226	38⅞	37	37½	+⅝
17	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	219	16⅜	15¼	15½	−½
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	198	9½	8⅞	9	+¼
38	18⅜	El P & Lt $6 pf	14	29⅜	28	28¼	+⅞
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	53	33½	31½	31½	+¼
34¼	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	3	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+⅛
3½	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	38	3⅛	2⅝	2¾	−¼
39	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	4	37½	37	37½	+¼
50	32¼	Endi-John (3)	2	55	55	55	+5
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	148	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+⅛
80½	62½	Eng P S $5(5)	1	75	75	75	A'g 31
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	82	82	82	Sep 6
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf(6)	1	93	93	93	A'g 26
1⅞	¾	Equit Off Bldg	11	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
2⅜	1	Erie RR	63	2¼	2	2⅛	+⅛
5½	1⅞	Erie 1 pf	42	5	4⅜	4⅜	+⅜
3	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	18	2⅝	2¼	2½	+¼
5⅝	3⅝	Eureka V Clean	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 12
13	6	Evans Products	14	10⅝	9¾	9¾	−⅝
25⅛	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.70g)	16	24½	23⅝	24	−½
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 12
		F					
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	13	39¾	37½	38⅝	−
38½	20	Fajardo (1½g)	16	35¼	33¼	33¾	−1¼
18½	11	Fed Lt & Trac	4	15¼	14½	14⅝	−⅜
153	85	Fed M & Smelt	1	153	153	153	Sep 11
6	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	18	5	4¾	4¾	−¼
1⅝	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	4	1	1	1	
26⅛	18¾	Fed D Strs (¾g)	1	24¼	24	24¼	+½
89¾	83	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	−1¼
57⅝	27¾	Fid P Fire(1.60a)	3	37½	36½	37½	+½
25⅜	17⅝	Fire T & R (¾g)	46	25½	24	24⅝	+⅝
105½	99¼	Fire T & R pf(6)	1	102½	102½	102½	−½
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	22	42⅝	40	41½	+1¼
31½	15	Flintkote	129	18¾	16⅞	18	+1⅛
38	25	Flor Stove (1g)	1	34	34	34	Sep 12
22¼	17	Florsheim A (2)	7	22¼	21	22	+2
5	1½	Follansbee Bros	16	5	4½	4⅝	−⅜
35½	21	Food Mch (1½g)	3	37½	37	37	−½
29¾	14	Foster Wheeler	43	24	21¼	23	+2
9⅞	1½	Francisco Sugar	44	6½	5½	6⅛	+½
34¼	18¼	Freeport S (¾g)	53	34⅞	33½	33⅞	+⅛
		G					
3	1½	Gabriel Co A	35	3¼	3	3	
5⅜	2	Gair(Robert)	24	5	4¾	4¾	−¼
16	7½	Gair (Rob) pf	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−¼
7⅛	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	3	5¾	5½	5½	
18⅞	9⅞	Gaylord C (.60g)	2	14	13¾	14	+½
52	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 17
9	5½	Gen Am Invest	6	8⅞	8½	8½	−⅛
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	A'g 11
60½	40	Gen A Tr (1½g)	14	58⅝	57	57	−½
11	7½	Gen Bak (.30g)	14	7¾	7½	7¾	−¼
5¼	2½	Gen Bronze	6	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
18	9	Gen Cable	16	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	−⅝
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	8	29½	29	29½	Sep 11
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	64	64	64	Sep 12
25¼	18	Gen Cigar (1½g)	7	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (¾g)	330	42⅞	41¼	42⅛	+⅞
47⅞	36⅝	Gen Foods (2)	67	39¾	38⅝	39¼	+¾
118⅝	110	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	A'g 11
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	16	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
99	72½	Gen Mills (2⅞g)	6	84	83	83	−1
55½	36⅜	Gen Mot (2¼g)	547	55⅜	53⅝	53⅝	−1⅞
126¼	112	Gen Motor pf (5)	6	120	119⅝	119⅝	−½
6⅞	3¼	Gen Out Adver	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
38	28	Gen Out A (3k)	2	33	33	33	Sep 12
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (.30g)	10	9½	8⅞	9	
1⅞	¾	Gen Pub Serv	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
28	12½	Gen Ry Signal	27	21¾	20¾	21	+¾
1⅝	½	Gen Real & Util	7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
20¼	14	Gen Real & U pf	3	17½	17½	17½	+1
41	19⅝	Gen Refr't (¼g)	82	40¼	38¼	38¼	−1½
15⅛	12½	Gen Shoe (1)	21	15	14⅝	15	+1
18½	13⅜	Gen Tel (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	−¼
15½	8⅛	Gen Theat (½g)	29	9⅛	8⅜	8½	
16¾	10½	Gen T I (.20g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Sep 12
27⅝	15⅜	Gen T & R (½g)	95	23¾	21⅜	22½	+½
8⅝	5¾	Gillette Saf (.60)	58	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+¾
54	44	Gillette S pf (5)	4	45	44¼	45	−½
13⅞	6¼	Gimbel Bros	224	10	8⅝	9¼	+½
66½	43	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	53	50½	53	+3
24½	14	Glidden Co	24	18⅜	17⅛	17¾	+⅝
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	40	40	40	Sep 12
3¾	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.20a)	7	2½	2	2⅛	
24⅜	13½	Goodrich (BF)	412	24⅝	22⅝	23¼	
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	5	67½	66	67	+2½
38⅝	21⅛	Good T&R (¾g)	216	30⅝	28	29⅜	+⅝
109¾	90	Good T&R pf (5)	1	103	103	103	+1
5	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	−⅜
1⅜	½	Graham-Paige	51	1	⅞	1	
10⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	20	8⅝	8	8	−⅝
1¾	⅞	Grand Union	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16⅞	11	GrandUpf(1¼k)	7	15⅛	15¼	15½	+1
22½	10	Granite City Stl	16	22½	21	21¾	−¾
35	24⅝	Grant(WT) (1.40)	•12	32½	30¼	32	+2⅞
25	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Sep 12
22½	11½	Gt N I ct (¾g)	36	22	21¼	21¼	−¾
31⅜	16⅛	Gt Nor Ry pf	150	31⅝	30	30	−1⅛
37¼	23⅜	Gt W Sug (2)	35	34½	33¼	33⅜	−1½
35½	24¼	Green (1.60a)	42	31½	29⅜	31½	+⅞
21¾	14½	Greyhound (.80)	99	16	15	15⅞	+⅝
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	18	11	10½	11	+⅜
6	½	Guantan Sugar	52	3½	3	3⅛	−¼
6	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	8	6¼	6	6	
22	11	Gulf M & N pf	9	20¾	20	20	
		H					
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	2	31	31	31	Sep 12
15⅜	8	Hall (WF) Print	8	11⅞	11½	11¾	+¼
17½	15	Hamil Wa (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 12
32⅜	17	Harb-W (.45g)	38	31⅞	30⅛	30½	−½
7⅜	4⅞	Hat CorpA(.20g)	3	7	6¼	7	+¾
4⅛	2	Hayes Body	30	3½	3	3	−¼
110¼	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	4	104	103¾	104	−2½
13⅛	8⅝	Hecker P (.60a)	21	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−¼
117	101½	Helme GW (5a)	5	102	100	100	−1½
17	10	Hercules Motor	8	16⅞	16¼	16¼	−⅝
101½	63	HerculesP(1.20g)	•13	96½	94¾	94¾	−1⅞
65½	54	Hershey Ch (3)	2	61	60¾	60¾	+¾
115	101	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	102	101	101	Sep 12
19	14⅜	Hinde & D (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 9
51	29¼	Holland F (2)	28	32	29⅝	31½	+2¼
11⅜	7	Hollander (A)	4	8¾	8½	8½	−¼
21¼	8⅝	Holly Sugar	27	18	16½	16½	
66¼	•54	Homestake (4½)	37	54¾	53	53¾	−¼
36⅛	27	Houd-H A (2½)	2	36	35½	36	+2
17¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (¼g)	84	14½	13½	13¾	+¼
73¼	61	Household F (4)	3	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	Sep 12
110¾	103	Household pf (5)	3	110	110	110	A'g 30
9⅜	4½	Houston Oil	36	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	−⅜
57	40	Howe Sound (3)	18	56	53⅞	55	+½
1¾	⅞	Hudson & Man	16	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅜
5½	2⅞	Hud & Man pf	2	5⅛	4¾	5	+1
35¾	25¼	Hudson B (¾g)	54	28⅜	25⅝	26⅝	−1⅜
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	31	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+⅜
2⅛	¾	Hupp Motor	112	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
		I					
20¾	9	Illinois Central	105	15⅞	15	15	−¼
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	10	25	24½	25	+½
9½	4⅜	Indian Refine	2	8	7½	8	−½
29½	16¾	Indust Rayon	18	25	23¼	24½	+¼
129	86	Ing Rand (3½g)	3	127	127	127	−2
98¾	67	Inland S (1½g)	22	96	92	92	−4¾
21	9¼	Inspirat Copper	108	18¼	17	17	−1¼
5⅝	4¼	Insu ct (.10g)	1	5	5	5	Sep 6
9⅛	2¾	Inter Rap Tran	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	−¼
36¼	17½	Interchem Corp	6	33½	33	33	+½
5⅞	2¼	Intercon Rub	25	5¾	5¼	5½	−⅛
16⅞	7½	Interlake Iron	215	16⅜	16	16	−¾
3½	1½	Int Agricultural	18	3½	3⅛	3⅛	−¼
28	16	Int Agr pr pf	6	27½	26½	27	+1
195¾	145	Int Bus Ma (6a)	7	163½	161¼	161¼	+1
70½	45⅞	Int Harv (1.60)	54	71½	69½	69⅛	−⅞
166¾	155	Int Harv pf (7)	2	145	145	145	−10
8¼	3¾	Int Hydro-El A	34	6½	6	6	+⅛
17⅜	2⅛	Int Merc Marine	75	14½	13⅛	13⅛	−1⅜
10	5⅝	Int Mining (.30g)	8	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 12
55¾	42½	Int Nick Can (2)	297	45¾	43¼	43⅝	−2⅛
138	130	Int Nick pf (7)	2	128	128	128	−2
14¾	6⅜	Int Pap & Pow	94	13⅛	12½	12½	−¾
51¾	25¼	Int Pap&Pow pf	52	44⅝	42¾	43	−1⅜
6¼	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−¼
37	29	Int Salt (1½)	1	37	37	37	
40¾	31¼	Int Snoe (1½)	15	40¾	40	40	
31⅞	19	Int Silver	3	25	25	25	−½
99	84	Int Silver pf(6k)	•1	95	95	95	+2
9⅝	3⅞	Int Tel & Tel	332	5½	4½	5	+⅜
9⅞	4	Int T&T for ct	16	5½	4¾	5½	+¾
14¾	7⅞	Interst Dept Str	43	12	10⅜	11⅛	+1
10¾	7¾	Intertype (.20g)	2	8½	8½	8½	
32¾	18	Island Creek (2)	4	31½	31½	31½	−⅞
		J—K					
14⅜	14	Jarvis W B (¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	−½
85	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	2	73	73	73	
105	59	J-Manville (¾g)	34	80	76	78	+2
75	35	Jones & L Stl pf	14	74⅞	73	74⅞	+2⅝
19½	13	Kalm S & F(⅜g)	1	16	16	16	−½
11½	5⅛	Kan City South	14	9½	9⅛	9¼	
23	11	Kan City So pf	1	21	21	21	+1
14½	8⅜	Kauf Dept (.38g)	5	15	14	14	−½
99⅜	93	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	93	93	93	A'g 26
18	12½	Kayser J (1½g)	1	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	−⅜
14⅜	7½	Kelsey-H Wh A	6	11⅞	11½	11½	+⅛
10¼	5	Kelsey-H Wh B	16	7⅞	7	7⅜	+¼
46½	28	Kennecott (¾g)	212	44½	43⅛	43½	−2⅛
16⅞	8¾	KeystS&W(.60g)	16	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
33⅞	20	Kimberly-C (1a)	11	34	33¼	33½	
4	1⅜	Kinney (GR) Co	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅜
26⅜	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	25	23¾	23	23½	+⅝
5¼	4⅛	Kresge Dept Str	1	4½	4½	4½	
29¾	24	Kress SH (1.60)	12	25	23⅜	23⅜	−¼
29¼	20¼	Kroger G (1.60a)	33	25⅜	24	24¼	−¾
		L					
18⅛	14	Lambert (1½)	7	16¼	16	16	−⅛
5⅜	3½	Lane Bryant	2	5	4¾	5	+⅝
35½	25	Lee R & T (1¼g)	45	32¼	28½	29¾	+1
25	17	Lehigh PC(1¼g)	12	21½	20⅝	21	+½
3¼	¼	Lehigh Val Coal	119	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
8¾	1¼	Lehigh Val pf	28	7	6½	6½	−¾
5⅝	2½	Lehigh Val RR	123	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
27¾	20	Lehman (.80)	29	27⅝	26¾	26⅞	−¾
12½	9¾	Lehn & Fk (¾g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅛
32¾	23	Lerner Strs (2)	6	29¼	27⅞	28¾	+1⅜
56¾	36½	Lib O-F G (1½g)	58	47½	45	46½	+¾
10	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅜
43½	33	Life Sav (1.60a)	10	34½	34	34½	−⅜
108½	97½	Lig & Myers(4a)	1	100	100	100	+1½
109¾	98	Lig & My B (4a)	10	100	98½	98¾	+¾
180	155	Lig & My pf (7)	2	160	159⅞	159⅞	Sep 11
18	15	Lily Tul (.90g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Sep 8
40½	20¾	Lima Locomo	18	36½	34½	34½	−¼
47	31½	Link Belt (¾g)	10	44	42⅞	42⅞	−1⅛
20¼	10	Lion Oil Ref (1)	12	17¾	17¼	17¼	−⅝
19	13½	Liquid Car(.80a)	14	15⅛	14¼	15⅛	+⅜
54½	30½	Loew's Inc (2a)	54	34½	31¾	33¾	+2¼
109¼	101⅞	Loew's pf (6½)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
21¾	6	Loft Inc	606	19⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+⅜
62	38½	Lone-Star C (3)	42	42½	40	41½	+1¼
6⅛	2	Long-Bell Lb A	28	5⅛	4⅜	4⅞	−⅛
22¼	16¼	Loose-Wil (¾g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
24⅜	19½	Lorillard (1.20)	14	21⅜	21	21½	−½
58	36½	Lou & N (2¼g)	8	58⅜	57	58⅜	+2⅝
20½	15¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	5	18	17⅜	18	
		M—N					
35	28	MacAnd & F (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Sep 12
30¾	18	Mack Trucks	58	29⅜	28¼	28½	−½
43½	25¼	Macy R H (1½g)	53	33¾	30½	31⅜	+1⅛
19½	11⅛	Mad Sq G(1.10g)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	−¾
40	25½	Magma C (¾g)	11	36⅜	35½	35½	−½
6⅜	1	Manati Sugar	40	4¾	4¼	4⅜	
7½	5	Mandel Br (.45g)	3	6	5½	6	+1
14¾	5	Man Ry mod gtd	14	10⅜	10	10	
13¾	10	Manh Shirt (.80)	2	13	13	13	+⅞
2⅛	1	Maracaibo Oil	6	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
5½	4⅛	Marine M (.32g)	146	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	+⅝
15½	9¾	Marshall Field	74	15½	14⅝	15	+1
39¾	26½	Martin (GL) Co	160	39¼	37⅝	38	−⅜
5⅝	2	Martin-Parry	4	4¼	3¾	3¾	−¼
57½	30	Masonite Cp (1)	15	34¾	32¾	34¾	+2¾
37¼	20¾	Math Alk (1½)	43	37⅜	35½	35½	−1
52¾	40¾	May Dept Str (3)	27	50	47⅞	49½	+1½
6⅜	3½	Maytag Co	23	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
36½	27½	Maytag pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 23
15½	10⅞	McCall Corp (1)	7	13	13	13	
14⅞	9¾	McCrory Stores	28	13⅝	12¾	13	+½
106	88	McCrory pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	A'g 31
24	15⅝	McGraw Elec (1)	21	20½	19¾	19¾	
10⅜	5½	McG-Hill (.15g)	3	7	6¾	6¾	+¼
59¼	42½	McIntyre P (2)	21	45	43¼	43¼	+¼
18½	8¾	McKeesport Tin	21	18	17⅛	17¼	−½
10	6⅝	McLellan (.40g)	31	9	7⅜	8½	+½
14	6	Mead Corp	15	13½	12	12	−1½
58	39⅞	M pf B ww (5½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Sep 8
62¼	46	Melville S (3)	1	55	55	55	
6⅝	3	Mengel Co	62	6¼	5½	6	+⅛
39¼	25	Mesta M (1½g)	98	39	37½	37½	
16⅞	6½	Miami Copper	51	14¾	13¾	13⅞	−⅞
18	11⅛	Mid Cont P (¼g)	14	17¾	17	17	−¾
34⅞	18⅜	Mid Steel (1½g)	7	34⅞	33⅜	33⅜	−⅞
85½	44¼	Minn-Honey (2)	64	54	50⅛	52½	+4¼
6⅝	2⅝	Minn-Moline	32	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
54	36	Minn-Moline pf	2	48½	48	48	Sep 12
14⅞	8¾	Mission (¼g)	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅞
2⅜	1	Mo-Kan-Texas	41	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
9¾	2⅝	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	25	7	6½	6½	
1	⅜	Mo Pacific	33	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
2¼	⅞	Mo Pacific pf	44	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
17⅝	10⅜	Mohawk C (¼g)	39	17	15½	15¾	+1¼
114¾	85¾	Monsanto Ch (2)	94	110¼	109¼	110	−¾
55⅝	40¼	Mont Wd (1¼g)	219	55	52⅝	53⅞	+1⅝
47	31½	Morrel (1½g)	7	47	44½	47	Sep 11
19	9½	Motor Products	45	17	15½	15¾	+¾
16½	10	Motor Wh (1.60)	6	16⅜	16	16⅜	+⅛
30	16¼	Mueller Br(.40g)	28	29⅜	28¼	28¼	−¾
7¼	3⅜	Mullins Mfg B	34	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
14⅛	9	Munsingwear	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 12
70	50	Murphy GC (3)	1	65¾	65⅜	65⅜	+1⅜
9⅛	4	Murray Corp	60	6⅞	6½	6½	−⅛
51	43½	Myers & B(2¼g)	3	46	46	46	−¼
9¼	5⅜	Nash-Kelvinator	113	7⅜	6⅞	7	−⅛
18⅜	7⅞	Nat Acme	50	18	16¾	17⅛	−⅝
14⅛	7½	Nat Aviat (½g)	40	13⅞	12¾	13¼	
28¼	22	Nat Bisc (1.20g)	78	22¾	21⅝	22¾	+⅝
175	155	Nat Bisc pf (7)	3	155	155	155	Sep 11
15⅞	10¼	Nat B & I (.60g)	10	12½	11½	12½	+1⅜
95½	90⅝	Nat B pf ww (5)	1	94	94	94	A'g 17
23¼	17⅞	Nat B & S (.45g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¾
28¼	14⅜	Nat Cash Rg (1)	50	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+1⅜
12⅝	8¼	Nat Cylin (.20g)	27	13⅜	12¼	13	+1
18⅛	12½	Nat Dairy (.60g)	56	16	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
8	4½	Nat Dept Strs	54	8¼	6⅞	7½	+½
6½	4½	Nat Dept Strs pf	6	5¾	5½	5⅝	+¼
28½	20½	Nat Dist (2)	38	23½	22¾	23¼	−¼
18⅜	10⅛	Nat Enam&Stpg	4	17⅛	16½	16½	Sep 12
16⅞	8¼	Nat Gypsum	147	11⅛	9¼	10½	+1⅛
106	83	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Sep 11
27½	17⅞	Nat Lead (½)	83	26	24¾	25⅛	−⅞
173½	160	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	157¾	156½	156½	−3½
27¼	14¼	Nat Mal&Stl Cst	27	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	−⅜
10	6¾	Nat P & L (.60)	59	9	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
82	52	Nat Steel (.80g)	22	81½	80	80	−2
15½	5⅝	Nat Supply	34	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	−⅝
59¼	33⅛	NS 5½pf(.68¾k)	9	49⅞	47	47	−⅞
20	10	Nat Supply $2 pf	23	17	16¼	16¼	−¼
4¼	2⅝	Nat Tea	18	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11¼	8¾	Natomas Co(.80)	20	8⅝	8¼	8¼	−¾
29½	18½	Neisner Bros (1)	6	23½	23	23	+1
87½	73⅛	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	81	80	80	Sep 6
42	32	Newberry JJ (2)	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	Sep 12
17¼	8½	Newport Indust	66	17	16¼	16¼	−¾
51	27	NY Air Br (½g)	14	47½	45	46	−2½
22⅜	11⅛	NY Central RR	867	21⅝	20¼	20¼	−½
23⅛	10⅛	NY Chi & St L	19	21	19½	19½	−½
38	18½	NY Chi&St L pf	49	35	33	33	−½
43½	30	NY C Omni (3a)	•3	32	32	32	−½
1⅜	½	NY NH & H RR	123	1¾	1⅜	1½	+⅛
4⅝	2	NY NH & H pf	59	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+¼
1¾	⅝	NY Ont & West	6	1⅝	1½	1½	
16⅞	8⅝	NY Shipbuilding	43	17	15⅞	15⅞	−⅜
197½	168	Norf & West (10)	3	197½	195½	195½	−2
21⅞	12⅝	No Am Av (.40g)	276	21¾	20½	20½	−1
26⅝	18⅝	No Am Co (.90g)	308	22¾	21¾	22	+¼
59⅞	52⅜	No Am Co pf (3)	4	53½	53½	53½	−1⅜
59	50½	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	5	51½	51½	51½	+½
14¾	7	Northern Pac	179	12	10⅞	10⅞	−1
112¼	101	Nor St Pw pf (5)	2	100¾	100	100	−1
5½	2¾	Norwalk T & R	43	5⅜	4⅜	4¾	+¼
		O					
10½	6	Ohio Oil (.20e)	38	9⅞	9¼	9¼	−⅝
30	14⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	34	24¾	23½	23¾	+½
20½	12	Omni Cp (1.20a)	•36	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	
8½	4¾	Oppenheim Col	12	7	6¼	6¾	+¾
27⅛	15⅝	Otis Elevat(.55g)	60	18¾	17	18¼	+⅞
16	7½	Otis Steel	39	16	15½	15⅝	−⅜
55	33	Otis Steel 1 pf	2	55½	55	55	
24⅞	16½	Out M&M(2.15g)	1	22⅝	22½	22½	Sep 9
70	50	Owens-Ill (1½g)	48	59¼	57	59	+1
		P—Q					
7⅛	3	Pac Am Fish	51	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
12¾	9¾	Pac Fin C (.60g)	1	10	9¾	9¾	
34¾	27½	Pac G & Elec (2)	47	30	29⅝	30	+⅜
50⅞	41	Pac Lighting (3)	4	45¼	45	45¼	+¼
20¾	9½	Pac Mills	11	19⅞	19	19	−½
32⅞	17	Pac Tin Spl(½g)	3	28	28	28	−1½
11⅛	7⅜	Pac W Oil (½e)	9	11¼	10½	10½	−½
4¾	3	Packard Motor	89	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
16⅜	9⅞	Pan-Am Airway	31	15¾	14¾	15	
8¾	5	Pan-Am Petrol	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	−¼
2	⅝	Panhandle P&R	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
60½	35	Paraffine C (2)	3	38½	38½	38½	+2½
14⅛	6⅛	Param Pic (.15g)	342	7¾	6⅞	7⅜	+¾
107½	72	Param 1 pf (6)	5	79½	77	77	−4
13⅝	7⅝	Param 2 pf (.60)	22	9	8	8½	+½
26	14⅞	Park & Tilford	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Sep 11
4	1½	Park Utah C M	31	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
47	36	Parke-D (1.60g)	10	46½	46	46	
19	11⅞	Parker R pf (1)	12	18⅜	17⅛	18⅜	+⅝
2⅝	1¼	Parmelee Trans	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Pathe Film	163	10½	9½	9⅞	+⅝
11¾	7¼	Patino Mines	14	11¼	10½	10½	−¾
57⅞	48	Pen&Ford(2¼g)	1	56	56	56	−½
84¾	74	Pen (JC) (2¼g)	23	86½	83½	85¾	+1¼
4¾	¾	Penn Coal&Coke	8	4½	4⅛	4¼	−⅛
5⅛	2½	Penn-Dix Cem	13	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
33	17½	Penn-D C pf A	1	28	28	28	−1
16½	11¾	Penn Gl Sand ct	4	13	13	13	
24¾	15	Penn RR (½e)	411	25½	24⅛	24¼	−⅜
39⅝	24	Peoples D (1a)	1	30	30	30	Sep 1
40⅝	30½	Peoples G (2½g)	7	37½	36⅝	37½	+½
4¼	2	Peoria & East	5	5	4¼	4½	+⅛
17	7⅝	Pere Marquette	6	14½	14½	14½	+1⅛
25	17	Pet Milk (1)	4	25	25	25	Sep 12
10⅞	6⅝	Petrol Cp (.30g)	17	10⅛	10	10	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Pfeiffer B (½g)	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
47½	28⅛	Phelps Dod (¾g)	85	47	45¾	45⅞	−1⅛
48⅜	36	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	3	44½	44½	44½	+¼
91	75	Phila Co pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Sep 5
1⅞	½	Phila Read C&I	97	1½	1	1	−½
103½	74	Philip Mor (3a)	15	85⅝	81½	84¾	+1¾
154	126	Philip M pf (5)	1	136¼	136¼	136¼	A'g 2
7	2¼	Phillips-Jones	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅜
46½	31¼	Phillips Pet (2)	37	45¾	44⅛	45	−1
3½	2	Phoenix Hosiery	4	3	3	3	Sep 11
9	6	Pierce Oil pf	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	−⅛
31½	23	Pillsbury (1.60)	3	31	31	31	
12	2½	Pittsburgh Coal	41	10⅞	10	10¼	−¾
31	12	Pittsburgh pf	5	30½	29	29¾	−1
14⅛	4⅞	Pitt Coke & Iron	11	13¼	12	12	−1
11⅜	4⅞	Pitt Screw&Bolt	62	11	10⅜	10½	−½
16¼	7⅛	Pitt Steel	13	16½	16	16	
2⅛	1⅛	Pittston Co	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	−¾
24	17⅛	Plym Oil (1.40a)	9	23½	23¼	23½	−¾
16¾	6½	Pond Creek Poc	6	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
16⅜	7½	Poor & Co B	33	13	12⅝	13	
2⅛	1	Porto R-Am T A	15	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	−¼
⅞	½	Porto R-Am T B	10	¾	⅝	¾	
14⅞	6	Pressed Stl Car	70	12⅜	11⅛	11⅛	−⅝
14½	6½	Pressed Stl 1 pf	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+1
43½	18	Pressed Stl 2 pf	2	36	36	36	−1
64⅛	50⅝	Proc & Gam(2a)	32	63¾	62½	62½	−⅛
41¾	31⅛	Pb Sv NJ (1.85g)	24	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
143	129	P S NJ 7%pf (7)	2	132	132	132	Sep 11
128⅛	112	P S NJ 6%pf (6)	3	114	113⅞	113⅞	−⅜
114⅜	102¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	103	103	103	−¾
117¼	111	P S El&G pf(5)	1	112	112	112	Sep 11
39⅜	22½	Pullman(¾g)	82	34½	33	33	−⅞
11¾	6⅛	Pure Oil	43	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
90½	79	Pure O 6% pf (6)	5	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	Sep 12
81½	63⅝	Pure O 5% pf (5)	2	77¼	77	77¼	−¾
18½	10¾	Purity Ba (.65g)	14	13½	13	13½	+¼
13	11	Quak S Oil(.60g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
		R					
8½	5	Radio Corp	751	6¾	5⅝	6⅜	+¾
67⅞	53¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	12	60	57	60	+3
85¼	85¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jun 1
2⅞	1½	Radio-Keith-Or	25	1¾	1½	1¾	+¼
22¼	16¼	Raybest-M (¾g)	6	21½	21	21	−¼
17	6⅝	Rayonier Inc	22	16¼	15¾	15¾	−⅛
24¾	12¼	Rayonier Inc pf	9	24	23¼	24	+1¼
18⅞	10¼	Reading Co (1)	38	18½	17¼	17¼	−⅝
25½	20¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	24¼	24	24¼	Sep 12
21½	16	Reading 2 pf (2)	8	22	21	21½	+1
5⅛	3	Real Silk Hos'y	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅜
9¾	6½	Reliable Stores	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+¾
12⅛	9	Reliance (.40)	1	13	13	13	Sep 8
17⅛	9¾	Reming R (.80g)	200	12	9⅞	11½	+1⅝
75½	55	Rem pf ww (4½)	4	59	57	58	+3
2⅛	⅞	Reo Motor Car	172	2¼	1¾	1¾	+⅜
28½	12⅞	Republic Steel	512	28½	27⅛	27¾	−¾
78	43	Rep Steel cv pf	1	77	77	76	−1
75¾	42	Rep Steel pf A	3	75	74	74	−1½
20⅛	9⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	21	17⅝	17	17	−½
40⅛	21½	Rev Cop & Br A	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Sep 5
14¾	7⅛	Reynolds Metals	10	10½	10	10	−⅜
85	78¾	Rey Met pf (5½)	6	84½	84½	84½	A'g 30
11⅜	5⅛	Reynolds Spring	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+¼
45	35⅛	Rey Tob B(1½g)	34	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	−½
10¼	6⅝	Richfield Oil	57	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	−¼
9¼	6⅛	Ritter Dental	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
17½	12½	Roan Ant (.40g)	19	13½	13	13¼	+¼
34	15⅝	Ruberoid (.60)	25	22	20	21¼	+¾
1¾	¾	Rutland RR pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
		S					
48⅜	27¾	Safe St (1¾g)	55	43¾	41¼	42	+1½
49½	27¼	St Jo Lead (¾g)	30	47	43½	44	−3¾
¾	¼	St L-San Fran	16	⅞	¾	⅞	+¼
2	⅝	St L-San Fran pf	11	1¾	1½	1⅝	
21⅞	10¾	Savage A (¼g)	11	21½	20¼	21¼	+1¼
17⅞	10	Schenley Distill	50	13⅜	13	13½	+¾
76½	61	Schenley pf(5½)	5	66½	65	66½	+1½
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Strs	2	⅝	½	½	−⅛
10½	3¾	Schulte Ret pf	3	5¾	5½	5½	−¼
52⅝	44¾	Scott Pap (1.60)	2	45½	44¾	45½	Sep 12
⅞	¼	Seaboard Air L	80	1	¾	⅞	
2⅝	1	Seaboard A L pf	8	2⅜	2¼	2½	−⅛
24¾	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	20	24	22¾	22¾	−1
3½	1⅜	Seagrave Corp	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 12
80⅜	60¼	Sears R'buck (3)	74	79¼	76⅞	77½	+½
18⅜	11⅜	Servel Inc (1a)	37	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+⅛
21¾	10⅛	Sharon Steel	6	20¾	19⅛	19⅛	−1⅛
69⅜	54½	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	Sep 11
7⅞	3⅞	Sharp & Dohme	14	7⅛	7	7	−⅜
50½	43	Sharp D pf (3½)	6	49⅜	47½	47½	Sep 12
11⅜	6¾	Shattuck (.40)	7	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
17¼	9⅞	Shell Un O (¼g)	53	15½	14	14	−2
107	98½	Shell Oil pf (5½)	3	100	100	100	
8⅞	4¾	Sil King C (.10g)	27	8⅞	8¼	8¼	−¼
32⅜	17½	Simmons (½g)	97	24⅜	21⅜	23⅜	+2½
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	2	3	3	3	A'g 24
24⅛	16½	Sims S&S (.70g)	3	24	23½	24	Sep 12
29⅛	15½	Skelly Oil (½g)	8	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	−¾
97	92	Skelly Oil pf (6)	2	94½	94½	94½	−¾
21	11⅞	Smith(AO)Corp	4	21	20¼	20¼	+¼
17¼	9⅜	Smith&C T(⅜g)	2	11½	10¼	11½	+1⅛
24	12½	Snider Packing	14	24	23	23⅜	
15	10¼	Socony V (½g)	225	15⅛	14½	14⅞	+⅛
3¼	1½	So AmG&P(.10g)	42	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
35⅝	14	So P Rico (1¼g)	36	33⅛	30⅝	31⅛	−2¼
18⅝	13	So Grey L(1½g)	3	15½	15½	15½	Sep 12
29⅛	23⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	20	25	24¾	24⅞	
21⅝	10½	Southern Pacific	191	17⅝	16¼	16⅝	−⅝
23¼	11⅛	Southern Ry	115	18⅞	17¾	18	−½
33⅜	15½	Southern Ry pf	53	27½	26¼	26¼	−1¼
42	34	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	42	40¼	42	Sep 11
4⅝	2½	Spalding (AG)	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 29
3⅝	1½	Sparks Withing	84	3⅛	2¾	3	+⅛
8¼	4¾	Spear & Co	2	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅝
22	14½	Spen Kell (.70g)	1	21	21	21	Sep 12
51⅞	36	Sperry Cp (1g)	93	51⅞	50¼	50½	−1
26¾	11	Spicer Mfg (½g)	22	27¼	26½	27⅛	+⅝
16½	8¼	Spieg Inc (.15g)	245	12⅜	10⅝	11⅞	+1⅜
30½	18½	Square D (¾g)	6	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+1⅞
7¼	5½	Stand B (.47½g)	94	6½	6¼	6¼	−⅛
108	97	Stand B pf (4½)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	−¼
4¼	2¼	Stand Gas & El	16	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
10⅜	4¾	Std Gas $4 pf	57	8¼	7½	7⅝	−¼
20¾	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	24	18½	18⅛	18½	+1½
24½	13⅝	Std Gas $7 pr pf	49	22½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅜
32⅞	24¼	Stand Oil C (1a)	110	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	+¼
29¾	22¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	87	30	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
53¼	38	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	152	53¼	52	52	+¾
33¾	20¼	Star (LS) (¾g)	4	34½	33½	34½	+1½
79¾	65	Sterling Pr(3.80)	5	75	74⅜	74⅜	−¼
12⅝	6½	Stewart-Warner	76	9⅞	9	9⅜	+¼
7¾	3⅝	Stokley Bros	19	6⅞	6½	6½	−⅜
17⅜	8⅝	Stone & Webster	164	12	11	11¼	
9⅛	5⅛	Studebaker Cp	142	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	−⅛
66	45¾	Sun Oil (1)	9	57¼	55½	55½	−1¼
11¾	7⅜	Sun Mng (1.20g)	15	9⅝	9¼	9½	
38½	19¼	Superheat (⅜g)	4	29½	29	29	−1
3⅜	1¾	Superior Oil	24	3½	3¼	3¼	−⅛
22½	10	Superior Steel	9	21⅜	20½	20½	−¾
30½	22¾	Suth Pap (1.20)	2	25	24½	25	Sep 9
10⅝	5⅞	Sweets Co of Am	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
25¼	17	Swift & Co (1.20)	85	25	24⅜	24½	−¼
37½	24¾	Swift Intl (2)	36	34⅞	34¼	34¼	+¼
10⅜	4⅛	Syming-Gld ww	50	9	8¼	8⅜	−⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Syming-Gld xw	27	7⅜	7	7	+¼
		T					
7½	4⅞	Talcott Inc (½g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6¼	3⅝	Telautogr(¼g)	1	4	4	4	−⅛
9⅛	4	Tenn Corp	16	8¾	8¼	8¼	−¾
22½	8½	Texas & Pac Ry	10	17¾	16½	16⅞	+⅞
50¾	32½	Texas Corp (2)	120	49⅞	48½	48⅞	−1⅛
5¾	3¼	Tex Gulf P(.10g)	13	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
38	26	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	47	38½	37¾	37⅞	−⅛
11⅜	7	Tex P C&O (.40)	19	10⅞	10⅜	10½	−½
9	6⅛	Tex Pac L Tr	45	8⅛	8	8	−¼
21	16¾	Thatch Mfg (1)	5	18½	18½	18½	Sep 12
60½	56	That cv pf (3.60)	3	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	Sep 11
4¼	3½	The Fair	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Sep 9
4¾	2½	Thermoid Co	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
3	1½	Third Av Ry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+¼
3⅞	3	Thompson (JR)	1	3	3	3	
29¼	17	Thomp Pr (¾g)	23	29½	29	29	−¼
3¾	1½	Thompson-Star	6	2⅝	2½	2¼	−¼
15½	7½	Thompson-S pf	7	13½	13	13	Sep 11
14¼	9½	Tide W A (.65g)	35	13⅞	13	13	−¾
96	83	Tide W pf (4½)	3	85	85	85	Sep 11
18⅜	10¾	Tim-Det A (¼g)	28	17⅝	17	17¼	−¼
54¼	34¼	Timken R B (1g)	34	52⅜	49	49	−2⅜
7⅜	5	Transamer (½)	102	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	+¾
12⅜	6¼	Trans & West A	30	9⅞	9	9½	+¼
10⅞	5⅛	Transue & Wil	2	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
4⅜	2	Tri-Cont Corp	51	4⅛	3⅞	4	
88	74	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Sep 6
7⅜	3	Truax-Traer C	52	7	6½	6¾	−¼
14	6	Truscon Steel	4	13¾	13	13¾	+¾
26¼	12	Twen C-F	125	13⅞	12½	13½	+1¼
34¼	19¾	TwenC-Fpf(1½)	18	22⅜	21¾	22	+⅞
3¾	1⅜	Twin City Rap T	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
12½	7⅛	Twin Coach	30	10½	9¾	10¼	−¼
		U					
4¾	1⅜	Ulen & Co	32	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
66	34½	Underw'd (1½)	37	37	34½	36½	+1½
12⅛	6	Union Bag & P	42	11⅛	11	11⅛	−⅛
93½	65½	Union C (1.90g)	93	94	91½	92¼	−¾
19¾	15⅛	Union O C (.80g)	52	19⅛	18½	18½	−¼
104	81½	Union Pacific (6)	20	101½	99½	100	+1¼
90	78	Union Pac pf (4)	3	82	81	81	Sep 12
23¾	20½	Union T C (1.20)	14	22⅞	22	22½	
13½	7⅞	United Air Lines	71	10⅞	10	10⅜	+¼
46	31	United Air (¾g)	132	45¾	43⅝	43¾	−1
18¾	14¾	United Bis (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
65¾	52	United Carb (3)	6	64¾	64½	64¾	+1¾
20	13⅝	United-C F(.60g)	2	18	17½	17½	−1
3¾	2	United Corp	240	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
39⅞	30½	Unit C pf (2.60k)	43	35⅝	34½	35⅝	+¾
7⅛	4½	United Drug	28	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
8¾	4¼	United Dyewood	6	7⅝	6¾	6¾	
8⅛	3¼	United Elec Coal	17	7½	7	7	−½
35	25¾	Unit E&F (1½g)	5	33½	33	33	
95	62½	United Fruit	21	92½	91	91¾	−1¼
14⅜	11	United Gas I (1)	51	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
117¼	110	United Gas pf(5)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	
14	6⅝	Unit Mer & Mfr	2	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	−⅜
7⅛	3¾	United Paperbd	9	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
11	5¾	US & For Sec	16	9⅞	9¼	9¼	−⅜
87½	75	US & For pf (6)	5	86	85	86	+5
2⅞	¼	US Distributing	7	2¾	2¼	2¼	−½
11⅜	5¼	US Freight	9	11	11	11	−¼
113	65¼	US Gypsum (2a)	32	76⅛	69½	74	+3
7⅞	4	US Hoffman M	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+⅛
35⅜	23	US H M pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	−1½
29⅜	13½	US Ind Alcohol	37	29⅜	28	28	−1½
10	3½	US Leather	35	10½	10	10	+½
15	5¾	US Leather A	53	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	−¼
65	46	US Leath pr pf	1	65	65	65	Sep 5
49	32¾	US Pipe & F (2)	44	36⅛	33⅛	35	+1
38	28½	US Play Cd (2a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Sep 11
6⅛	1¼	US Real & Imp	47	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
52⅜	31¼	US Rubber	384	47½	44	45¼	+1⅛
112½	86¾	US Rub 1 pf (8)	24	107¼	101⅛	103	+1¼
65½	48	US SmR&M (3g)	4	65	63	63	
70	60	US Sm pf (3½)	1	68	68	68	Sep 11
82¾	41⅝	US Steel	541	82⅛	78⅝	78⅝	−3⅞
120¾	98½	US Steel pf (7)	30	120	119	119⅝	+⅜
37½	33	US Tob (.96g)	7	34	33¼	33¼	−¼
4	1¾	United Stockyds	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅜	6⅜	United S pf (.70)	2	8	8	8	−¼
2½	1⅜	United Stores A	57	2⅛	2	2	−¼
57⅞	46	United Stores pf	1	46	46	46	−3
16½	9	Univ Cycl (¼g)	8	16⅜	16½	16¾	+½
85	60½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	3	67	64	67	+3
		V—W					
1	½	Vadsco Sales	15	⅞	¾	⅞	−⅛
37	25	VanRaalte(1½g)	4	34¾	34	34	−⅝
40	16	Vanadium Corp	125	39⅞	38	38⅛	−1⅝
43	34⅞	Vick Chem (2a)	10	41¼	40¾	40¾	−¼
26⅝	18¼	Victor C W (¾g)	10	26⅞	26½	26¾	+⅜
5¾	2½	Va-Caro Chem	30	5⅜	5	5	−⅜
31⅞	17	Va-C Ch 6% pf	10	28¾	28¼	28¼	−1
125½	116	Virg'n Ry pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	A'g 21
2⅛	¾	Wabash Ry	30	3	2½	2½	+⅜
3½	1½	Wabash pf A	28	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅜
7¾	5½	Waldorf S (.30g)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
23⅜	15½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¾
98½	35	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	91	91	91	Sep 5
50¾	31⅜	Walk H G&W(4)	23	32⅞	31½	31½	−¼
20⅜	16	Walker pf (1)	2	16	16	16	Sep 12
9¼	4	Walworth Co	150	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
14⅞	7½	Ward Baking A	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	Sep 11
2⅞	1½	Ward Baking B	10	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
44	26½	Ward B pf (1½k)	1	28	28	28	
6⅞	3⅝	Warner Bos Pic	220	4⅜	3¾	4¼	+½
3⅞	1⅝	Warren Bros	24	2½	2¼	2⅜	−¼
13⅜	6½	Warren Br cv pf	2	13	12¼	12¼	Sep 7
32½	19¼	War F&P (1½g)	16	30¾	30	30	−1
24⅜	14⅜	Waukesha M (1)	1	21¾	21½	21½	
32¾	20	Wayne P (1g)	3	23½	22	23½	+1½
3⅜	1⅞	Webster Eisen	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28½	16	Wess O&S	14	26¼	24⅜	24⅜	−2⅜
79	55¼	Wess O&S pf (4)	4	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	Sep 9
112⅛	105½	West P P pf(4½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Sep 12
34	20½	West A S(1.05g)	10	31¼	30¼	31	+1½
4½	2⅜	West Maryland	70	5⅛	4⅜	4¾	+¼
8¾	3½	West Mary 2 pf	3	8⅞	8½	8½	−¼
¾	¼	West Pacific	30	¾	⅝	¾	+⅛
1⅜	¾	West Pac pf	25	1⅜	1½	1½	
29⅞	16⅞	West Union Tel	174	30⅞	29½	29½	+⅛
31⅜	18⅛	West Air B (½g)	59	29⅞	28	29	+⅛
121	82½	West E&M(1¾g)	41	120½	117	117	−1¼
21¼	10½	Weston El Inst	1	20¾	20¼	20¼	
30	15¼	Westvac Chl(1a)	14	30	29⅞	29⅞	−⅛
35	29	Westvac pf (1½)	9	35	34⅝	34¾	+¼
32¼	15⅝	Wheeling Steel	61	32⅛	30⅝	30⅝	−1⅝
80	80	Wheeling Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 27
68	45	Wheel Ppf(2½k)	1	67½	67½	67½	+½
12⅛	9⅛	White Dent (.60)	3	10½	10½	10½	Sep 8
13⅜	7	White Motor	76	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	−¾
7	3⅛	White Rock	1	4	4	4	+⅛
3	1¾	White Sew Ma	72	3⅜	3	3⅜	+⅜
26	14	White Sew M pf	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
17⅜	14	White S M pr pf	8	15½	15⅛	15¼	−¾
3¾	2⅜	Wilcox Oil&Gas	13	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+⅛
3⅛	1	Willys-Overland	20	2¼	2	2	
6¼	2⅜	Willys-Over pf	24	4½	4¼	4¾	+⅜
7⅞	2⅞	Wilson & Co	88	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
52	32	Wilson & C $6 pf	9	49⅜	49½	49¾	−1¼
29¾	15	Woodward Iron	51	29⅞	28⅜	28⅜	+⅛
50⅜	36¼	Woolworth(2.40)	279	37⅜	36	36⅞	+⅜
23⅛	10⅛	Worthing P&M	50	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
53	31½	W P&M cv pr pf	7	47	46	46	Sep 12
38	23½	W P&M p pf	1	33½	33½	33½	+½
85¼	75	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	78	78	78	−¼
		Y—Z					
33¼	18¾	Yale & T (.60)	10	27⅜	27	27	−1¼
21⅜	11⅝	Yellow Tr & C	287	19¾	18½	18⅝	−⅜
21¼	9½	Young Spr & W	9	14½	14	14	−¼
56⅜	30	Youngst Sh & T	179	55⅞	53	53⅛	−3¼
89½	74	Y S & T pf(5½)	2	89½	87	89½	Sep 11
31¼	17	Young St D(½g)	82	27¼	26	26½	
22½	12	ZenithRadio(1g)	64	19⅜	16⅞	18	+1⅜
3⅞	2	Zonite Products	10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Sales of Cotton Cloth Heaviest In Years, Prices Soar

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The impact of war news and a roaring advance in commodity prices started an astonishing stampede in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, and the scramble to buy gray goods continued throughout the week and even over the week end.

Sales totals for the week were estimated between 600,000,000 and 900,000,000 yards, which is by far the biggest single week's business the market has had in over 10 years.

The mills sold not only the entire stock of made-up goods they had on hand, but their entire output for the next two months besides. Sales were equivalent to more than 10 weeks output of the entire industry and the mills now have such a large backlog of unfilled orders that capacity operations for the balance of the calendar year are now assured, and a number of mills that have been partially closed or running on a shortened work schedule have already announced full capacity operations beginning this week.

A booming advance in raw cotton markets added impetus to an already buoyant price movement in cotton gray goods, and resulted in net gains of ¾ to 1½ cents over the price current a week previously. Average rise was ¾ to 1 cent a yard, part of which was offset by the advance in raw cotton prices.

The activity was very broad and included practically every type of goods, and the upward sweep of prices affected all lines. Selling agents said a much greater volume of business could have been done had mills been willing to supply the deliveries wanted, and had they been willing to sell for deliveries beyond the close of the year.

Most mills appeared to believe the market is due to go considerably higher, and they were trying to confine their sales to goods deliverable before December 1. Some were accepting 1940 business, however, especially at the higher levels which prevailed toward the close of the week.

Print cloths proved very active and sold during the week to the extent of nearly 200,000,000 yards. Prices on the standard key constructions rose about ¾ to ⅞ of a cent a yard for the week, and are still strong at the very peak levels. The 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares sold heavily early in the week at 6¾ and 7 cents, but toward the close were quoted 7⅛ to 7¼ cents and some sold at that level. This compares with sales the previous week as low as 6⅜ cents.

Narrow print cloths and extra wide print cloths sold at prices proportionately higher than the previous week, and there was very heavy trading in tobacco cloths. Twills sold in very large volume, during the week and at advancing prices. Some placed total sales for the week at 50,000,000 yards, a good deal of which was for sport shirtings.

Sheetings were very active and sales were put through in large volume at prices which averaged at least ¾ of a cent higher than during the preceding week. Sales totals in sheetings were estimated at 150,000,000 yards for the week.

Drills sold heavily at prices ½ to ¾ of a cent above the previous week.

Carded broadcloths were very active and prices advanced ½ to ¾ of a cent a yard. Combed lawns and other gray goods constructions made of combed yarns were dealt in heavily, some said totals were as much as 500,000 pieces.

Combed broadcloths also sold in a large way at prices which averaged three-quarters to a full cent higher than were current a week previously.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Sept. 13

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.02⅞	$4.04¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.02⅞	4.04¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0230½	.0229½	†
Belgium—belga	.1715	.1715	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2265	.2263	§
Italy—lira	.0521	.0521	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5314	.5313	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.2272	.2270	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0082	.0082	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1860x	.1860x	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0375x	.0375x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0070x	.0070x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228x	.0228x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2380	.2390	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3600	.3600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2351	.2363	.8440
India—rupee	.3020	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5330	.5330	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2531	.2550	*
Shanghai—dol	.0687½	.0675	*
Sts Sttlmnts—dol	.4756	.4775	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9100	.9100	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1995x	.1995x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 11 compared with Sept. 10, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $36,138,681.64 ($28,639,866.03); expenditures $33,315,657.33 ($21,787,314.31); net balance $2,198,420,083.78 ($2,173,374,833.49); working balance included $1,504,613,934.09 ($1,575,441,830.68); customs receipts for month $12,232,140.82 ($9,710,119.57); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $970,895,782.67 ($929,290,114.89); expenditures $1,915,631,194.63 ($1,693,103,141.99); excess of expenditures $945,035,411.96 ($764,813,027.10); gross debt $40,893,145,988.55 ($37,636,487,269.86); decrease under previous day $10,292,824; gold assets $16,759,494,616.31 ($13,361,699,856.13).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	3⅜s '43-'40 June	103	102.25	103
46	3⅜s '43-'51 Mch	104.20	104.15	104.18
2	3¼s '41	104.25	104.25	104.25
6	3⅜s '47-'43	106.26	106.20	106.26
42	3¼s '45-'43	106.24	106.23	106.23
20	3¼s '46-'44	106.29	106.22	106.29
7	4s '54-'44	110.31	110.31	110.31
46	2¾s '47-'45	104.25	104.24	104.24
31	2½s '45	104.8	104.6	104.8
17	3⅜s '56-'46	110.26	110.19	110.19
15	3s '48-'46	105.26	105.26	105.26
68	3⅛s '49-'46	106.21	106.21	106.21
27	4¼s '52-'47	116	115.30	115.30
6	2s '47	100.14	100.11	100.14
30	2¾s '51-'48	103.8	103.6	103.8
3	2½s '48	102.28	102.27	102.27
3	3⅛s '52-'49	106.22	106.22	106.22
41	2½s '53-'49	100.16	100.9	100.13
17	2½s '52-'50	100.14	100.9	100.13
17	2⅜s '54-'51	102.7	102.4	102.4
85	3s '55-'51	105.7	105.7	105.7
197	2⅞s '60-'55	102.19	102.16	102.16
19	2¾s '59-'56	101.9	101.8	101.8
1	2¾s '63-'58	101.8	101.8	101.8
217	2¾s '65-'60	101.11	101.7	101.8
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
3	3s '47-'42	102.23	102.23	102.23
32	3¼s '64-'44	104.16	104.16	104.16
24	3s '49-'44	103.26	103.25	103.26
	Home Owners Loan			
6	2¼s '44-'42	101.30	101.26	101.30
6	3s '52-'44	103.21	103.13	103.21
10	1½ '47-'45	98.22	98.22	98.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	104	104	104
5	Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	104	104	104
5	Alleghany cv 5s '44	78½	78½	78½
14	Alleghany cv 5s '49	69¼	68	68
94	Alleghany 5s '50 st	39½	38½	38½
4	Allegh Val 4s '42	103	103	103
2	Allied Strs 4½s '51	93	93	93
11	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111½	111	111
34	Am & For P5s 2030	58½	58	58½
31	AmIGChem 5½s '49	101	100½	100¾
1	Am Int 5½s '49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
42	Am T & T 5½s '43	109	107 25-32	109
26	Am T & T 3¼s '66	101	100½	100½
62	Am T & T 3¼s '61	101¼	100½	100½
6	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105	105½
3	Ang C Nitra deb '67	34	34	34
3	Ann Arbor 4s '95	39⅞	38	39⅞
23	Arm Del 4s '55	96¼	95½	95½
49	AT&SF 4s '95	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
3	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	85	85	85
6	AT&SF 4½s '48	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	102½	102½	102½
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	16	16	16
7	A C Line 1st 4s '52	83	82⅞	83
7	A C Line clt 4s '52	66	66	66
3	A C Line 4½s '64	65	65	65
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	42	42	42
5	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
8	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74	74	74
7	Atl Refin 3s '53	99⅞	99½	99½
4	Austin & NW 5s '41	60	60	60
52	B&O rfg 6s '95	32½	30⅞	32
32	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	32¼	31	32
24	B&O 1st 5s '48	68⅜	66½	68½
24	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	67	65⅞	67
101	B&O rfg 5s '95	30	29	29⅞
25	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29½	28¼	29
28	B&O 5s '96 F	29¼	28	29⅛
30	B&O 5s '96 F ct	29½	27½	29
20	B&O 5s 2000 D	29⅛	28	29½
6	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29⅛	28½	29
294	B&O cv 4½s '60	17⅜	16¼	17¼
46	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	17⅛	15½	16⅞
76	B&O 1st 4s '48	67	66¼	67
25	B&O S W 5s '50	48¼	47½	48¼
5	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	47¼	47½	47¼
1	B&O T C 4s '59	48	48	48
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	112¼	112¼	112¼
7	Beth Stl 4½s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
27	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100⅞	100¼	100½
89	Beth Stl 3½s '52	114⅛	113¼	114⅛
31	Beth Stl 3½s '59	96⅜	96¼	96¾
34	Boston&Me 5s '67	38	38	38
18	Boston&Me 4½s '61	34	32¾	34
11	Boston&Me 5s '55	38	36½	38
13	Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
45	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103	102	102
32	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	69⅜	68½	68½
1	BklyQn C&S Bcn 5s '41	36	36	36
15	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	107½	107½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	100	100	100
2	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109⅛	109	109⅛
26	Buf R&P 4½s '57	40⅞	39⅛	40⅞
4	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	39½	39	39½
1	Bur C R & No 5s '34 ct	6	6	6
2	Bush Term 5s '55	49½	48¾	49
3	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	59	59	59
4	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	96⅜	96⅜
19	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	100	99½	100
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	99¾	99	99½
33	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100½	100¼	100¼
31	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	98⅜	97⅞	97⅞
16	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96½	95⅜	95½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97	97	97
28	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97¾	96⅞	97¾
4	Can Nor 6½s '46	106	106	106
2	Can Pac 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	76½	76	76
4	Can Pac 4s perp	66	66	66
5	Caro C&O 5s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	10	10	10
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	4¼	4¼	4¼
4	Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	6½	6½	6½
3	Cen New Eng 4s '61	34⅛	34	34
7	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	103½	102¼	102¼
8	Cen Pac 5s '60	55	54½	55
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	72	72
13	Cen R R N J 5s '87	20½	20	20
7	Cen RR N J 4s '87	18½	18	18½
7	Certain-td 5½s '48	76	75	76
6	C&O 4½s '92	117½	116½	116½
2	C&O 3½s '96D	93	92½	93
2	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
6	C&O rfg 3½s '63	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
33	Chi & Alton 3s '49	11½	9⅞	11½
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	92½	92½	92½
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	86¾	86¾	86¾
7	CB&Q gen 4s '58	92½	92½	92½
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96	95½	96
19	Chi&Ill 5s '51	19¼	18⅛	18⅞
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18½	18½	18½
48	Chic Gt West 4s '59	22⅞	22	22
1	Chi & L 6s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Chi & L 5s '66	4¾	4¾	4¾
113	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	8½	8⅝
135	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3¼	3	3¼
1	CM&SP 4¾s '89F	28½	28½	28½
2	CM&SP 4½s '89C	28½	28½	28½
6	CM&SP 4½s '89E	28	28	28
10	CM&SP gen 4s '89	28	28	28
2	Chi&NW 6½s '36	16	16	16
22	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝
10	Chi&NW gm 6s '87	16	15½	16
37	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅞	4½	4¾
7	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	9¼	10
2	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
2	Chi & NW 4s '78	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	Chi & NW 4s '87 reg	11½	11½	11½
8	Chi & NW 3½s '87	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
17	CRI & P 4½s '52A	9½	9	9¼
8	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4	4	4
5	CRI&P 4s '88	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
126	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7½	7¾
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	CTH&SE inc 5s'60	57	53¾	57
10	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	102¾	102¼	102¾
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
6	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102	101¾	102
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
18	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	94½	94¼	94¼
11	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	91¾	91	91
5	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104	104	104
28	CCC&StL 4½s '77	59½	58½	59
4	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	70	70	70
1	CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	63	63	63
5	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106⅞	106¾	106¾
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	88	88	88
5	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81	80¾	80¾
3	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75	75	75
1	Col F&I 5s '43	102	102	102
5	Col F&I 5s '70	74¼	73	73
17	Col&So 4½s '80	36½	35½	36½
4	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
13	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¾	100⅞	100⅞
26	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99	98½	98½
5	Col Ry Pow&L 4s'65	106	106	106
12	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103 15-32	103	103 15-32
12	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104⅛	104	104⅛
107	Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	113¼	112½	113¼
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	104	104	104
12	Con Edis 3¼s '46	102⅞	102½	102⅞
18	Con Edis 3½s'48	103⅛	102⅞	103
28	Con Edis 3½s'58	101⅜	101	101
21	ConEdis 3½s'56	101	100½	101
17	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	103	102½	103
1	Consum Pow 3¾s65	105½	105¼	105½
1	Consum Pow 3½s'70	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
2	Consum Pow 3½s'67	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
35	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	99	98½	98½
32	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	114	114	114
10	Crane Co 3½s'51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	Crown Cork 4s'50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
19	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	100¼	100	100¼
27	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	37	36¼	36⅞
4	Cuba RR 7½s'46	47	47	47
3	Cuba R R 5s'52	40⅝	40	40
1	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	105	105	105
48	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	68	66⅞	67
1	D G & E 5s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
14	D&RG 4s'36	12	11½	12
7	D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	3½	3¼	3½
5	Det Ed 4½s'61	109¾	109¾	109¾
13	Det Ed 4s'65	110	110	110
11	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	16¼	16¼	16¼
9	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	106	105⅝	106
13	Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	108	107	108
287	Erie rfg 5s '67	16	14½	16
292	Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅛	14¼	16⅛
25	Erie 1st 4s '96	45	44½	45
81	Erie gen lien 4s'96	23½	22¼	23½
1	Erie Gen Lien 4s'96reg	16	16	16
16	Erie cv 4s '53 A	20	20	20
5	Erie cv 4s'53 B	20	20	20
5	Erie & Jer 6s '55	45	45	45
6	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	103	103	103
2	Fed Lt&T 1st 6s'42	103¾	103¼	103¾
1	Fed Lt&T 6s '54	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
35	Firestone T&R 3½s'48	101⅛	101	101¼
3	Fla Cen & Pen 5s'43	42	42	42
124	Fla E Cst 5s'74	8½	8	8½
22	Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8	8	8
9	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	59	59	59
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	99½	99½	99½
28	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102⅞	102½	102⅞
18	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	70	69⅞	69⅞
5	Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	18	18	18
17	Goodrich 4¼s 56	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
43	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99¼	97¼	99¼
15	Gt Nor 5s 73	91	90½	91
167	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	107⅞	106	107
9	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93⅜	93	93½
18	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	79	78	79
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	70	70	70
46	Hudson Coal 5s62A	45½	44	44
21	Hud & Man rfg 5s57	57⅞	49¼	50⅝
21	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15	14⅞	15
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	106¼	106⅝	106⅝
16	Ill Cen 4s 53	51½	51	51¼
20	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	55	51	55
69	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	81¼	80⅝	81¼
4	Ill Cen 5s 55	80⅝	80	80⅝

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
35	IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	54	53	53⅝
20	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	51	50	51
5	Ill Steel 4½s 40	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Indus Rayon 4½s 48	95	95	95
9	Interb R Tr 7s 32	57½	57½	57½
2	Interb2R Tr 6s 32	27¾	27¾	27¾
62	Interb RTr rfg 5s66	60	59¼	60
67	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	96¼	95	96¼
20	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	3	2⅞	3
7	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15	15	15
3	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	74¼	74¼	74¼
31	Int Her Mar 6s 41	77⅞	76⅞	77
2	Int Paper 6s 55	91	91	91
2	Int Paper 5s 47	97	97	97
2	Int Rys C A 6½s47	91	91	91
43	Int T&T 4½s 52	49¼	47	49¼
84	Int T&T 5s 55	51½	49¼	51
2	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2½	2⅜	2½
3	JamesF&Clea 4s 59	52	52	52
7	Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	92	91½	92
14	KCFtS & Mem 4s36	34⅛	33⅛	34
5	KCFtS & M 4s 36 st	33	33	33
8	K C South 5s 50	70	69	70
4	K C South 3s 50	71½	71½	71½
3	Kans G&E 4½s'80	103⅛	103⅛	103⅞
2	Keith (B F) 6s'46	99½	99½	99½
1	Kings Co Lt 5s'54	104	104	104
3	Kinney Co 5½s'41	100	100	100
62	Koppers Co 4s'51	100½	99½	99½
5	Kresge Found 4s'45	102½	102	102
1	Lac Gas 6s'42 A	48½	48½	48½
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
2	Lac Gas 5s'42	81	81	81
5	L S & M S 3½s'97	85	85	85
13	Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	31½	32
2	Leh & N Eng 4s'65 A	85	85	85
7	Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	58	55	55
3	Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	57	56	56
5	Leh Val Coal 5s'64 st	31	31	31
5	Leh Val H Term 5s'54	49	48¼	49
5	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	52¼	52	52¼
6	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25	24¾	25
1	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
25	Leh Val 4½s 2003	22½	21	22
16	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	22½	21⅞	22½
32	Leh Val 4s 2003	22	19	22
45	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	21	19¼	19½
10	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12	12	12
5	Leh Val T 5s'41 asd	60	60	60
11	Liggett & M 5s'51	122	120½	120½
20	Lion Oil CV 4½s'52	106	104½	105⅛
6	Liquid Carb 4s'47	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Loew s 3½s'46	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Long Isl rfg 4s'49	86	85⅞	86
7	Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
7	Lorillard Co 5s'51	117⅞	117⅛	117⅛
2	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	83⅝	83½	83½
16	Louis & N un 4s'40	99⅛	99	99⅛
10	Manati Sug 4s '57	40⅛	40	40
37	Manhat Ry 4s '90	60½	60	60
1	Marion StShov6s'47	62	62	62
2	Market St Ry 7s '40	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
3	Mead Corp 6s '45A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8	Met Ed 4½s '68	109½	109⅛	109½
10	Mich Cen 4½s '79	70¼	70	70¼
9	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	94¼	94⅛	94¼
5	Midland RRNJ 5s'40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
11	Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	7	6⅛	6⅛
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7½	7⅛	7⅛
101	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¼	7⅛	7⅛
1	Mo-Ill 5s '59	58	58	58
32	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24	22	24
105	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11	9¼	10⅝
30	M-K-T 4½s '78	22	20	22
37	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37	35½	35½
19	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	21½	19⅜	21⅛
27	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3½	3⅜	3½
21	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18⅛	17	18⅛
102	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¼	17	18⅛
8	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	17¼	17	17
36	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17	17	17
3	Mo Pac 5s '80H	18	17⅞	18
85	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18	17	18
4	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	18¼	17½	17½
24	Mo Pac gen4s '75	5	4⅞	5
1	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	18½	18¼	18½
11	Mob&O 4½s '77	25½	25½	25½
1	Monogah Ry 4s '60	101½	101⅛	101½
13	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	105	104⅝	104⅝
5	MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
15	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¼	94⅛	94¼
34	Mor & Essex 5s '55	42¼	41⅛	42⅛
66	Mor&Essex 4½s'55	40⅛	39	39⅛
10	Mor&Essex3½s2000	49⅜	47⅛	49⅛
9	Mount StT&T2½s'68	101⅛	101	101
27	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
10	Nat Distill 3½s '49	99¾	99¼	99¾
16	Natl Steel 3s '65	96½	96⅛	96¼
19	N Eng RR 5s '45	23	21	23
25	N Eng RR 4s '45	22⅞	20	22⅞
7	New Eng T&T 5s '52	120¼	120	120
7	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103½	103⅛	103½
3	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2	NO Tex&M 4½s '56	33½	32	32
2	NY & Putnam 4s '93	49	49	49
86	NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	66	66⅛
226	NYC 4½s 2013A	60¾	60	60¼
15	NYC cn 4s '98	67	66	66
8	NYC 3¾s '46	76	75⅞	75⅞
58	NYC cv 3½s '52	70⅛	69	70
2	NYC&HR 4s '42	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
13	NYC La Sh 3½s '98 reg	60	55	60
4	NYCh&StL 6s '41	69½	68	69½
22	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	66⅛	65½	65½
133	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	57⅛	56⅜	57⅛
5	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	80	80	80
23	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	101⅜	100⅞	100⅞
10	NY Dock cv 5s '47	58	57½	57½
10	NY Dock Co 4s '51	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
50	NY Edis 3¼s '65	102	102	102
2	NY Edis 3¼s '66	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
12	NY G El H&P 4s '49	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
108	NY Lack&W4s'73A	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
10	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17⅛	15⅜	17⅛
10	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	24	23	24
52	NYNH&H 4½s '67	17	15⅞	17
1	NYNHKH 4s '47	13	13	13
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	13¾	13	13¾
10	NYNH&H 4s '56	14	14	14
4	NYNH&H 4s '57	7½	7	7½
37	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9½	9	9½
21	NY Steam 3½s '63	97½	96¾	97½
2	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14	NY Tel 3¼s '67	103	103	103
3	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3¼	3⅛	3¼
6	Niagara Falls 3½s '66	103¼	103	103
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	99	99	99
2	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	42	42	42
24	Norf Sou 5s '61A	13	12	13
6	Norf & W 4s '96	116⅜	116¼	116⅜
9	Nor Am Co 4s '59	100½	100½	100½
5	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	101	100½	100⅞
51	Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	65⅞	66⅝
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56½	56	56½
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56½	56	56½
27	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅛	50¾	51⅛
3	Nor Pac 4s '97	73¾	73¾	73¾
6	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	102⅛	102	102⅛
5	Ohio Ed 4s 67	103	103	103
7	Ohio Ed 4s 65	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛
24	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	99¾	99½	99½
4	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	102	102	102
3	Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	100¼	100⅛	100¼
5	Otil Steel 4½s 62	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
14	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	101	101	101
20	Pac G & El 3¾s 61	104⅞	104¼	104⅛
17	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	108	107½	108
1	Pac T&T 3¼s 66	102½	102⅛	102½
1	Pac T&T 3¼s 66	104	104	104
30	Parmelee T 6s 44	48	48	48
5	Pen Co 4s 52	99	99	99
6	Pen Co 4s 63	100	99	100
2	Pen OhADet 4½s77	94	94	94
23	Penn RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	110½	110¼	110½
35	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98¼	97	98
24	Penn RR 4½s deb '70	86¼	85½	86
15	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	92⅞	92¼	92⅞
2	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	92½	92¼	92½
3	Pen RR 3¾s '70	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
40	Pen RR 3¼s '52	89¼	88½	89¼
7	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	53⅛	52½	53⅛
4	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6	5⅜	6
3	Pere Marq 5s '56	68	68	68
2	Pere Marq 4s '56	59	59	59
8	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	115	114½	114½
5	Phil Elec 3½s '67	105½	105	105
82	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	6⅞	4⅛	6
35	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17	15⅜	15½
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
9	Phillips Pet 3s '48	117	116½	116½
17	Pitt CokeAIr 4½s'52	100¾	100½	100¾
8	Pitts & WVa 4½s'58A	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s'59B	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
30	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	44½	43⅞	43⅞
11	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	76¼	75½	75⅝
208	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞
13	Pub Svc T&G 3½s'68	104	104	104
15	PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	100⅝	100½	100½
13	Readg 4½s '97A	76¾	76⅝	76¾
2	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	95	95	95
10	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	96	95	96
13	Republic Stl 5½s'54	115	113¾	114½
15	Republic Stl 4½s'61	92½	92¼	92½
2	Republic Stl 4½s'56	92½	93½	93½
2	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	16½	16½	16½
5	RI Ark&La4½s'34	10	10	10
1	Rutland 1st 4½s'41	8½	8½	8½
4	Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	96	94¾	94¾
11	StLP&o&NW5s'48	16	15¼	16
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	11	11	11
104	St L S F 4½s'78	11¾	11¼	11½
15	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
56	St L S F 4s '50 A	11⅛	11	11⅛
5	St L SW 5s '52	18	17⅞	17⅞
28	St L SW rfg5s '90	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10	St L SW 1st 4s '89	64	64	64
7	St L SW 2nd 4s '89	32	32	32
9	StP&KC ShL4½s'41	8	8	8
3	S&A Pass 4s '43	59	58¼	58¼
1	San Diego G&E 4s'65	106¾	106⅞	106⅞
144	Seab AL cn 6s '45	9	8½	9
5	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¼	7¾	8¼
13	Sea A L aj 5s '49	3½	2¾	3⅛
1	Sea A L 4s '50	13½	13½	13½
66	Sea A L 4s '50 s	12½	11¾	12⅛
3	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
21	Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A c	4	3¾	4
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	22	22	22
14	Skelly Oil 4s '51	100	99¾	99¾
5	Socony Vac Oil 3s '64	99¼	99⅛	99¼
20	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	101½	101	101
23	So Bell T&T 3s '79	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2	So Cal Gas 4¼s '61	106	106	106
2	So Cal Pow 6s '47	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
19	Sou Kraf 4¼s '46	93½	92	93⅜
1	Sou Nat Gas 4¼s '51	102½	102¼	102½
25	Sou Pac 4½s '68	49⅞	49	49⅞
54	Sou Pac 4½s '81	49¼	48⅜	49¼
89	So Pac 4½s '69	49⅛	49	49⅛
29	So Pac rfg 4s '55	65⅛	64⅝	65
20	So Pac clt 4s '49	50	49⅞	49¾
40	So Pac 3¾s '46	62⅛	61	62⅛
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53	53	53
5	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	83	83	83
11	South Ry 6½s '56	79⅞	79	79
15	South Ry gen 6s '56	74⅛	74	74
10	South Ry cn 5s '94	88⅛	88	88
27	South Ry gen 4s '56	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛
8	S Bell Tel 3½s '64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	99⅝	99	99
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	17	17	17
63	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	100¼	99⅞	99¾
24	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	98	97¾	98
8	Studebaker cv 6s '45	94⅛	91	94⅛
1	Swift & Co 3s '50	105	105	105
2	T RR A St L 4s '53	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
19	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103½	103⅝
32	Tex Corp 3s '59	98⅞	98	98⅛
38	Third Ave aj 5s '60	9½	9⅛	9¼
2	Third Ave 4s '60	43	42¾	43
31	TideWatAsOl 3½s'52	101	100⅝	100¾
2	T 3t L & W 4s '50	63	63	63
4	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108¼	104¾	104¾
1	UnOilCal cv 3½s '52	105 17-32	105 17-32	105 17-32
4	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	109¾	110
17	Un Pac 3½s 71	91⅛	90½	90½
20	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
1	Unit Bis Am 5s 50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5	Unit Drug 5s 53	79¼	79	79
3	UnRys StL 4s 34	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
40	US Steel 3¼s 48	103	102¾	102⅞
3	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	97	97	97
12	Utah P&L 5s 44	99	98¾	98¾
1	Util P&L 5½s 47	76	76	76
10	Util P&L 5s 59	76⅛	76	76½
13	Vanadium 5s 41	118½	116¼	116¼
22	Va El & Pow 4½s 68	102¾	102	102
8	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	102	101⅛	102
34	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	10½	9½	10½
24	Wabash 1t 5s 39	41	39¼	41
30	Wabash 2d 5s 39	23¼	21	23¼
42	Wabash 5s 80 D	10⅝	9½	10⅝
28	Wabash 5s 75 B	10½	9⅝	10⅛
32	Wabash 4½s 78C	10	9¼	10
5	Wabash DesM 4s 39	14	14	14
2	Walwrth 4s 55	64	64	64
1	Warner Bros 6s 48	80	80	80
6	Warren Bros 6s 41	38	37½	37¼
3	Westch Lt 3½s 67	100	100	100
10	West Pen P 3½s 66	106	105¼	106
1	West Shore 4s 2361	53¼	53¼	53¼
4	Westn Pas 1st 5s 46	18½	18¼	18½
2	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	18½	18½	18½
24	Western Ui 5s 51	74¼	74	74¼
17	Western Un 5s 60	74	74¼	74
1	Western Un 4½s 50	68	68	68
8	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	95⅛	95	95⅛
11	Wilson & Co 4s 55	99¼	98½	98½
21	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	99	98½	98½
42	Wis Cen 4s 49	16¾	15¼	16¼
3	Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	8	8	8
10	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	9	8¼	9
14	Wis Sl Pow 3½s 68	101¼	101¼	101⅛
1	Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
22	Youngst S&T 4s 61	102¼	102	102¼
44	Youngst S&T 4s 48	113½	113	113½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
25	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	56½	55⅜	55⅜
10	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77⅝	77	77⅛
1	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78	78	78
12	Argentine 4½s '48	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
3	Australia 5s '55	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
6	Australia 5s '57	73	72	72
14	Australia 4½s '56	66	64¾	64¾
12	Belgium 6½s '49	93	92	92
7	Belgium 6s '55	92	91½	91½
10	Brazil 8s '41	13¾	13¼	13¾
6	Brazil 6½s '26-57	11½	11⅛	11⅛
9	Brazil 6½s '27-57	11½	11	11½
1	Breda, Ernes 7s '54	70	70	70
2	Brisbane 6s '50	80	80	80
6	Buen A 3s '84	42¾	42¾	42¾
6	BuenA4¼s4½sAug'76	54	54	54
5	Buen A 4½s '4¾s '76	58⅛	58	58
73	Canada 5s '52	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞
61	Canada 4s '60	91½	91	91½
15	Canada 3¼s '61	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
21	Canada 3s '67	82½	81¾	82
22	Canada 2½s '45	90⅞	90⅛	90¾
14	Canada 2½s '44	90	89½	89½
10	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	14	14	14
1	ChileMtgBk6s '62asd	10	10	10
5	Chile 6s '61 Jan	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1	Cordoba City 7s '57	61	61	61
15	Cuba 4½s '77	58½	57½	58½
5	Denmark 6s '42	78	77	78
6	Denmark 4½s '62	56½	56⅜	56½
4	Dom 5½s '42	72	72	72
3	Finland 6s '45	101	101	101
13	French 7½s '41	93	92	93
11	Ger Govt 5½s '65	6¾	6¾	6¾
13	Ger Govt 7s '49	10	9¾	9¾
1	Greek 6s '68 pt pd	16	16	16
8	Helsingfors 6½s '60	96	96	96
27	Italy 7s 1951	48⅜	48¼	48¼
1	Lombard El 7s'52	49¼	49¼	49¼
4	Mex 4s '04 asd '54	¾	¾	¾
8	Milan City 6½s'52	33½	33	33
1	N Sou Wales 5s'57	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
6	Norway 6s'44	100½	100¼	100½
5	Norway 4½s'65	85	85	85
1	Norway 4s'63	84	84	84
4	Orient Dev 5½s'53	49	48⅞	49
2	Oslo City 4½s'55	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	Panama 5½s'53	103	103	103
8	Panama 5s'63 A st asd	63½	63	63
1	Peru 1st 6s'60	7½	7½	7½
4	Poland 8s'50	18	17	17
10	Poland 4½s'63 asd	17	17	17
9	Queensld 7s'41	96¼	96	96
15	Queensld 6s'47	79¼	75	79
1	Rio de Jan 6½s'53	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Rome 6½s'52	38½	38	38½
6	Sao Paulo St 8s'50	7½	7½	7½
6	Sao Paulo St 7s'40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Serbs Cts Sl 7s'62	13	13	13
1	Tokyo City 5s'52	37	37	37
12	Uruguay 3¾s4s4½s'79	43½	43½	43½
6	Uruguay 4s4¼s4½s'78	45	45	45
6	Yokohama 6s'61	56	56	56

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today (Sept. 13), 10,934,000; previous day, 21,981,000; week ago, 83,234,000; year ago, 10,852,400; two years ago, 5,965,825; Jan. 1 to date, 1,367,833,975; year ago, 1,219,102,350; two years ago, 2,096,465,350.

Canada's External Trade Shows Good Increase in July

OTTAWA, Sept. 11 (CP)—Value of Canada's external trade in July was $150,308,714 compared with $134,542,328 in July last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Domestic exports were valued at $90,797,085 compared with $66,915,722 and imports at $58,580,050 against $55,822,529.

During the first seven months of 1939 Canada's external trade aggregated $938,650,288 compared with $886,814,210 in the corresponding period of last year. Betterment was due almost entirely to heavier exports of domestic products amounting to $552,784,546 compared with $457,992,556. Imports amounted to $379,659,369 compared with $392,514,764.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 13

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	82	82	82	86½
.40	Bird & Son, Inc	9½	9½	9½	9
8.75	Bos & Albany	81½	81	81½	80
8.00	Bos Edison	140	138½	138½	138⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	44	43	43⅝	43
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	10½	9½	9½	9¾
..	Boes & Me A pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
..	Bos & Me B pf	3	3	3	2⅛
..	Bos & Me st pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
..	Bos & Me stA pf	3	3	3	2¾
..	Bos & Me st B pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2½
..	Copper Range	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
..	East Gas & Fuel	5¼	4¾	4¾	4⅞
..	East Gas&F pf	25	24¾	24⅞	24
..	East G&F pr pf	38	37	37⅛	38
	Eastern SS	7¼	6½	6½	7⅛
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	21⅛	21	21	21
2.50	First Nat Stors	42	39⅛	42	40½
..	Gilchrist	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
..	Isle Royale	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
..	Maine Cent	8	7¼	8	6⅞
..	Mass Util As	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	Mergenthaler	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
.75a	Narr Rac A	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
3.00a	NE Tel&Tel	115	114	114	115
..	New River pf	60	60	60	55
..	North Butte	61c	55c	61c	65c
..	Old Colony	1⅛	1	1⅛	62½c
..	Old Col ctf dep	⅝	½	½	2c
..	Pac Mills	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18⅜
..	Quincy Min	3	3	3	3¾
.40	Shawmust As	11¾	11⅛	11½	11¾
.55a	Torrington	31¼	13	31¼	31
2.50b	nit Sh M	28	76½	77¾	78¼
1.50	Un Sh M pf	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40
	Utah M&T	84c	84c	84c	75c
6.00	Ver & Mass	70½	70½	70⅛	70
	Warren SD	25	25	25	25

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Sept.	[illegible]	.85⅛	[illegible]	.85⅛	.81½
Dec.	.82⅛	.86¼	.82⅛	.85½	.82⅛
May	.84¼	.87½	.84⅛	.86⅛	.83½
Corn					
Sept.	.56	.57¾	.55¾	.57⅝	.56
Dec.	.55¼	.57⅞	.55	.57¼	.55¼
May	.58⅛	.60½	.57⅞	.60¼	.58⅛
Oats					
Sept.	.36¼	.37¼	.36¼	.37¾	.36
Dec.	.34⅝	.36⅛	.34⅝	.36⅛	.34⅝
May	.35¼	.36¾	.35¼	.36⅜	.35⅜
Rye					
Sept.	.49⅜	.52	.49⅜	.51½	.48¾
Dec.	.52⅛	.54⅜	.52⅛	.54⅛	.51½
May	.55⅛	.57¼	.55⅛	.57⅛	.54½

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Close
N Y Mar No 3	2.17	2.39	2.17	2.38	2.41
Wld Mar No 4	2.01	2.15	1.99	2.13	2.01
Wld May No 4	2.00	2.17	2.00	2.14	2.03½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.55	14.62	14.28	14.36	14.65
March	14.95	14.99	14.67	14.72	15.00
June	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	

New York Curb

Quotations 2:55

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	154.07	32.66	24.21
Net change	—1.85	—.19	+.13
Previous close	155.92	32.85	24.08
1939 high	155.92	34.33	21.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
300 Aero Sup Mfg B	4½	4⅜	4½
600 Ainsworth	7⅝	7½	7½
700 Air Inv war	½	½	½
50 Ala Gt Sou (3g)	77¾	75¾	77¾
120 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	98	96½	98
10 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	86	86	86
400 Alliance Inv	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1050 Alum Co Am	139¾	137½	138
100 Alum Ind	6	6	6
1850 Alum Ltd (¼a)	107	101	101
100 Alum Ltd pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
100 Am Beverage	1¼	1¼	1¼
400 Am Box Board	7¾	7½	7½
1700 Am Centrifugal	1¼	1	1
275 Am CP&LA (2.52½h)	32	30¼	32
300 Am Cit P&LB	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
4700 Am Cyan B (.60)	35¼	34½	35⅛
4900 Am Gas&El (1.60)	36	33¼	34½
125 Am G&E pf (6)	111½	110½	111½
200 Am Gen	5¾	5½	5½
500 Am Lt&T (1.20)	15¾	15¼	15¾
50 Am Mfg	23½	23½	23½
1100 Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1	1
2900 Am Republics	10⅝	10⅛	10½
1300 Am Superpow	¾	⅝	⅝
900 Am Superpow pf	18½	16¼	18
3 Anch Post F	2	2	2
300 Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2⅛	2	2
10 Appal El P pf (7)	107	107	107
900 Arctur Rad Tube	¼	3-16	3-16
300 Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
900 Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3⅛	3¼
10 Ark P&L pf (7)	90	90	90
100 Art Met Wks (.40g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
700 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
1300 Asso G&El	⅝	⅝	⅝
3200 Asso G&El A	⅝	½	½
1000 Asso G&El pf	8½	8	8½
3400 Atl Cst Fish	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝
1100 Atlas Corp war	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200 Atlantic Rayon	6½	6½	6½
800 Atlas Drop Forge	4½	3½	4½
1200 Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Avery & Sons	8¼	8	8¼
4000 Aviation & Tran	3½	3¼	3⅜
900 Babcock & Wil	25¼	24½	24¾
400 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	23½	23	23
5600 Baldwin Loco war	9	8⅛	8⅞
100 Baldwin Rub (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
2100 Barium Sta Stl	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
400 Basic D'mite (¼g)	9½	9⅛	9⅛
2800 Bath Iron Wks	10¾	10¼	10¾
100 Beaunit Mills	4¾	4¾	4¾
1200 Beech Airc	7¾	7⅛	7½
2100 Bell Airc	27¾	26¼	27
200 Bellanca Airc	8½	8⅜	8⅜
600 Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Birdsboro S Fdy	9⅛	9	9
3500 Bliss (E W)	18⅞	17¾	18⅝
25 Bliss & L (1¼g)	28½	28½	28½
1100 Blue Ridge	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100 Blue Rid cv pf(3h)	39½	39½	39½
500 Blumenthal (8)	8½	8¼	8½
20 Bohack (HC) 1pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
800 Bowm-Bilt H	1	1	1
50 Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100 Bown-Bilt H 2pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3100 Braz Tr I & P	8⅝	7½	8⅛
1600 Breeze Corp	7¼	6¾	7¼
2300 Brewst Aero (.20g)	8⅞	8¼	8⅝
1200 Bridgpt Mach	4⅞	4½	4⅝
100 Brill B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Brill pf	39	37	39
300 Brown Co pf	23	21½	21½
600 BrownF&W (.20g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500 Brown-F Dist	2	1⅞	2
800 Brown Rubber	4½	4⅛	4½
100 Bruce (E)	9	9	9
50 Bupckeye P L (1½g)	29½	29⅛	29⅝
100 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21¼	21¼	21¼
900 Bunk Hill&S (½g)	18⅝	17½	18
100 Burma Ltd (.0777g)	1½	1½	1½
400 Cab El Prod	1-16	1-16	1-16
200 Cab El Prod vtc	1-16	1-16	1-16
200 Calamba Sug (1.60)	21⅛	21	21⅛
100 Can Col Airw	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Can Ind Alc A	4	4	4
3500 Can Marconi	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500 Cap City Prod	7¾	7¾	7¾
900 Carib Syn	1	1¼	1
200 Carnation (1)	37½	36	36
900 Carnegie Met	1	1	1
10 Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	88	88	88
2100 Carrier Corp	11⅛	10⅛	10¾
200 Catalin Am	3¼	3¼	3¼
1200 Cen & SW Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Cen Hud G&E (.80)	14⅛	14	14
110 Cen NY Pow pf (5)	88¾	86	86
400 Cen Ohio Stl (.80g)	10⅝	10⅜	10½
25 Cen P&L pf (7)	100¾	100¾	100¾
800 Cen St El	¼	¼	¼
50 Cen St El 6% pf	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
500 Centrif Pipe (.40)	4	3¾	3⅞
350 Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	63	61	61
900 Chi Rv & Mach (.30g)	8⅞	8	8⅞
200 Chief Cons Mng	½	½	½
375 Childs pf	30½	27	30½
1700 Cities Service	7	6⅞	7
100 Cit Svc pf	50¾	50¾	50¾
100 Cit Svc pf B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
900 City Auto Stmg (.15g)	9	7¼	7¼
300 Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
400 Cleve Tract	6¼	6¼	6¼
300 Club Al Uten	2¾	2¾	2¾
800 Colon Develop	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1500 Colo F&I war	9	8½	9
450 Colts P F Arms (2)	93	92	93
1400 Colum O&G	3⅛	3	3⅛
100 Comm P&Lt 1pf	30	29¼	29¼
175 Comm Pub Svc (2)	24½	23½	23
100 Comm Wat Svc	½	½	½
200 Compo SM vtc (1)	16½	16	16
200 Cons Bisc (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
300 Cons Mng & S (1)	46¼	45	46¼
600 Cons Ret Strs	3¾	3¾	3⅞
100 Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜
900 Cons Stl Corp	8¼	8	8
100 Cont Oil Mex	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000 Cont Roll & Stl	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
100 Cook Paint&V (.60)	8½	8½	8½
800 Cooper-Bess	8¾	8½	8⅝
250 Copper Range	8⅛	7¾	7¾
500 Copperwd Stl (.60g)	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
200 Cornue G Min	¾	¾	¾
900 Corroon & Rey	2⅜	2	2¼
360 Cor&Rey pf (5k)	80	78	80
700 Cosden Petro	2	1⅞	1⅞
1500 Creole Pet (½ge)	27⅝	26	26⅛
300 Crocker-Wh El M	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
100 Croft Brewing	1-16	1-16	1-16
200 Crown Drug	1	1	1
200 Crown Dr pf (1¾)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
150 Cuneo Press (3a)	48¼	46¾	48¼
10 Cuneo Prs pf (6½)	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
100 Darby Pet	6	6	6
200 Dayton Rub (1g)	16	15	15⅝
600 Decca Records (.60g)	6½	6	6⅜
700 De Gray Ir (.04)	2	2	2
900 Det Mich Stove	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
300 Det Paper Prod	1⅜	1½	1⅜
100 Det Stl Prod (½g)	22¾	22¾	22¾
100 Divco Twin Trk	5¾	5¾	5¾
200 Domin Stl & Coal	14¾	14¾	14¾
200 Duhr Hos B	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Duro-Test (4%f)	2½	2½	2½
100 Duval Tex Sul	8¼	8¼	8¼
2200 Eagle Pich d	14¾	14	14¼
2000 East Gas & F	5	4⅞	4⅞
1200 East G&F6pf	25¾	24¾	25½
250 East G&F pr pf	37¾	37	37¼
200 East Sta Corp	1¼	1¼	1
125 East Sta pf B	20½	20¼	20½
250 Econ Gro Strs (1)	16½	16	16½
700 Eisler Elec	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
37100 El Bond & Sh	10¼	9⅝	10
1400 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	66	63½	65½
300 El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	56	55¾	56
50 El P&L 2 pf A	20	20	20
25 Emp G & F 7% pf	55½	55½	55½
10 Emp G & F 6% pf	54	54	54
1800 Equity Corp	1	⅞	1
100 Equity Cp$3 pf (3)	29⅝	29½	29½
100 Esquire Inc (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100 Europ El deb rt	1-16	1-16	1-16
730 Fairchild Av (.20g)	12	11¾	11⅞
400 Fanny Farm (1½)	19¾	19	19¾
300 Fansteel Met	9½	9½	9½
300 Ferro Enam (¼g)	17¼	17	17¼
100 Fidelio Brew	1-16	1-16	1-16
20 Fire As Phil (2a)	64	64	64
4500 Fisk Rub	11	10	10⅞
100 Fisk Rub pf (6)	81½	81½	81½
150 Fl P&L $7 pf (5.68k)	78	75	78
2500 Ford M Can A (1)	19	18	18
700 Gen Alloys	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
200 Gen Firspfg (.40g)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100 Gilbert (AC)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5600 Glen Alden Coal	9	8¼	8½
200 Godchaux Sug A2½g	30⅞	29	29
300 Godchaux Sug B	13⅞	12½	12½
100 Gorh Inc A	2¼	2¼	2¼
300 Grand Rap V(.40)	7½	7	7½
50 Gt Atl&P nv 6g	89⅞	89	89
800 Green T&D	9	8½	8⅞
1000 Grum'n Airc E ½g	18¼	17½	18¼
400 Guard Inv	¼	¼	¼
1500 Gulf Oil	43⅝	42⅝	43¼
10 Gulf St Ut 6 pf	108	108	108
200 Hartford Ray vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
1700 Hecla Min (.20g)	9¼	8⅞	9
300 Hewitt Rub (.45g)	10½	9¾	10½
100 Heyden Chem 1.60	49	49	49
400 Hoe (R)&Co A	10	10	10
300 Horn, A C	3	3	3
50 Hubbell (H)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1800 Humble Oil 1⅜g	69⅝	68¾	69¼
300 Hummel-Ross F	4¾	4½	4¾
100 Huyler's pf st	7¼	6½	6½
800 Hygrade Fd	3	2⅝	3
1400 Ill Iowa Pow	3	2¾	3
300 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Ill IowaPow pf	18	17½	18
300 Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	14⅜	14¼	14¼
400 Ind Ter Ill A	1⅞	1½	1⅞
400 Ind Ter Ill B	2	2	2
100 Ind Pipe L (.30g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50 Ind P&L pf (6½)	103½	103½	103½
150 Ins Co NAm (2a)	66	65⅛	65¼
200 Int Hyd-El pf	17	16½	16½
100 Int Indust (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000 Int Pap&P war	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
4000 Inter Pet (1½a)	22⅞	22	22
500 Inter Prod	5¾	5½	5½
200 Inter Util A	7½	7½	7½
600 Inter Util B	½	½	½
100 Inter Vitmin (.225g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
900 Inters Home Eq (½)	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
100 Ir Firmn vtc (1.20)	15½	15	15½
900 Irv Air Ch (1a)	20⅜	19¾	20⅛
1900 Jacobs (F L)	3⅛	3¼	3¼
10 JeCP&L 7 pf (7)	100	100	100
3600 Jones&Lau Stl	46⅞	44½	45½
300 Ken-Rad T&LA	7½	7½	7½
100 Kingston Prod	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200 Kirby Pet	3	2¾	3
300 Knott Corp (.20g)	8	7¾	7¾
100 Krueger Brew	5½	5½	5½
600 Lake Shore M (4)	31¼	30	30
100 Lane-Wells (¾g)	9	9	9
1200 Lakey Fdy & M	4	4⅛	4¼
200 Lefc Real pf	7¼	7	7
3200 Lehigh C&N	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
1000 Leonard Oil Dev	½		½
50 Line Material (.35g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
700 Lit Bros	2¼	1⅞	2¼
100 Locke St Ch (1.20)	13½	13½	13½
10600 Lockheed Airc	30¼	29¼	29⅝
1500 Lone St G (.40g)	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
1000 Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1	1⅛
50 Long Is L pf	31	31	31
75 Long Is L pf B	28	28	28
100 Loudon Pack	2¼	2¼	2¼
2900 Louis L&E (.40)	7	6½	6½
2100 Majestic Rad & T	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1400 Manati Sug war	1⅜	1	1⅜
300 Marion St Shov	4¼	3⅞	4¼
300 Massey-Harris	7⅜	7¼	7⅜

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
50 Master Elec (.90g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
300 McWill Dredg	8¼	8⅛	8¼
25 Mead John (3a)	148¼	148¼	148¼
50 Mercant Strs	19¾	19¾	19¾
400 Meritt-C&S	4½	4¼	4¼
1100 Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1	1
100 Mexico-Ohio Oil	¾		¾
1500 Mich Bumper	½	½	½
1800 Mich G&O	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100 Mich Stl T (.45g)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
700 MidStPet Avtc(.62g)	4½	4⅜	4½
200 Mid St PetBvtc(.10g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1500 Mid West Corp	8¼	8¼	8¼
100 Midland Stl (1½g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
175 Midvale (3g)	123	120	121½
100 Midwest Oil (.90)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50 Minn Min&M(1g)	55	55	55
1500 Molybdenum	7	6⅝	6⅝
300 Monarch M Tool	26	24½	26
300 Monogram Pict	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40 Montg Ward A (7)	155	153½	153½
100 Montr L H & P	25	24¾	25
200 Moore (T) Dis	1-16	1-16	1-16
4500 Mount City Cop	6½	5⅞	6
200 Mount Prod (.60)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200 Mur Oh Mfg (¼g)	10	9¾	9¾
100 Muskeg P Ring	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
300 Nat Auto Fib	7½	7⅛	7½
1000 Nat Bellas Hess	1-16	1-16	1-16
200 Nat Cont (.225g)	8	7⅞	7⅞
500 Nat Fuel G (1)	13	12⅞	13
200 Natl Oil Prod (.85g)	37¾	37	37
275 Natl P & L pf (6)	84	83¾	84
100 Nat Refin	4¼	4¼	4¼
900 Nat Rub Mach	5½	4⅞	5⅛
100 Nat Stl Car (2)	55½	54¾	54¾
500 Nat Sug Ref (1)	15	14¼	14¼
200 Nat Trans (.35g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400 Nat Tun & Mines	2⅛	2	2
100 Nat Un Rad	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Nehi Corp (2)	39	39	39
125 N E P A 6% pf (5k)	71	69¼	71
10 New Eng T & T	113¾	113¾	113¾
200 N H Clock	8	7¾	8
500 N J Zinc (1½g)	74⅞	71¼	71½
200 N Mex & Ariz Ld	1½	1½	1½
400 Newmont Min (1½g)	77½	76	76½
50 NY & Hon Ros (2g)	24	24	24
10 NY P & L 7% pf	110	110	110
400 NY Shipbd fd sh	14	13½	14
10000 Niag Hud Pow	7	6⅞	6⅞
200 Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	83½	82	83½
1400 Niag Sh Md B	6½	6	6½
600 Niles-Bem-P (½a)	71½	70¼	71½
400 Nineteen Hund B	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
200 Nor Am Lt & Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Nor Am L & P f	56½	56½	56½
200 Nor Am Ray A	23⅞	23¼	23¾
10 Nor Am R pr pf (3)	47¾	47¾	47¾
200 Nor Am Ut Sec	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1200 Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 NorIndPS6% pf (3k)	88½	88	88
10 NIndPS7% pf (3½k)	97	97	97
2400 Nor Sta Pw A	11⅞	10⅝	11⅛
200 No'west Eng (¾g)	17	16½	17
400 Novadel-Ag (2)	37	36	37
100 Ohio Brass B	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100 Ohio Oil pf (6)	98	97	97
20 Ohio PS 7pf A (7)xd	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1100 Okla Nat Gas (¾g)	15⅞	15½	15⅞
450 Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	42⅛	41½	42
300 Oldetyme Dist	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
200 Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
100 Pac G&E5½pf(1⅜)	27	27	27
80 Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	80	80	80
12000 Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200 PrkersbrgR&R (½g)	11	11	11
100 Pat Plym Mills (1g)	21	21	21
100 Penin Tel (1.90g)	30	30	30
7000 Pennroad	2⅛	2	2
75 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	108	108	108
175 Pa Salt (4g)	165	163¾	165
7400 PaWat&Pw (4½g)xd	74	73	73
75 Pepperell (4g)	89	87	88
700 Pharis T & R2(.60g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100 Phila Co (.45g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1800 Phillips Pkg	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝
5200 Phoenix Sec	7⅛	7	7
50 Phoen Sec pf	31	31	31
100 Pierce Govern (.15g)	11	11	11
500 Pioneer Gold (.40)	2	2	2
700 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7	6⅝	6⅝
830 Pitts & Lake E (¼g)	65⅞	63½	65½
400 Pitts Forg	12¾	12½	12¾
400 Pitts Metallu (½g)	11	10½	11
800 Pitts Pl Gl (2¼g)	102	100½	101
100 Pleas Val Wine	1	1	1
600 Potrero Sugar	1⅛	1	1¼
200 Powdrell & Alex(.30g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
200 Pratt & Lm (1g)	20½	20	20½
100 Premier Gld (.12)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600 Pressed Met	10½	10⅛	10⅛
100 Prov Gas (.45g)	8	8	8
425 P S Ind $7 pr pf	60	58½	60
225 P S Ind $6 pf	30	29	30
375 Pug Sd P & L $5 pf	59	56	59
375 Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	19¾	18½	19
300 Pug Sd P & T	11	10¾	11
100 Pyrene (.40g)	5½	5½	5½
10 Quaker Oats (8)	111½	111½	111¾
75 Rwy & Lgt Sec	11½	11	11⅛
100 Raym Conc (1)	15	15	15
100 Raytheon Mfg	1¼	1¼	1¼
400 Red Bank Oil	3	2⅞	3
1200 Reiter-Fost	1-16	1-16	1-16
100 Reliance E&E (½g)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
300 Reynolds Inv	¼	¼	¼
1400 Richmond Rad	2	1⅞	2
100 Roosevelt Fd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400 Root Pet	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100 Root Pet pf	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100 Rossia Intl	1-16	1-16	1-16
250 Royal Type (2¼g)	47½	46½	47½
300 Russeks F Ave	4½	4	4¼
600 Rustless I&S	12⅞	12½	12½
50 Rustl I&S cvpf(2½)	43	43	43
400 Ryan Cons Pet	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2000 Ryerson & Haynes	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
50 Safety Car H&L (2g)	47	46	47
5000 St Regis Pap	4	3¾	3⅞
20 Sanford Mills (3g)	41	41	41
700 Savoy Oil	1⅜	1½	1⅝
3100 Scovil Mfg (½g)	38¼	37	37⅝
600 Scullin Stl	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1400 Scullin Stl war	2	1⅞	1⅞
100 Segal Lock&H	1-16	¾	1-16
1400 Seiberling Rub	7⅝	7	7⅝
6700 Selected Indus	1⅜	1¼	1½
50 Sel Ind pr (5½)	63	63	63
100 Serrick B	2½	2½	2½
300 SetonLeather (½g)	9	8⅞	9
2 Stand C&S pf (1.60)	22	21¾	21¾
200 St Oil Ky (1)	18½	18½	18½
300 St Oil Ohio (1)	25⅝	25	25¼
500 St Pow&Lt	1-16	¾	1-16
50 St Pow & L pf	27½	27⅛	27½
300 Stand Prod (¼g)	9½	9⅜	9½
1800 Stand Sil-Lead	1-16	1-16	1-16
100 Stand Stl Sprg (½g)	34½	34½	34½
200 Stan Tube B	2½	2½	2⅛
300 Starrett Corp vtc	1½	1½	1½
600 Sterchi Br Strs	4	3¾	4
300 Sterl Al Prod (¼g)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
300 Sterling Inc (.20a)	3	2⅞	3
100 Stroock & Co	11½	11½	11½
200 Sullivan Mach	11	11	11
1000 Sunray Oil (.05g)	2⅝	2½	2½
500 Taggart	5	4⅞	4⅞
1400 Taylor (K) Dist	¾	⅝	¾
2800 Technicolor (.35g)	12	10⅝	12

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
300 Thew Chovel (½g)	16	15	16
400 Tilo Roof (1)	11	10¼	11
100 Tob Prod Exp (.35e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Todd Shipyds (2g)	79½	77	77
200 Tonopah Min	⅜	1-16	1-16
600 Trans-Lux	2	2	2
500 Transwest Oil	5½	5⅛	5½
100 Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1200 Tubize Chat	10⅞	10¼	10½
650 Tubize Chat A	37	35	37
100 Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7½	7½	7½
400 Unexcelled Mfg	2¾	2½	2¾
200 Union G Can (.80a)	11	11	11
1000 Union Prem FS (1)	16¼	15⅞	16⅛
25 Union Tract Pa	2¼	2¼	2¼
3400 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1	⅞	1
1200 Unit Corp war	1-16	1-16	1-16
3500 Unit Gas	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100 Unit Gas pf (5¾k)	83	83	83
200 Unit Gas war	1-16	1-16	1-16
2400 Unit Lt & Pow A	1⅝	1½	1½
26000 Unit Lt&Pow B	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4700 Unit Lt&P pf	26⅞	24¾	26
25 Unit Milk Prod (2)	21½	21½	21½
200 Unit Shipyds B	2	2	2
450 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	78	77	77¾
200 Unit Specialts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25 US&I Sec pf (1¾k)	65	65	65
300 US Foil B	5	4¾	4¾
1700 US Lines pf	5½	4¾	5½
100 US Plywd cvpf (1½)	23½	23½	23
200 US Radiator	2½	2½	2½
1000 US Rub Recl	5	4½	5
200 United Stores	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Unit Verde Ext	1	1	1
300 Unit Wall Pap	2	2	2
300 Univ Corp vtc	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2200 Utah-Idaho Sug	2½	2⅜	2½
350 UtahP&L pf (2 1-3k)	65	63¾	65
300 Util P&L pf	19½	19½	19½
100 Utility Equit	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50 Util Equit pr (1k)	50	50	50
100 Valspar Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700 VanNorm MT (.0g)	32	31½	32
600 Venezuel Pet	1½	1⅜	1½
100 Vogt Mfg (.60g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200 Waco Airc	6	6	6
100 Wagner Bak vtc	4&	4&	4&
400 Walker Min	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
100 Wentwth Mfg (.20g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10 W Tex Ut $6 pf (6)	92	92	92
1000 West Va C&C	3¼	3	3⅛
400 West Tab&Sta (1g)	15	15	15
100 West Rir Exp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50 West Md 1pf	50	50	50
25 Westmoreld Coal	12½	12½	12½
100 Wey'bg Shoe (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200 Williams (RC) (.15g)		8	8
200 Wms Oil-O-Mat	2	1⅞	1⅞
100 Willson Prod (.45g)	11	11	11
200 Wilson-Jones (¼g)	7⅞	7	7⅞
200 Wverine Tube (.20g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1700 Wright Harg (.40a)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2600 Yukon Pac M	2⅜	2	2⅛

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
8	Ala Pow 5s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Ala Pow 5s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
16	Ala Pow 5s '68	101⅛	101	101½
11	Ala Pow 4½s '67	98⅝	98	98¼
3	Ala Pow 5s '56	102	102	102
12	Am G&E 5s 2028	108	107½	108
12	Am P&L 6s 2016	93⅝	92½	93
1	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	98	98	98
8	Appal El Pow 4½s '48	106	105	105
12	Appal El Pow 4s '63	105	104	105
7	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	116	115	115
15	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	100½	100¼	100½
21	Ark P&L 5s '56	103	102⅛	102¾
40	As Elec 4½s '53	58	56½	58
4	As G&E 5s '50	44¾	44	44¼
13	As G&E 5s '68	43½	42½	42¾
6	As G&E 4½s '49	41½	41¼	41¼
2	As T&T 5½s '55A	68½	68½	68½
21	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	99	98¼	98¼
63	Baldw L 6s '50	129	121	125
1	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
32	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	108½	107¼	107¼
14	Beth St 6s '98	128½	126	128½
1	Birm El 4½s '68	91½	91½	91½
10	Birming Gas 5s '59	89½	89	89
3	Broad Riv P 5s '54	92	92	92
1	Can Nor P 5s '53	91	91	91
2	Can Pac 6s '42	86	86	86
13	Caro P & L 5s '56	103½	103	103½
8	Cen St El 5½s '54	40	40	40
32	Cen St El 5s '48	40	39¾	40
8	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	68	67¾	68
2	Chi&Ill Mid 4½s '56	100½	100¼	100¼
1	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1	Cin St Ry 5½s '52	80	80	80
1	Cities Ser 5s '69	70½	70½	70½
2	Cities Ser 5s '58	71½	71¼	71¼
10	Cities Ser 5s '50	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞
13	Cit S P&L 5½s '49	79⅞	78¾	78¾
15	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	79	78½	78½
5	Com P&L 5s '57	82½	81¼	82
10	Con GEL Ba 3s '69	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	69½	69	69½
20	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	85⅛	84½	84¾
3	Det Int Br 7s '52	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
26	East G&F 4s '56 A	74⅜	74	74
3	Edis El Il 3½s '65	105	104⅞	105
2	El Paso El 5s '50 A	103	102¼	102¼
24	Elec P&L 5s 2030	73¾	72½	73¾
3	Empire Dis E 5s '52	101	100¼	100
35	Fla P&L 5s '54	100	99	99¾
8	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	91½	91½	91½
8	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	97⅛	97	97⅛
3	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	91	91	91
6	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	94	93¼	93¼
34	Geo Pow 5s '67	104	103	103½
35	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	70	69½	69¾
4	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	41	41	41
2	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
24	Hous Ltg & P 3½s '66	104¼	104	104¼
1100	Idaho Pow 3¾s '67	103⅛	103	103
10	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	95⅞	95⅛	95¼
9	Ill P&L 6s '53	100¾	100¼	100½
3	Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	98⅞	98½	98⅞
11	Ind El 6s '47	103	102⅞	103
7	Ind E 5s '51 C	97	95	95
4	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	94	93	93
5	Indnapls P&L 3¾s '68	101½	101½	101½
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	50½	50	50½
22	Inters Pow 5s '57	65	64⅝	64⅝
7	Inters P Svc 5s '56 D	93¾	93¼	93¾
6	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	101½	100¾	100¾
1	It Sup Pw 6s'63 A	37	37	37
9	Jacksonv Gas 5s'42 st	43	42¼	43
20	Jer Cen P&L 4½s'61 C	104⅜	104	104
5	Ky Util 6½s'48 D	105	104⅞	105
3	Ky Util 5s'69 I	95½	95½	95½
2	Ky Util 5s'61 H	96¼	96	96
5	Lib McN & L 5s'42	103¼	103¼	103¼
15	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	99⅞	99¼	99¼
14	Lou P&L 6s'57	104¼	104	104¼
5	Metro Ed 4s'71	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2	Midland Cal 5s 43	65½	65	65½
1	Mid St Pet 6½s45A	97	97	97
9	Minn P&L 4½s 78	99⅛	99¼	99¼
7	Minn P&L 5s 55	104	104	104
39	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	98¼	97⅞	97½
11	Miss Ris P 5s 51	108½	108½	108½
2	Mo Pub Svc 5s60	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
4	Nat P&L 6s 2036A	110⅜	110	110
22	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
1	Neisner Bro 6s 48	103	103	103
4	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	75⅞	75	75⅞
18	N Eng G&E 5s 50	64¾	63¼	64¾
7	N Eng G&E 5s 47	64⅜	64	64⅜
9	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96	95½	96
5	N Eng Pow 5s '48	94	93½	93½
5	N Eng Pow Co 3¼s '61	105	105	105
5	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
109	NY Pow&L 5½s'67	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
10	NY St E&G 4½s '80	100¼	100	100
1	Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
11	No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Nor Ind G&E 6s '52	106½	106½	106½
7	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	103¾	103	103¾
6	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	104	103¼	104
13	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	101	100¼	100⅝
3	No'west P S 5s '57	100½	100	100
16	Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	99	98¾	98¾
44	Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	102½	102	102
5	Pac G&E 6s'41 B	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4	Pac P&L 5s'55	90	89½	89½
3	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	95½	95	95
19	Pen El 4s'71 F	97⅞	97½	97½
3	Pen El 5s'62 H	103½	103	103
6	Pen-Oh Ed 6s'50	106	104½	104½
2	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	102⅜	102½	102½
7	Pen Pub S 6s'47 C	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81 B	93¼	93¼	93¼
3	Peo Gas L&C 4s'61 D	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s'62	81	81	81
7	Portland G&C 5s '40	73¾	73	73
6	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	107⅛	107	107
6	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	142	141½	142
17	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	92	91½	91⅞
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	91	90¾	90¾
1	Scripps 5½s '43	101	101	101
4	Scullin Stl 3s '51	70½	70½	70½
9	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	91½	91⅛	91⅛
5	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	91¼	91	91
34	SEP&L 6s 2025A	105⅞	105	105¾
1	South Car Pow 5s '57	91¾	91¾	91¾
11	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	104⅝	104¼	104¼
1	SoCy G Cal 4½s'68	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	So Ind Ry 4s '51	51½	51½	51½
5	So'westATel 5s'61a	102	102	102
4	Spalding 5s '89	52	50	51
5	StandG&E 6s'48cv st	65½	65¼	65½
13	StandG&E 6s'51	65½	65	65⅜
5	Stand G&E 6s '66	65½	64¾	65⅛
4	Stand P&L 6s'57	65½	65½	65½
8	Starrett Corp 5s '50	20¼	20	20¼
14	Tex El S 5s'60	99	98½	98½
1	Tex P&L 5s '56	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Tide Wat P 5s'79 A	93	93	93
2	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	59	59	59
4	Unit L&P 6½s2'74	83	83	83
8	Unit L&P 6s '75	78	78	78
8	Unit L&P 5½s '59	105⅛	105	105
5	Unit R&Ry 5½s '52	83½	83	83½
3	Unit L&Ry 6s '52A	111¼	111¼	111¼
7	Unit L&Ry 6s '73A	75½	75⅛	75½
10	Utah P&L 4½s '44	95½	94½	94½
1	Virg P S 5½s '46A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Virg Pub S 5s '5B	91	91	91
103	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	15	13⅞	15
3	West Newsp Un 6s '44	54½	54	54½
3	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	101	100	100¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
4	Fin RM Bk 5s '61 st	97½	97½	97½
3	Guan & Wes R 6s '58	47	47	47
3	Nippon E P 6½s '53	52	52	52

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1938. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Argentine Bond Payment

NEW YORK—White, Weld & Co., as fiscal agents, announce that they have received additional funds for distribution to holders of City of Cordoba (Argentine Republic) 7 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds of 1957 under terms of the settlement recently negotiated with the City. The net amount to be distributed is $39.95 per $1,000 bond in addition to the funds heretofore distributable by the fiscal agents since Aug. 1.

Creameries of America

NEW YORK (AP)—Creameries of America, Inc., stockholders have approved issuance of $12,000,000 15-year 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures to refund outstanding 5 per cent debentures due 1946 and for other corporate purposes. Subsidiaries distribute dairy products in California, Washington, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Fansteel to Redeem Bonds

CHICAGO—All outstanding first mortgage and collateral 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1943, and constituting the total bonded indebtedness of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, North Chicago, Ill., will be redeemed at 110 on Oct. 2, 1939, according to a formal notice to bondholders issued by Robert J. Aitchison, President of the Corporation.

Richmond Retail Sales Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—August department store sales in the Fifth Federal Reserve District exceeded August, 1938, sales by 6 per cent, and cumulative sales in the first eight months of this year average 3 per cent above sales in the corresponding period of last year, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reported.

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	11.30	11.35	11.30	11.32	11.30
March	11.37	11.44	11.33	11.35	11.35

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	107.0	112.0	107.0	112.0	108.3
December	106.0	111.9	106.0	111.9	104.9
March	104.5	108.5	104.2	108.4	103.5

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.10	6.17	6.07	6.11	6.13

Prices for Wool Soar Past Week; Sales Restricted

Weekly Wool Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prices for raw wool soared further during the past week as the scramble for wool supplies continued. Holders, in many cases, were withdrawing their offerings from the market, a fact that curtailed what would otherwise, no doubt, have been a hysteria of buying. Business in the aggregate was of fair volume despite the small sized individual sales, due to restricted offerings.

Activity in the wool market is described by competent observers as the most intense for many years, following the day-to-day war news from Europe. Mills and topmakers seek eagerly to obtain wool with which to cover a broad and insistent demand. Extremely wide and rapid advances in prices result.

Prices Tentative

The current excitement in the market and the limited volume of wool involved in many of the sales, prompt some observers to opine that prices are tentative. And by the same token, they explain the withdrawal of offerings, pointing out that the trade at large await a more settled condition and more common basis before operating too freely.

Class III wools, which were quoted around 68 cents for good, fine territory wools, on the eve of the Labor Day holiday week-end, are now close to 85 cents, scoured basis, or about seven cents above the price a week ago.

For the first time in months, supplies of imported wools, on spot in Boston, dwindled rapidly under a heavy buying movement. Advancing prices seemed to have no deterring effect on the business, as buyers evidently expected the British Government to take over the Australian, New Zealand and possibly the South African wools as a war measure.

Withdrawals of wool in bonded warehouses at Boston, last week alone amounted to 1,391,451 pounds of dutiable clothing wools and 422,912 pounds of coarse carpet wools that are free of duty, according to customs figures. This is the largest quantity withdrawn in any one week for months. The Australian, 64s.-70s. super warp wools, are selling now up to 60 cents, scoured basis, but without duty.

Not Enough Wool

Wool men generally admit that domestic wool alone is not sufficient to meet the demands of this country in anything like a normal year, and that if the war interferes with the usual purchases of wool in Australia and other primary markets, it will bring both scarcity and inflated prices in the market here.

Meantime, all wool sales in England and Australia have been cancelled and trading will be subject to license at fixed prices for duration of the war. The Australian wool clip has been commandeered, it is reported in cables to Boston wool houses. A Central Committee has been set up in Australia to have charge of fixing prices and allocating wool for export.

The wool activity spread to the West and heavy trading is reported in growing sections. Nearly 5,000,000 pounds are reported sold in Texas within a few days, leaving about 3,000,000 pounds of 12-months wool unsold in that State, in opinion of Boston wool men.

Mohair is showing some activity but not to the extent of the wool market. Sales are being made of adult hair at 40 cents in Texas, and 42 to 52 for adult and kid mohair together. Sales at Boston are at firm to somewhat higher prices, but buyers are slow to pay more than 45 cents for adult mohair held in some cases at 47 cents.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks		
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	38½	40½
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¼	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	425	435
Bankers Tr (2)	59¼	61¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	77	82
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	103½	106½
Chase National (1.40)	37⅞	39⅞
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	53	55
Commercial (8)	164	170
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	14¼	15¾
Corn Exchange Bk & T (3)	50	60
Empire Trust (.60)	13½	14½
First National Bos (2)	44½	46½
First National (100)	1875	1915
Guaranty Trust (12)	287	292
Irving Trust (.60)	14¼	15¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	41½	43½
National City (1)	31	33
New York Trust (5)	116½	119½
Public (1½)	32¼	34¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	5¼	6¼
Insurance Company Stocks		
Aetna Casualty (3a)	102	106
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	42½	44½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¾	28¼
American Equitable (1)	21½	23
American Insurance Nwk. (½a)	13	14½
American Reinsurance (1.60)	42	44
American Reserve (1½)	24¼	25¾
American Surety (2½)	46½	48½
Automobile (1a)	29¾	31¼
Carolina (1.30)	27	28½
City of New York (1.30)	23	24½
Conn Gen (Lif.) (.80)	23¾	25¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30	32
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	130	135
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	9	10¼
Gen Reinsur (1a)	42	44
Glens Falls (1.60)	40	42
Globe & Republic (½)	11¼	12⅝
Globe & Rutgers	20¾	22¾
Great American Ins	27¼	29
Hanover (1.30)	27½	29
Hartford Fire (2)	74¼	76¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	34¼	36¼
Homestead (1)	18¾	20¼
Mass Bond (3½)	55¾	58¾
National Fire (2)	59½	61½
New Hampshire (1.60)	41½	44½
New York Fire (1)	15¾	17¼
Nor River (1)	25¾	27¼
Phoenix (2a)	73	75
Prov Wash (1)	31¼	33¼
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25½	27
St Paul Fire (8)	221	227
Springfield (4½a)	114½	117½
Sun Life (15)	330	380
Travelers (16)	405	415
U S Fid & G (1)	21¼	22¼
U S Fire (2)	51¼	53¼

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

Kroger Grocery Buys Chain

CINCINNATI (AP)—Purchase by the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. of the Oakley Economy Stores Co., Terre Haute, Ind., operating 58 retail grocery and meat stores in Indiana and Illinois, was announced by Albert H. Morrill, President of the Kroger chain.

Commerce and Finance

Official Warns War Orders Do Not Solve Problem of Idle

Business and Industry

Chicago Angles For Factories To Build Airplanes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Anticipating the period, not many years distant, when orders for military planes may be expected to drop and demand for small craft for private flying spurt upward, Chicago is out angling for up-and-coming young factories that will build for the new aviation market. It wants to be a center of small airplane construction, just as it is now a center for airline operation.

This city has had no trouble in getting to be a hub of the airlines. Naturally, because of its size and geographic location, it has found itself crossed by more air routes than any other city. Eight major companies fly in and out of Chicago, while no other city on this continent can claim more than four, according to the Air Transport Association.

But when it comes to airplane production it's a different story. The Los Angeles and New York areas got the bulk of the nation's airplane construction business. Except for Benny Howard's plant, and some minor companies, Chicago has missed out.

Making Plans

It is taking steps now to make up for lost opportunities. The first move, made by the Chicago Association of Commerce, was to bring in recently one of the leading experts in air commerce to investigate for it the possibilities of attracting airplane factories here. Denis Mulligan, retained for this task, was formerly director of the U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce, and he is working here with Fred D. Fagg, Jr., his predecessor in that office who is now chairman of the Association's aviation committee.

Mr. Mulligan, an engaging person despite his reputation as the official who disciplined Mr. Corrigan, is now traveling about the country making contacts for Chicago with the manufacturers not only of airplanes, but of airplane equipment and accessories. He is putting before them those arguments he believes sound for coming to Chicago. He can't offer them alluring bait in the form of tax exemption or free buildings as smaller and newer cities have done; Chicago has too many old industries, none too pleased about the taxes they have to pay, to do that. What he can show, however, is that this city has an excellent location, near raw materials, not too far from the engine factories of Hartford, Conn., and Paterson, N. J., with exceptional transportation, and a big potential market for small planes.

Mr. Mulligan hopes also that Chicago capital can be persuaded to invest in this business and thus do much to attract such plants here. Why should it so invest?

Plane Demand Growing

"The armament race can't go on forever, war or no war," he says, reflecting on a recent field survey he made of European airports and industry. "In a few years—say five or six—we may expect military plane building to fall off. In the meantime, the demand for private planes is growing.

"Why, even this year some 3,000 or 4,000 light planes will be built. That's a lot for one year. Since 1926 when our Government began registering them only 11,000 have been recorded.

"What's more, the Federal Government is about to train 10,000 new pilots in the colleges with a $4,000,000 appropriation. Many of these young men will want to buy their own planes later. Now is the time to get ready for this new business."

No high-pressure salesman but a man whose word carries weight because of his wide knowledge of the field, Mr. Mulligan is telling Chicago business men that they will have to support the city in providing better facilities for private planes if they want to develop this business here. This city's municipal airport will be adequate for commercial airlines once the railroad tract that bisects it is removed.

Obrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street, Tel. Lafayette 5700 — Boston
111 Broadway, Barclay 7-5540 — New York

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 161
A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on October 14, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1939.
LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer

Advertising Manager

Boyd W. Bullock

Appointed Advertising Manager of the General Electric Company's Appliance and Merchandise Department at Bridgeport, Conn. He has been in the company's publicity department for 17 years.

Wallace Appoints Leaders to Handle War-Time Problems

WASHINGTON (AP) Secretary Henry Wallace announced the appointment of 14 additional agricultural and business leaders to an agricultural advisory council to assist in formulation of policies dealing with farm problems growing out of the European war.

The council will hold its first meeting with Mr. Wallace here September 19.

In announcing Monday formulation of the council, Mr. Wallace named 14 members. The additional members appointed today were:

Charles Holman, Secretary American Institute of Co-operation, Washington; Ervin E. King, Master Washington State Grange, Seattle; John A. Logan, President National Association of Food Chains, Washington; Nathan Mayo, President National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla.; John D. Miller, President National Co-operative Council, New York City; Robert V. Fleming, American Bankers Association, Washington; Frank A. Theis, Chairman National Grain Trade Council, Kansas City, Mo.; Claudius T. Murchison, President Cotton Textile Institute, Wash.; Edward A. O'Neal, President American Farm Bureau, Chicago; Beardsley Ruml, of R. H. Massey and Co., New York City; Earl C. Smith, President Illinois Agriculture Association, Chicago; H. H. Williamson, Chairman Committee on Extension Organization and Policy, College Station, Tex.; Paul S. Willis, President Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, New York City, and Bibb Graves, former Governor of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.

Power Output Up 11 P. C. Over 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's electric power production in the week ended Sept. 9, which included Labor Day, totaled 2,289,960,000-kilowatt hours, a drop of 2.9 per cent from the previous week's 2,357,203,000, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

However, compared with the corresponding period of 1938, which also included the Labor Day holiday, the latest week's figure showed a rise of 11.8 per cent.

Advances over the 1938 week were reported by the following major geographic regions: New England, 11.3 per cent; Middle Atlantic, 13.7; Central Industrial, 14.4; West Central, 9.8; Southern, 7.7; Rocky Mountain, 14.8; Pacific Coast, 8.4.

Chesapeake & Ohio Places Orders for 2,000 Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company has placed orders for 2,000 50-ton hopper coal cars, the American Car & Foundry Company to make 500, The Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, 650, the General American Transportation Corporation, 700, and the Ralston Steel Car Company, 150.

The C&O also ordered 500 50-ton low side drop and gondolas as follows: Greenville Steel Car Company, 100, with wooden floors, and American Car & Foundry Co., 400 with steel floors.

Full Paid Shares

You make a single payment of the par value ($200.00) of each share. A certificate is issued to you, transferable by assignment only on the books of the Association. Dividends declared thereon are payable on the first Wednesdays of February and August.

Current dividend rate is 4% per annum.

WESTMORELAND
Building and Loan Association
1893 — 1939
S. E. Cor. 15th and Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Despite War, Berle Says, Big Problem Is Unemployment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—With pay rolls soaring as war orders boomed production in heavy industry, American business today had a warning by Dr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, that the rising tide of activity was "only a temporary interruption" in the nation's problem of 11,000,000 unemployed and that it must continue its search for a way to repair the economic structure.

Addressing the New York Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants at the Builders' Club here yesterday, Dr. Berle cited the wartime reorganization of the economic life of Great Britain and its subjugation of individual preference to the national need as proof that similar reorganization was possible here for the less tragic objective of the national well-being.

Unemployment No. 1 Problem

Nearly all industry, he said, depended for its existence on some form of privilege granted by Government, such as tariffs, Government subsidy, Government buying, territorial monopoly and sales to companies enjoying such privileges, and he held that business should join with Government to solve the nation's number one economic emergency.

In Great Britain in time of war, Dr. Berle continued, "even that classic and sacred field of currency and credit succumbs to the national purpose." Why, he asked, was it not possible to expend equal care, study and sacrifice on the American dilemma of caring for the large groups for whom private initiative is unable to provide?

Dr. Berle's address was the first made by an Administration spokesman other than the President since the declaration of war in Europe, and came simultaneous with the report of a survey by the Associated Press showing a pronounced upturn in air, steel, chemical, railroads and a dozen other industries which may be converted to wartime purposes, while the Government's six arsenals had added 4,000 men to their pay roll of 10,000.

Industry Gets Sealed Orders

Sealed Government orders for opening in emergency now were in wide circulation among industries, the Associated Press report said, and it found financial quarters attributing much of the upturn to replenishment of inventories in expectation of the higher prices usual in wartime and the expectancy of reductions in the importation of important commodities.

Expansion instances reported show the $200,000,000-a-year aviation manufacturing industry headed for early maximum production, with the Glenn Martin Airplane Company, Baltimore, taking on 4,000 employees in the last three months; the Bethlehem Steel plant, Sparrows Point, Md., increasing the working hours of 20,000 employees; five Michigan iron mines going from a two- and three-day week to one of five days; a 23 per cent employment rise on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the recall from furlough of every workman on Pennsylvania railroads and of 800 on the Baltimore & Ohio system.

Bank Clearings Top 1938 for 7th Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended Sept. 6 rose above the comparable 1938 week for the seventh consecutive time, despite inroads made in transactions by the Labor Day holiday, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest clearings of $4,406,340,000 were 7.2 per cent ahead of $4,158,605,000 in the similar short week last year. This was $429,957,000 less than preceding full week's total.

New York turnover of $2,658,342,000 was 3.8 per cent greater than $2,561,661,000 last year. Outside cities reported a total of $1,747,998,000 against $1,596,944,000 last year, a gain of 9.5 per cent.

Except for a slight loss at Richmond, all cities showed percentage gains over the same 1938 week, including Detroit 25.7, Pittsburgh 19.3, Louisville 18.6, Kansas City 14, Portland, Ore., 13.4, Cleveland 10.1.

Chicago clearings of $263,300,000 represented a gain of 13.4 per cent from $232,200,000 in 1938.

U. S. Plywood's Quarter Sales 45 P. C. Above '38

NEW YORK—Net sales of the United States Plywood Corporation for the three months ended July 31, 1939, the first quarter of its fiscal year, amounted to $1,393,888, as compared with $891,926 for the corresponding 1938 quarter, an increase of more than 45 per cent.

Net profit of the company, after all charges including Federal income taxes, amounted to $111,459 for the July 31 quarter this year, equal after preferred dividend requirements to approximately 50 cents per share of common stock outstanding, against $36,127, or 10 cents per common share in the same period of 1938.

Sales for the month of August, 1939, were approximately $600,000, compared with $384,000 a year ago.

Ending of Sugar Quota System Seen Bearish on Commodities

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two developments burst on the sugar market here yesterday like a Very light and illuminated the immediate outlook for other commodities as well and perhaps for the stock market.

The President dissolved the sugar quota system at a blow, and London fixed the price of sugar inside the Empire at about 1.30 cents and requisitioned all Empire supplies.

World sugar (Contract No. 4) fell almost the limit while domestic sugar fell the limit of 25 points or one-fourth cent and in all likelihood will fall further.

The whole domestic and world sugar system was changed overnight in perhaps the most sudden and kaleidoscopic change in sugar history.

Ends Political Considerations

Markets which had been for years dominated by political considerations and quota changes were returned to the statisticians and came under the sway of calculations on production cost, insurance and freight, consumption trends, and the like.

These developments, moreover, appeared to be harbingers of likely bearish developments in other commodities in the direction of (1) relaxation of quotas, and (2) imposition of price control and war requisition.

For examples of the first, the International Tin Committee raised the current export quota from 45 per cent to 80 per cent. The fourth quarter quota had already been raised to 60 per cent (against 40 per cent this spring) and it is a foregone conclusion that it too will be raised to at least 80 per cent. Again it is taken in the corn trade as a foregone conclusion that Secretary Henry Wallace will not call for a quota vote on Sept. 15 for next year's corn planting.

And on the second score, London has also fixed the price of copper at around 9.30 cents, zinc about 3 cents, and other metals correspondingly.

London's action knocked down the world sugar price because it means the Empire will buy as little Cuban and Javan sugar as possible. Rationing will probably cut per capita Empire consumption, and during autumn the London supply usually comes from the Empire, not from Cuba. The Empire needs about 3,000,000 tons of sugar and makes about 2,000,000 tons, leaving 1,000,000 to be taken from the outside.

Cuba Now in Dilemma

The Cuban government is now on the horns of a dilemma. It limits the crop for export. Shall it take off the limit for next year's crop and run the risk of overcrowding the shrunken London market, or shall it restrict production again with the possibility that next year may see a bad world sugar shortage and Cuba unable to capitalize it?

Results of the President's dissolving the American quota system are more complex and confusing (and possibility of its near-term reinstatement are small, since once the quota is relaxed shipments may be made which cannot be shipped back again).

In the first place it releases immediate stocks and ultimate plantings. Principal beneficiaries will be the Porto Rican, Hawaiian, and domestic cane producers, for domestic beet growers barely reach their quotas anyway, while Cuban sugar imports, though now unlimited, must scale a 1.50 cent tariff instead of a 0.90-cent one. (Cuba was inside the quota system but outside the tariff wall. Now there is no quota limit but the tariff wall automatically jumps.)

One Price Support Withdrawn

First effect, therefore, of the quota's end is a natural drop in the price of domestic, duty-paid or duty-free sugar. It had got up to 3.85 cents. (For the grocery-store price add 0.53 cents for processing tax, 1.40 cents for refiners' margin, and perhaps one cent for jobber and retailer margin.) So the duty-paid price dropped to 3.70 cents. Then the Cuban dutiable sugar must now be 1.50 cents below that; which would mean about 2.20 cents. This is the equivalent of the No. 3 contract, which has been selling round 2.74 cents. So the contract dropped the limit, down to 2.49 cents, and is slated to drop the rest of the way to 2.20 cents.

If this country were on an "import basis" the price here should rule above the world price by the extent of the full duty, which is now 1.87½ cents. But it isn't. We are on an export basis, i. e., we can produce within the tariff wall more than we consume. Hence the tariff is ineffective, like the 4-cent tariff on copper. Despite the fact that Britain can nearly supply itself from Empire copper, the world copper market is above the domestic price, and copper moves out instead of in.

Something the same may actually come to apply on sugar if the war's implications continue. The world contract now sells rund 2.04 and the domestic contract seems headed down to round 2.20 or 2.25 cents. If Britain has to buy heavily in the world market, world sugar may rise sharply, while the end of our quota may keep our supply high enough to prevent corresponding rise in the domestic contract. So the world contract may go above the domestic contract enough to put us on a sugar export basis, which would turn the price relations of previous years tail over teakettle.

Bearish on Commodities

Such change would take time. Something the same may actually work out even in the wheat market. Behind our 42-cent tariff wall American wheat has recently managed to hold some 30 cents above parity with Liverpool. For the time being Britain will undoubtedly peg down the Liverpool wheat price and try to meet her needs from Empire wheat, which includes the current bumper Canadian crop of 455,000,000 bushels as well as the Australian crop. If and when, however, these do not suffice or ocean cargo rates plus war insurance add to the cost Liverpool might even have to buy American wheat without subsidy, and the normal shipping relationship might re-establish itself.

Meantime, however, the immediate effect of quota relaxation on the one hand, and Empire price-fixing on the other, is bearish on world commodities. Most commodity futures here have now turned soft after the recent skyrocket rise. Probably the President was in one of his impulsive moments when he wiped out the quota system, for it might easily have been relaxed a mite and then a mite more, just as other quota systems are being relaxed. But his act was in the fashion, and will probably be repeated all over the field of quota control. The Texas Railroad Commission, for instance, has increased the East Texas allowable by 110,000 barrels a day, and there can hardly be any explanation except the war.

Bull Market Deterrents

Another cloud on the horizon of the current bull market has appeared. The coming Congressional session will probably reach out and tap industry for excess profits. In September, 1916, when Wilson was still going to keep us out of war, Congress put a 12½ per cent tax on net munitions profits. Next fall, after we had been in the war for a half year, it slapped on an excess profits tax (using pre-war profits as a base for figuring "excess") of from 20 to 60 per cent, after allowance for a normal return.

Something the like may come soon, events being hurried up so much these days. The Vinson Act of 1934, for example, limits naval and warplane profits to 10 per cent. Such taxes would hurt speculators more than business. Some of the above tax figures may be over-simplified; the essential fact is that Congress is likely to reach for some of the war-babies' profits, and the stock market is likely to sense and act on this in advance. The theory that the lure of war profits ("merchants of death") got us into the war is somewhat submerged now in the general sympathy for the Allied cause, but the Congressional habit of taxing any conspicuous windfalls is fixed.

American Exporters Advised Not to Ship Goods to Bolivia

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department, informed that Bolivia had suspended foreign exchange transaction, advised American exporters not to ship goods to that South American country for the present.

The advice, which would not apply if payment in advance was assured, was issued after a cable from the United States Embassy at La Paz told of the Bolivian Government's action, which was ordered pending developments in Europe.

The cable said that the order temporarily would make it virtually impossible for Bolivia to ship tin, one of its major resources, because of the difficulty in getting payment.

Credit Rules Applied To Canada, S. Africa

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt extended to Canada and the Union of South Africa the regulations previously applied to credits of other belligerents.

They permit the continuance of normal short-time credits in pursuance of commercial operations.

FICB Note Issue Far Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—F. S. Hill, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said Federal Intermediate Credit Banks offered for sale last week $30,000,000 of their debentures and the issue was heavily oversubscribed.

Chinese Currency Rise Is Seen Due To War in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A rise in Chinese currency following the outbreak of war along the German-Polish border last week end proves to be an outstanding financial phenomenon, according to Dr. Lin Lin, economist, formerly with Brookings Institute.

Last Saturday the Chinese dollar closed at 8.80 cents in the New York foreign exchange market, showing a gain of 170 points over the week. This rise of the Chinese currency is worthy of note, continues Dr. Lin Lin. Practically all the other Far Eastern currencies dropped sharply. For example, the Japanese yen dropped 168 points, Hong Kong dollar lost 133 points, while the Indian rupee registered a loss of 215 points. Of course, the rate of the Chinese dollar is far from settled at this moment. The upward movement may be only a temporary rally. It may be due simply to the persistent belief at home and abroad that a general European war between the Democratic nations and the Axis powers would weaken the Japanese position, and would strengthen China's resistance.

Recovery Seen Permanent

There is also the belief, however, that the recovery will prove to be of a more permanent nature. It is believed that Chinese currency has recently been unduly undervalued in the international exchange market. If the reserve ratio is taken as the criterion of a sound currency, then Chinese currency is better than most, including the Japanese yen, because the reserve ratio of Chinese currency is much higher than others. Against an amount of 2,626,929,300 yuan, the total outstanding amount of legal tender notes issued by the four Government banks at the end of June of this year, there was an aggregate cash reserve amounting to 1,156,088,974 yuan in gold, silver, and foreign currencies. That is, the ratio of cash reserve to note issue is about 44 per cent. This may be compared favorably with the reserve ratio of the Bank of Japan notes for May, 1939, which is only 22 per cent.

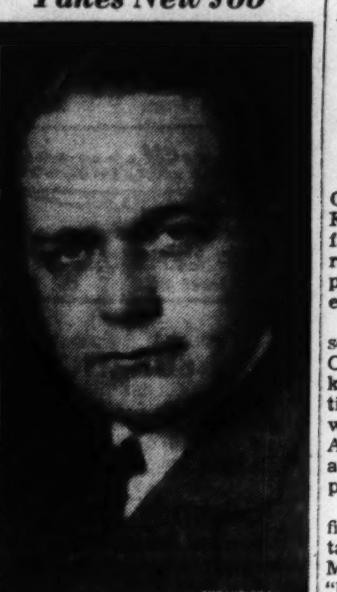
Furthermore, according to Guenther Stein, a well-informed Far Eastern observer, in addition to the ample amount of cash reserves behind the Chinese dollar, there are over $300,000,000 United States dollars of foreign commercial credits at the disposal of the Chinese Government still untouched. These credits include those granted by Soviet Russia, Great Britain, and the United States, as well as those from private sources.

Increase Gold Output

In addition to this, it is to be noted that China has achieved some success in increasing gold production in the uninvaded areas. For many years, the Chinese annual gold production averaged only 130,000 ounces. During the 12 months from June, 1938, through May, 1939, a total of approximately 190,000 ounces of newly-mined gold was reported, 143,000 ounces of which were bought up by the Central Bank of China to bolster up the specie reserve of the national currency. According to a noted Chinese mining engineer, China's annual gold production can easily be raised to 1,100,000 ounces, valued at about 38,500,000 United States dollars, within two or three years, provided there is enough gold-mining machinery available.

Incidentally, it seems worthwhile to point out that the new Chinese yuan, that is, the new currency instituted by the reform of 1935, has now proved to be an independent unit, and is not rigidly pegged to the pound sterling, as many writers indicate.

Takes New Job



Blackstone Studios

Cecil E. Fraser

Elected Vice-President of Bond & Goodwin, Inc. He has resigned as Chairman of the Board and Treasurer of Boston Fund, Inc., in order to assume his new duties immediately.

Steel Industry Is Swamped With Domestic Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age reported that orders for steel, since the European war began, were "assuming almost fantastic proportions."

"Business has come in so fast," said the magazine, "as virtually to swamp the sales and clerical forces of steel companies.

"Under the circumstances, an accurate estimate of total bookings of the past 10 days is impossible, but some products have gained from 35 to 200 per cent over their weekly averages of August.

"Comparatively little of the heavy inflow of tonnage has come from abroad. Export business has expanded, but not as greatly as domestic buying, the chief hindrance being the shipping situation.

"The sharp gain in business has been accompanied by a quick rise in steel ingot production to 71 per cent, a gain of 12 points over the Labor Day holiday week, and advancing scrap prices, which have raised the Iron Age scrap composite price to $16.75, a gain of $1.13 to the highest level since early October, 1937.

"Repeal of the Neutrality Act, which is confidently expected in well-informed circles, undoubtedly will add to industrial activity here if the war is of long duration.

"Labor's full co-operation in the tense period which lies ahead for the steel industry is assured by Philip Murray, head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, who states to the Iron Age that 'whoever looks for the American steel workers to close the mills by irresponsible, unreasonable strikes now or in the future hour of still greater need will look in vain.'"

Farmers Warned Of Repercussions Due to Expansion

CHICAGO (AP) — Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told farmers to beware of economic repercussions if they embark on a program of war-time agricultural expansion.

On the eve of winter wheat seeding for the 1940 crop, Mr. O'Neal urged wheat growers to keep acreage within AAA limitations. Secretary Henry Wallace this week appointed Mr. O'Neal to the Agricultural Advisory Council to assist in formulating agricultural policies as a result of the war.

"I don't see how farmers can figure it would be to their advantage to take the acreage lid off," Mr. O'Neal said, in an interview, "but if they do they will have to pay the bill. With the huge surpluses of commodities that are available it might prove disastrous. Lots of us haven't forgotten the World War and its aftermath—and more recently 1933."

Mr. O'Neal asserted the AAA program is flexible enough to permit increased acres to boost production if it becomes evident that greater quantities of food and fibre are needed.

The veteran farm leader declared that farmers don't want inflation in either agriculture or industry. On the other hand, if food commodity prices should soar and force price regulation, Mr. O'Neal asserted farmers would insist that restrictions also be placed on prices of industrial products and wages of labor.

Mr. O'Neal said rural America does not want to become the victim of profiteers, nor does it want to become a party to profiteering. He said he thought this would be a good time to bring prices of agricultural commodities up to parity with manufactured products to establish an economic balance in the nation and overcome unemployment to a great degree.

Mr. O'Neal observed that farmers, having possession of agricultural surpluses pledged to AAA loans were in a better position to control their destiny in this emergency than ever before.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 Others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

CHRISTMAS CARDS with "Santa Claus" Mailing Service. Unusual selling idea! Large selection Personals with name, low as 50 for $1. Outstanding "21 in" Feature Assortment, 10 others. Up to 100% profit. Write James Art Studios, 288 Anson Place, Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits easily made selling friends unusual assortment. Many photographic reproductions. 50 for $1 Personals. Stationery. 12 assortments. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Terry Studios, 83 Westfield, Mass.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; Big Profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH RAISED GOLD EFFECT SIGNATURE
A fast seller. 21 folders, retail $1. Profit 100%. Customer's actual signature in embossed gold effect. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas Cards, $1. Many beautiful Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 483 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

General Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Established school requires the services of a Christian Science nurse for period of school year. Must be registered. Apply to Box M-32, 1975 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES AUTUMN ON CAPE COD
Open the year round for Study, Rest, Recreation
Faith Bickford, Box 7, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

LET us help you select your new home in Los Angeles: 12 years in the city—exclusive listings, all prices.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU SHOULD INVESTIGATE
If you have an interest in the finer things of life, a good education and a real interest in the development of children, you will want to investigate our work. It affords a real opportunity to establish yourself in a business that will bring satisfactory financial results and a constructive service. We have openings in several territories right now. To those who qualify we give a week's training. Compensation—drawing account, commission and bonuses. Qualifications—Age 28-50; good education, initiative, willingness to work for success and freedom to give full time to the work. In your first letter give us information about yourself that will help us in arriving at a decision as to your fitness for the work and whether the work is suitable for you. Many who are with us in this educational sales work have found financial independence and a most satisfying activity.
Write the office nearest you—
THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN
Chicago—360 North Michigan Avenue
New York—11 West 42nd Street
Philadelphia—Lincoln Liberty Building
Los Angeles—Beaux Arts Building

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 3136 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL nurse, or nurse-companion, good driver, hostess; middle aged, free to travel, go anywhere. Box H-31, 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, California.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS, 14 outstanding boxes. Beautiful personal line. Good profits. Samples on approval. KATHRYN FIELDING CO., 37 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—2 and 3 room apts., 1 duplex, 6 rms., 2 baths; quaint, beautiful courtyard; finest environment. Morn. and eve. Temple 4025. Day Antique Shop, Fairfax and Cameron Sts.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

IVANHOE APTS, 73 GARDNER ST.
Allston, Mass.—5 and 7 rooms, all modern, heat and hot water, free refrigeration; adults only; rent reasonable. Tel. Alg. 9679.

BOSTON, 74 HEMENWAY—1-2-3-room suites, restricted, all-electric kitchen, all electricity free; suites decorated to suit tenant. See superintendent on premises. Com. 0410.

BRIGHTON, MASS. — Restricted; 4 large Commonwealth Ave. front rooms, very modern; linoleum, shower and refrigeration; everything; $60; references. ROBINSON management, 1343 Commonwealth Ave. Asp. 2763.

EXECUTIVES and professional people like the convenience of this location. Small kitchenette suites in a clean, modern building.
21 FORSYTH STREET in the Fenway, Boston — ROOSEVELT
NORDBLOM MANAGEMENT • KEN. 6178

Facing Cambridge Common
CONCORD HALL—LEXINGTON HALL
MATHER COURT—WHITEFIELD HALL
1 to 8 Rooms 1-2-3 Baths.
Furnished or Unfurnished
Reasonable rents—Excellent Service
Restaurant, garage facilities, maids, etc.
Office: 19 Garden St. TRO 2263
Cambridge, Mass.
One Block From Church

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

The Linda Vista
339 SOUTH SERRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24 hr. swboard. Ground floor. Garage.

TRINITY COURT
175 Dartmouth Street, Boston
1-2-3 Room Studio Suites
KENmore 6520

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WESTCHESTER CO.
BRONXVILLE PROPER
HAMMOND HOUSE—22 Sagamore Road
Fireproof building; very desirable 5 large rooms, 2 baths, 4 exposures giving maximum sunshine and cross ventilation; there are 2 elevators and a beautiful roof garden; short walk to station, schools, shops; ownership management.
PRESCOTT SQUARE CO., INC.
Louis L. Latimer, Pres. Tel. 3375-R

Local Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 108-37 70th Ave.—3 modern, large rooms; fully equipped; near subway; adults. MRS. WELSH.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

DANCING

THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th Street, N. Y. City
CORRECT POSTURE
BALL ROOM DANCING
Modern Creative Dancing for Children
Tap and Ballet

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2830

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE

For Sale at Sacrifice
Unusual and intriguing beach place: 280 ft. river frontage, close to wonderful beach; 8-room house (3 baths); garage, boathouse, studio; pier, about 3 acres of land; badminton and croquet courts; might split property to suit buyer. Tel. Marshfield 91-W or write Box 93, Humarock, or call at Postscript House, Humarock, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FURNISHED
NAHANT, MASS.
will accommodate several; good heating. Seen by applying in person 400 Boylston St., Rm. 63, Boston. Also house at Orient Heights, East Boston, overlooking airport; furn. or unfurn.; quiet; very high land; 6 rooms, garage, basement; modern; reasonable; will sell comfortably financed.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

RARE OPPORTUNITY to purchase valuable hand-painted china; lamp and punch bowl, original designs; both masterpieces of late well-known artist; must be seen to be appreciated. Waltham 0498-M (Mass.) for appointment to examine.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing. Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer. 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 West 113th Street (Apt. 41)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care. MRS. HILL Un. 4-9136.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SUMMER cottage, Long Beach Rd., Centerville, Mass.; large living room with fireplace, sun porch and garden; 4 family bedrooms each with hot and cold running water; modern bathroom and downstairs lavatory; 2-car garage under servants' quarters with bath; modern conveniences, bathing and boating; ideal for children. Address MRS. ESTHER S. DAVIS, c/o Chester Bearse, Centerville, Mass.

MAILING SERVICE

MAILING—Knowledge of Postal Regulations Saves Money—Complete Service.
CARL G. VIENOT, INC.
147 Summer St., Boston LIBerty 0960

MIMEOGRAPHING

Mimeographing, Typewriting
EDNA C. HOOD
15 Valley St., So. Orange, N. J. SO 2-2813

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

Movers—Packers Responsible service, local, interstate.
WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210—0211

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1313

EST. —— HENRY P. TOWNSEND —— 1918
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc. 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office afternoons, $30. 11 W. 42nd St., office 1960. CO. 5-5939 Tel.

FURNISHED, Central, New York; private entrance; practitioner $18.00, for business $25.00. Write Box T-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
(Continued)

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
for
OLD GOLD AND SILVER
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Established 1906
DAWSON'S
127 HARVARD AVENUE, ALLSTON, MASS.

PAYING GUESTS

IN THE LITCHFIELD HILLS — Beautiful Maplelawn, modern home for rest, recreation, week end or longer; excellent food and service. Tel WAshington 179-12 F. H. SMITH. New Preston, Conn. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Come for week ends or longer; rest, study; connecting rooms; running water; delicious food; open fires. Mystic 7181.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves, lovely Autumn foliage; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; fall rates $15 and $16; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 36 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report: 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO 5-8600.

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

New!
Apartments of Distinction
65 Mt. Vernon St.
Conveniently located across Boston Common, atop Beacon Hill, these new, up-to-the-minute suites of 1 to 4 rooms offer comfortable living accommodations. Electric kitchens, fireplaces. 1 and 2 baths. Resident Supt.

Street and Co., Inc.
— Realtors —
30 Federal St., Boston Lib. 4436

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1584
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

SKI LODGE, Round-Top Mountain, Bristol, N. H.—Antique, colonial, fireplaces, furnace, telephone, electricity; desirable; reasonable. VIOLA GEORGE, Bristol, N. H.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, Kenmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms near beach and church; free bathing; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

BOSTON, 193 Huntington — Front double or single rooms, attractively furnished; clean, comfortable; transients, permanent. MRS. SMITH, Com. 5439.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent; trans. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Avenue, Apt. 3—Comfortable, light rooms, facing The Mother Church. MISS PARKS, COM. 4659.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—2 rooms, newly furnished; use of kitchen; private house, near church, transportation; reasonable. 330 72nd St. MARTELL.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Pleasant room, happy home, business person; convenient, reasonable. Write Box S-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS. — Private home, very pleasant room, all conveniences; 5 minutes to train and bus service. Center Newton 1133-W.

N. Y. C., 84th—Adult family in high-class apartment house has luxuriant room and private shower for gentleman. TR 4-6226.

N. Y. C., 81st St. West—All new single, for business girl only; lovely river view; elevator, kitchen privileges. Tr. 4-8456.

N. Y. C.—Business woman; lovely large, light room, 2 closets, 17th floor; 1 in family; excellent transportation. CH. 2-2058.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Large, quiet room for one person on parlor floor overlooking garden; private bath; $60. ST. 9-7740 after 4 p. m.

N. Y. C., 121 East 77th St. (2 N)—Clean, quiet room, business person; refined home, kitchen privileges; references. BUtterfield 8-9574.

ROXBURY, MASS.—For colored, large double or single rooms; good transportation, quiet; parking; transients, permanent. MRS. E. LATIMER, 2 Forest St., Hig. 8376.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING agency, founded 1910, prefers newly graduated Christian Scientist collegian to visit hotels, restaurants, New York; promising future; drawing account against commissions. Write Box T-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, diversified experience, for last 3 years in charge of books of publishing and health food products concern with affiliated companies, desires position. Phone Regent 4-5694, N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, excellent references, last position 9 years, employer passed on; city-country. E. SCHMIDT, 300 E. 79th St., N. Y. C. BU. 8-9775.

HOUSE cleaner man, colored, qualified to enter best homes; excellent references; experienced, thorough worker. HIG 2462, Roxbury, Mass. Ask for DONALD.

TEACHER of Italian and public speaking; radio program director, announcer, desires position anywhere. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FITTER desires position with dress house, years of experience in custom-made gowns; excellent references. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

GIRL wants work with children; experienced with normal and exceptional children; driver's license. Box J-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SWITCHBOARD operator, rapid typist, wishes position. Write Box S-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS COLLEGE graduate wishes position as tutor governess; experienced; go anywhere. B. DeWolfe, 30 Chickatabot, Quincy, Mass. Granite 3430.

WOMAN wishes position as practical nurse or attendant, helpful in all ways, good reader, good sewer. Write Box W-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

MISS MARYON BOSQUET, 146 Mass. Ave., Boston—Teacher of Pianoforte, classes in harmony, notation, ear training; children's rhythm classes, a modern approach to music. Ken. 7850.

STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly, $15.00 per month; 100 words per minute in two months. MISS HALE, TR. 7-7566, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITING

MANUSCRIPTS typed by expert, 60c per thousand words; special book rates; carbon. MRS LETTIE PLANK, 22 Ward St., Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7969.

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-3327
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST Inc.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7186

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

ENGLEWOOD

Get Your Fall Millinery at Its Best
KNOX AND GAGE HATS
57a West Palisade Avenue
Englewood, N. J. (Also Nyack, N. Y.)
JEAN'S MILLINERY

EDITH KERR
13 Dean Street
New Woolen Dresses and Soft Autumn Colors
ENGLEWOOD 3-4948

Gladden Each Day With Flowers
Flowers by Wire
ART FLOWER SHOP
8 N. Dean St. Ph. Englewood 3-4884 / 3-4885

Jean's Beauty Salon
93 N. Dean Street
Featuring the New Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
Englewood 3-7222

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave Irvington Center

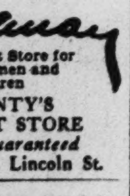
JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Eletrical Contractor and House Wiring
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
Sold on FHA Plan
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage

Ease your day the laundry way
Laundry delivered and called for.
29-35 E. 20th St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bayonne 3-4600
Bayonne and Jersey City

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

MAPLEWOOD

R. WILLIAMS
Delicatessen, Groceries, Fruits
Home Cooked Food and Soups Daily
Store Open Daily—7:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Sundays, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.—12:30 to 2 P. M.
Evenings 5:30 to 7:30
Free Delivery Daily Except Sundays
163 MAPLEWOOD AVE. S. O. 2-1300—1301

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Large Package Oxydol and 1 Paring Knife—both for 23c
No. 5 can Libby's Grapefruit Juice, 19c can, 2 cans 35c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD
(Continued)

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

Electric Shop *Radio Service*
JOHN H. OSMUN
House Paint and Artists' Materials
179 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4714

ESSO "Four Square" Esso Station
Tires Batteries Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, *Prop.*
Springfield Avenue, Corner Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

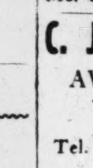
INSURED
RUG CLEANING
Cleaning and Dyeing
RIMBACK CLEANERS

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
10 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk *Ice Cream*
A Complete Dairy Service
See Display Advertisements on August 23rd, September 20th
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980


Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 *Established 1927*

C. JOHNSON & CO., INC.
AWNINGS, SHADES and VENETIAN BLINDS
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.
Montclair, N. J.

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 Church Street

HENRY BECKER & SON, Inc.
"Exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Delivered in
Montclair, The Oranges, Summit, Short Hills and adjoining towns.
Established 1880 Roseland, N. J.
Caldwell 6-2000 Orange 5-5000

JERRE R. BLODGETT
HEATING
PLUMBING
Specialist in
Modernizing and Repairing
88 Glen Ridge Ave. Glen Ridge 2-8485

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Order Coal from
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Rd. Montclair
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
CANAL COAL COMPANY
Selling "Old Company's Lehigh" Coal
(Pure Black Anthracite—No Coloring)

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
90 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co 235 MAIN STREET

Cadmus Pharmacy
Films—Cosmetics—Sodas—Candy

ALDERNEY ICE CREAM
You call OR 3-5020, and we deliver.
408 Central Ave., Orange

Social and Commercial
EAGLE PRINTING CO.
Phone OR 3-6010
300 Main St. Orange

Austin's
MILLINERY
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. Irvington, N. J.
219 Main St. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

GLOVER'S
Esso Service Stations
AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked.
Reliable Repair Service
68 W. So. Orange Ave.
SO. 2-9798
644 So. Centre St. SO. 4-6643

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN PLAINFIELD
At All Times
and
in Every Season
We Can Meet the Need
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

TRY
BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S
DELICIOUS
ICE CREAM
Fresh from Our Own Farm
Also
Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St Plainfield, N. J.

The
Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

Open
Thursdays to 9
Close Saturdays at 6
TEPPER'S
Plainfield, N. J.

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

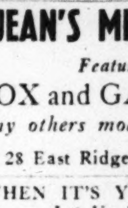
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
THE HAT BOX

Fall Hats for All Occasions
Moderately Priced
168-A E. Front St.
Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-0026

RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prute Slips and Van Raalte
Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

ELECTRICAL SERVICE

Vacuum and Washer Repairs
Walter J. Burnett
135 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Tel. Ri. 6-2600

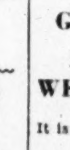
JEAN'S MILLINERY
Features
KNOX and GAGE HATS
Many others moderately priced
28 East Ridgewood Ave.

WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St. Tel. Ri. 6-2300, 2361

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products

Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

SPRINGFIELD

Chrysler-Plymouth Automobiles
General Repair Service
MORRIS AVENUE MOTOR CAR CO., Inc.
155 Morris Ave. Mill. 6-0239

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum 6-2100

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service To Meet Every Need

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place Your Insurance With Your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane Tea 6-8855

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK
(Continued)

P. NAPOLI & SONS, INC.
Jewelers
454 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J.
BRANCHES
208 Main St. Fort Lee, N. J.
730 Anderson Ave. Grantwood, N. J.

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
6 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

A. M. FREEMAN CO.
INSURANCE
of every description and at lowest rates.
ALLYNE M. FREEMAN, Prop.
12 South Montgomery St., Phone 5979

WALTON BROS.
Groceries and Meats
Sell Honor Brand Frosted Foods
Cor. Spring and Calhoun Streets
Trenton, N. J. Tel. 2-1121

Castanea MILK
Cream—Butter—Eggs—Cheese
234 N. Broad St., Trenton, N. J... Ph. 4255

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

UNION CITY

For Comfort see
Claridge Shoe Store
for Men, Women, Children
813 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
PHONE UNION 7-3045

WESTFIELD

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 Berse Brothers, Owners
443 North Ave. "At the Plaza"

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Our New Fall Fabrics
Curtains, Blankets, Drapes
Spell Fashion, Leadership, Economy
SILK AND COTTON SHOP
121 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-3648

For Christmas
GIVE A FINE PORTRAIT
of Yourself
Made by Ted Covalence
WESTFIELD STUDIOS, Inc.
232 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.
It is not too early to make an appointment
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-0239

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD FANWOOD SCOTCH PLAINS
WATCHUNG DUNELLEN SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office — OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH — SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford NEW AND USED CARS
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

BETHLEHEM

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec. Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

CHESTER

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

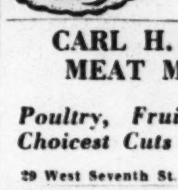
ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
Grand Collection of Millinery, including
Fur Hats

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penna.
Women's Barbizon Silk Slips, with monogram, each $2.95


PULAKOS
926 State St.

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations:
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 23-691
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

BOOK BINDING
OF ALL KINDS
MAGAZINES and GEOGRAPHICS
PEN RULED
OFFICE AND FACTORY FORMS
Expert Radio Service
J. D. WILLIAMS
1806 West 12th Phone 31-424

HARRISBURG

Interior Decoration
New home owners, let us work out your decorating problems for you.
Shades, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Slip Covers. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 North Second St. Phone 3-6138

Be sure to save in the
61st ANNIVERSARY SALE
now in progress
Pomeroy's
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just Around the Corner
from
19 N. THIRD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

CHAPEAUX D'ART
Our New Home
41 Coulter Ave., Ardmore
A Showing of Smart Fall Hats

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
(Continued)

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

R&R
For Salads
BONED CHICKEN
For Sandwiches
Potted Ham and Potted Chicken
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

A Good Deal to
Packard
and
NASH
A Good Deal Here!
WALLER MOTORS, INC.
York and Harte Roads
Ogontz 3400 Majestic 3400

PHILADELPHIA

ABILITY DEMOLITION & SALVAGE CO.
430 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Residences and all types of Buildings Razed
Complete Insurance Protection

Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED

A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
309 W. CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves Phone Ger. 5813

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

READING

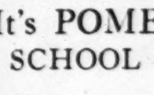
Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE *Electropure* MILK
BEST Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

More People in Berks County
EAT

Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE


School Shoes
Manning - Armstrong
607 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

It's POMEROY'S for SCHOOL CLOTHES
Smart apparel that rates an "A-plus" for students of all ages!

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs
Dolly Madison Ice Cream
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

WINDOW SHADES
of Quality
All Sizes and Colors
Made to Order
HENRY KUCK
226 ADAMS AVENUE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
WESTPFAHL'S STORE
629-31 Pittston Ave. Phone 3-1154

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Beatific (266:28) — *Be-a-tif'-ik* (*e* long, *a* as in *sofa*, *i*'s short; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *beatus*, "happy," and *facere*, "to make"; and we use it in the sense of "having the power to make or impart bliss."

Christendom (328:26) — *Kriss'-'n-dum.*

Doest (Ps. 119:68) — Two syllables.

Dormant (328:16) — *Dor'-mant* (*o* as in orb, *a* short).

The Latin *dormire*, "to sleep," is the source of our word, which suggests a state of existence characterized by inactivity. Without an awakening, dormant powers may not be utilized.

Edinburgh (208:17)—The latest Webster's gives *Ed'-in-buh-ruh* (*e* and *i* short, *u*'s clipped-short).

Eliseus (Luke 4:27)—This New Testament variant of "Elisha" is pronounced *El-ih-see'-us* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Godhead (Rom. 1:20) — This is the only place in the Greek New Testament where the word *theiotes* occurs; but we learn from the papyri that it was used in the sense of "divinity" or "divine nature."

Logos (134:21) — According to Webster's, the vowels are short.

Mythology (339:20)—*Mih-thol'-o-jih.*

Our word is derived from a combination of the Greek roots *mythos*, "myth, fable," and *legein*, "to tell." Myths are tales associated with ancient religious rites and beliefs, in which various deities, existing only in the imagination of the people, are characterized. (A non-religious story is generally called a fable or folk tale.) Mythology, then, is the study which treats of myths, or the collective myths describing the gods of the ancients.

Naaman (Luke 4:27) — Three syllables, *Nay'-a-man* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, third clipped-short).

Primeval (110:4) — *Pri-me'-val* (*i* and *e* long, *a* as in *a*ccount).

Whatever may be described as primeval belongs literally to the "first age" (Latin *primus*, "first," and *aeuum*, "age"). Our word may be used in the sense of "original," "primal," or "primitive"; but it is best employed in designating that which "was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

"Ps." (Bible book abbreviation) —When this abbreviation appears before a Biblical citation, it is properly to be read as plural, "Psalms" (*Sahms*, not *Sams*).

Refutes (120:24)—*Re-futes'.*

The Latin *refutare* was used in the sense of "to repel, repress, rebut"; and our "refute" is employed in the related senses of "to overthrow; to disprove or silence by reason, evidence, or proof."

The original meaning of the Latin term was "to pour back"; so in refuting an unjust charge, we cause it to be returned to the nothingness from which it seemed to come.

Sarepta (Luke 4:26)—This New Testament variant of Zarephath is pronounced *Sa-rep'-ta* (*a*'s as in *sofa*, *e* short).

Selah (Ps. 67:1) — A liturgical notation, and not to be read.

Sidon (Luke 4:26) — *Si'-don* (*i* long, *o* clipped-short).

Status (120:19)—Long *a*.

Supernatural, preternatural (134:23)—In contexts where these words are used together and in obvious contrast, the dissimilar syllable of the second word should be given stress. In this instance, the first syllable in "*pre*ternatural" would receive principal, rather than secondary, emphasis.

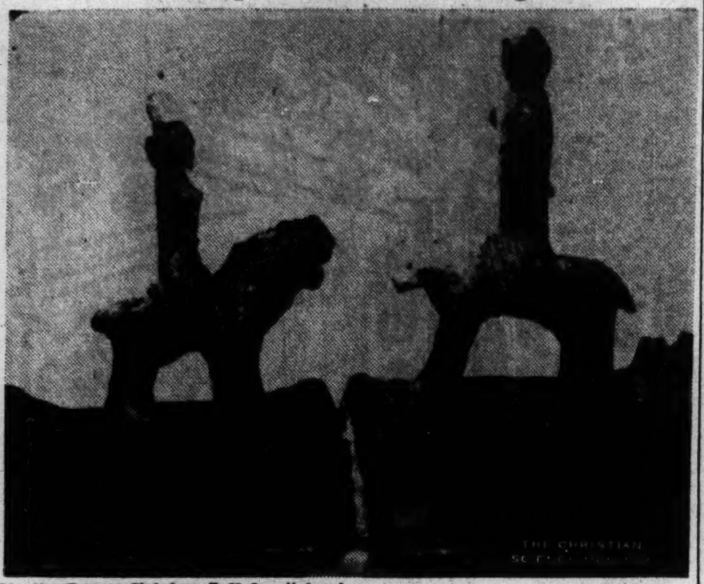
"Preternatural" (Latin *preter*, "beyond") and "supernatural" (*super*, "above") differ in their ideas of naturalness just as the prefixes differ. "Preternatural" suggests something *beyond* our conception of the forces of nature, but on the same plane; while "supernatural" hints something *above* nature, above the plane of natural law. We may speak, for example, of a preternatural gloom or silence, but of a supernatural visitation.

Verities (109:32; 110:4) — *Ver'-ih-tizz*, according to Webster's; but, unless our ears have deceived us, the last syllable, in the mouth of a careful speaker, seems to have a respectable trace of quick-long *e*.

"Verity" comes to us from the Latin *veritas*, "truth" (*verus*, "true"), and expresses the quality or state of being true or real. Verities, then, are realities in the highest sense of the word. They have no connection with the fleeting, temporal, or discordant.

Young, John (208:17)—Presbyterian minister who was once pastor of Albion Chapel, Edinburgh. There is very little biographical information available other than that he wrote "The Christ of History" (1856), "The Mystery: Or Evil and God" (1856), "The Province of Reason" (1860), "The Life and Light of Men" (1866), and "The Creator and the Creation" (1870).

Roof-Top Cavaliers, England



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, London

Few persons notice things above eye level, and consequently the interesting little earthenware figures of horses erected on roof-tops in various parts of Cornwall are missed.

They are very old, having been erected during the seventeenth century, and a great deal of speculation exists as to their origin. In some quarters they are believed to be relics of the Civil War, having been placed on houses as a mark to loyal adherents of Charles I that supporters to his cause would be welcomed. Another theory is that they marked the houses where accommodation could be found for both man and beast.

In Lighter Vein

Unappreciative

Harry was telling his new lady friend about his boating adventures.

He: "Yes, for five days and nights we lay out at sea, taking turns to row before we sighted land."

She: "Oh, how lovely! I just love a trip in a rowing boat."—Koralle.

The Realist Goes Into the Clothing Business

Mr. Moneybags

"Why worry about Mac? There are other fish in the sea."

"But he was a goldfish."—Australian Women's Weekly.

Ignorant

The wife of a millionaire leather manufacturer was giving a dinner party, and in the course of the meal she noticed that her husband did not talk to any of their smart guests.

When she had an opportunity she whispered to him: "Why don't you talk to our guests?"

"What's the good?" he replied. "There's not one of them knows a thing about leather."—Tid-Bits.

A Real Entertainer

A salesman was passing through a small town and had several hours to while away. Seeing one of the natives, he enquired: "Any picture show in town, my friend?"

"Nope, nary a one, stranger," was the answer.

"Any pool-room or bowling alley?"

"None of them, either," came the reply.

"What form of amusement have you here?" asked the salesman.

"Waal, come on down to the drug store. Thar's a freshman home from the university."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why August Is Hotter Than June?

E. C. B., of Milwaukee, Wis., wonders why the Northern Hemisphere has its hottest weather in August, rather than on June 21, when the sun is directly overhead.

The most important influence on climate is the heat of the sun. The angle at which the rays of the sun strike the earth's surface has much to do with the amount of heat received. Indeed, the word "climate" itself is from the Greek klinein, "to incline."

The sun's rays strike the equator at right angles, or nearly so, while in the temperate and frigid zones they strike slantingly. Fewer slanting rays touch the earth than direct rays, per unit of area, as shown in the accompanying diagram. Also, the slanting rays travel obliquely through the earth's atmosphere and lose some of their heat by absorption. For instance, a ray striking the earth halfway between the equator and the pole has only 80 per cent of the heat of an equatorial ray.

Summer begins about June 21, for then the sun has come farthest north and begins gradually to go back to the south. This seems strange, for the sun's rays had been increasing in intensity and duration for six months prior to that date, yet summer weather begins as the days begin to grow shorter and the rays more slanting and weak.

The reason for this is that the heating of the earth does not keep up with the increase in the amount of heat received from the sun. The temperature of the land and air on

June 21 is far from the highest point it will reach.

The spring rains often make it necessary not only to heat, but also to dry, the land, and the evaporation has a cooling effect. The cool layers of soil below the surface take up a great deal of heat. The air above the earth is slow in getting warmed through. It is a month after the highest point in the sun's travels that the cooling of the earth becomes stronger than the heating, and the temperature begins to drop. This is the reason that July and August are hotter than June.

The reasons given above also account for the fact that the hottest hours of the day are those following the midday point, rather than noon itself.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Roadside Beggars

Monitor Camera Club from Joyce R. Loveday, Johannesburg, South Africa

Durban, picturesque port of Natal, with its beautiful hinterland, provides almost endless attractions for visitors. Of these, perhaps one of the most attractive is the Morningside Wild Life Sanctuary. Native trees of very great age with weird twisted trunks are to be seen, and bird life abounds. Most fascinating of all are the black-faced monkeys, which live there in large numbers, and which provide much entertainment for visitors, by their frolics and quaint mannerisms. These little creatures are quite tame, and will take nuts or bananas from the visitor's hands. Should there be a season of drought, these monkeys sit in pathetic groups by the roadside begging for food.

Daily Anecdote

Too Valuable to Lose

When Jenny Lind retired from the concert stage in the midst of her career of popularity, a newspaper reporter went to her home in Sweden to learn the reason for the unexpected action. He found her with the Bible on her knee.

When he said, "The world is asking why you have left it, with your career before you," she pointed to the sunset in the sky, then laid her hand on the Bible. "The world was very kind," she said, "but it was making me forget that and this."

Gladstone's Sense of Justice

After Gladstone's passing, the widow of the great statesman discovered among his private papers a long list of names, which bore the title: "Those who have disagreed with me."

At the bottom of the roster were penned these words in Gladstone's handwriting: "Good for me to remember what notable people have differed with me."

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

SECRETARY BIRD

This four-foot-tall resident of South Africa is noted for its anti-snake crusades, not for its clerical abilities. It is called a secretary because of the queer penlike quills that stick out behind its ears whenever it gets excited.

Reflection

Do not look for wrong and evil—
You will find them if you do;
As you measure for your neighbor
He will measure back to you.
Look for goodness, look for gladness—
You will meet them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.
—Anon

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Wellington and the Toad

London

A delightful story is told of the famous Duke of Wellington by Desmond MacCarthy in his "Conversations with the Duke of Wellington."

One day Wellington came upon a small boy digging a hole in a London park, and heard that he was going to put his live toad there while he was away at school. He had been told that that was the way to keep it; and, although his parents didn't want it, he would want it very much when he came back home.

The Duke told him not to do that, because he himself would be responsible for the toad. So it was handed over, and it stayed with the Duke till half way through the term. Then the boy received a letter saying, "Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments, and regrets . . . he can no longer be responsible for the toad. Will Mr. —— send instructions?"

The later history of the toad is not stated, but surely the small boy's family could not refuse to welcome it after it had lived with so distinguished a patron!

A Safe Account

Three men were talking together after the Chicago fire. One of them said, "Thank God, there was some of my money placed where it could not burn!"

As he turned away, one of the others said to his companion, "That man gave away last year nearly a million dollars; and if I had not been a fool I should have done the same."

A Verse for Today . . .

Be strong in the LORD, *and in the power of his might.*—EPH. 6:10.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buddy Seems Skeptical*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So—?*

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Lost Is Found*

By THE HAGERS

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

Do you know the fun of planting BULBS in the Fall and watching them bloom in the Spring?
Besançon, Florist
329 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2-8921

C. Young your Hairdresser
MODERN EQUIPMENT—CHEERY SERVICE
Coal Exchange Building
TEL. 4-6622

The Heinz Store's New Fall DOBBS Hats are in!
Expertly fashioned! Exquisitely detailed! Smart and wearable! Exclusively in Heinz at Scranton.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 809 BROOKS BUILDING

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery (Ann K. Strauss)
FALL HATS
VALUE and STYLE at small expense
121 North Washington

SEWICKLEY

SAVE
—The four essential letters in the alphabet of success.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.
Sewickley, Pa.

Hugh A. McMaster
"Flowers of Quality"
POTTERY GLASSWARE
503 Beaver Street Tel. 788 and 789

Milk Cream Eggs Butter Cheese
SANITARY MILK CO.
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

For that Summer Dessert
Abbott's de Luxe Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
FURS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 Marshall Road Blvd. 2525

Zener's Service Station
Complete Car Servicing
Firestone Accessories
State Rd. and Miller Ave.
BATTERY SERVICE PHONE BLVD. 2323

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Seeds of Defeat

Those who oppose the expansion of German nationalism and National Socialist racialism may be encouraged by news of Polish resistance or by any other sign of active military defense. But they can find more lasting grounds for encouragement in the pages of "Mein Kampf." For instance: "The lack of a great, new, creative idea means at all times a limitation of the fighting power." Herr Hitler is right. In the long run it is ideas which prevail. And the lack of ideas limits power.

Where is such lack most evident today? The author of "Mein Kampf" says the secret of the French Revolution's success was a great, new idea. And history tells of the remarkable military results of that idea when France's neighbors attacked. They even carried over into Napoleon's counter attack. But it was an idea of freedom, not of conquest and oppression of other peoples. And ultimately it did not support Napoleonic ambitions.

If National Socialism had a creative idea, it applied to internal unity and revival. In so far as it gave Germans a new sense of self-respect, assurance and freedom from war penalties it operated powerfully. But how far beyond that can it carry? Can it be turned into an instrument for nationalistic conquest and the domination of other peoples? Its most dynamic concept is one of race, and that is self-limiting. The inclusion of other races (declared inferior and unmixable) contains the seeds of defeat for any such idea.

In a struggle of ideas Polish concepts of race and nationality are by National Socialism's own tenets on firmer ground. They are supported also by the natural idea of self-defense and defense of home and family. But this is much more than a struggle over Poland. Other ideas now challenged by National Socialism are those which look to a peaceful world order and the co-operation of many races and nations in the building of a higher civilization. As against them any concept of narrow nationalism must mean "a limitation of fighting power."

Co-operation in Cotton

Men do not talk very clearly with their mouths full of cotton. This was somewhat the situation in the meeting which took place in Washington last week among representatives of ten large cotton-producing countries at the call of the United States. Almost all the areas where this crop is grown have large surpluses of lint awaiting sale. And now the outbreak of war throws uncertainty into all marketing calculations, with the probability that war will result in a lower instead of higher demand for cotton than is normal in peacetime.

Yet the note of optimism on which the meeting ended surely has significance for the survival of the conference method as against the rule of fang and claw in settling the world's disputes. Here there was criticism of the cotton export subsidy invoked by the United States to hold its place in the world market. The United States hoped in turn for some kind of world agreement to regulate production and marketing which would recognize its primacy. The meeting could not have inaugurated such an agreement, since that was beyond its authority, and it decided under present circumstances not to ask for a full-fledged conference to that end. But it did recommend a committee, which the interested Governments doubtless will appoint, to keep alive the idea of consultation and of international control and to exchange information until such an undertaking may become feasible. This, in the existing state of affairs, is an expression of confidence.

To be sure, there are some who question seriously the desirability of fixed quotas, marketing controls, and all the paraphernalia of a more or less regimented economy. And the question is an open one whether such arrangements may not be misused to the disadvantage of the consumer and of new producers. Yet this seems less likely in commodities where a heavy surplus exists. At least the exchange of information should be helpful, since the effective working even of the laissez-faire or automatic theory of supply and demand requires that producers and buyers shall generally know what the supply and the demand really are.

Johnny, who lives in a State whose Governor is a football fan, wants to know now whether he will have two Thursdays out of school and two Thanksgiving Day turkey dinners.

Uncle Sam Could Help

Seventeen hundred Iowa beer sellers, records the Des Moines Register, who are prohibited by State law from selling distilled liquors, have purchased Federal tax stamps, which are, in effect, United States Government licenses permitting them to sell such liquors. Here is a lack of co-operation between Federal and State authorities which should be reconciled.

The Twenty-first Amendment to the Federal Constitution states that "transportation or importation into any State, Territory or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited."

The United States Government has no jurisdiction or responsibility in the matter of enforcing State laws, but has it the moral right to license liquor sellers to violate such laws? As a matter of common honesty, Congress should enact a simple statute prohibiting Federal officials from issuing tax stamps to those who have no right to them under their own State laws.

Paying America

With war orders tumbling across the Atlantic, the question has been asked: "How will the Allies (for they are the only belligerents with access to American markets) pay for them? There are four methods of paying for goods in international commerce: gold, property, promises to pay, and goods. All four were used in the last war, but nowadays conditions are different in certain respects, especially in regard to promises to pay, which Uncle Sam refuses to accept.

Without doubt the United States will find its already enormous stocks of gold enlarged. These now total nearly $17,000,000,000. Both Britain and France have prepared for gold payments to the United States by sending to the United States and Canada a considerable cache of gold. This is kept under "earmark" with the banks. It will now be opened up, and eventually will find its way to America's great storehouse in Kentucky.

Moreover, Britain and France have already prepared for actual gold exports to supplement the cache on the American continent. In Britain, for example, all the metal in the Bank of England has been transferred to the Exchange Equalization Fund. This means there is no longer an ounce of gold retained as backing for Britain's currency. All of it is available as a "war chest." No doubt France's stock will be available for the same purpose. Gold is useful now to these two nations only for the materials that it buys.

Allied mobilization of gold will cause Americans to reflect upon America's mountainous stocks. If Europe's currency can be "managed," why not America's? In other words, what use does the gold serve which now remains buried in the Kentucky hills? The answer is best known to the "gold men." Perhaps the time will come when this vast store can serve again as a world standard of value. But such a function will never come back unless Uncle Sam takes the lead. And he might as well do so before the war is over; otherwise, he may wind up like a modern Midas, able to make gold, but unable to spend it.

One way of using this gold is to distribute the surplus to nations which are still willing to back their currency with gold. The American continent comes to mind in this connection. One or two gold loans to Latin-American countries have already been negotiated. In the forthcoming Pan-American conference the suggestion might be bruited of a monetary union along the lines of a common link with a gold-backed dollar. There would be no better nexus for the all-American union which for a quarter of a century has engaged the dreams of many statesmen below and above the Rio Grande.

Other methods of keeping gold at arm's length in this process of buying war goods in America are by taking alternative valuables. America could take Allied goods. She could take Allied property owned in the Americas. And the registration of all security holdings held abroad is regarded as the first step in their sale. The United States, obviously, is not only going to get gold-rich out of this war, but is going to add to its wealth in property. This may be easier to handle, but any large-scale shifting of wealth will bring problems. The prospect holds no room for selfish complacency.

Strange, isn't it, how the United States Constitution guarantees free speech to those who preach doctrines which deny it?

The Bookshelf

"Elbow-Room"

Emerson Hough once referred to Daniel Boone as the Martin Luther of frontiering, with the elaboration that Boone might very well have said, "Here I stand. I can do no otherwise;" and Boone himself is more or less reliably reported to have considered himself "an instrument of Providence to settle the wilderness." Certainly some of the great pathfinders seem to have been singularly suited for the tasks they performed, and there is a striking parallel in the characters and careers of the most notable. Admirably courageous, modest, gentle in speech and manners, unbelievably skilled at the work to which they set their hands, possessed at one time or another of a considerable fortune, they almost invariably came to poverty, and then, beyond the reach of human gratitude they were granted honors they had never sought, out of all keeping with their own dreams.

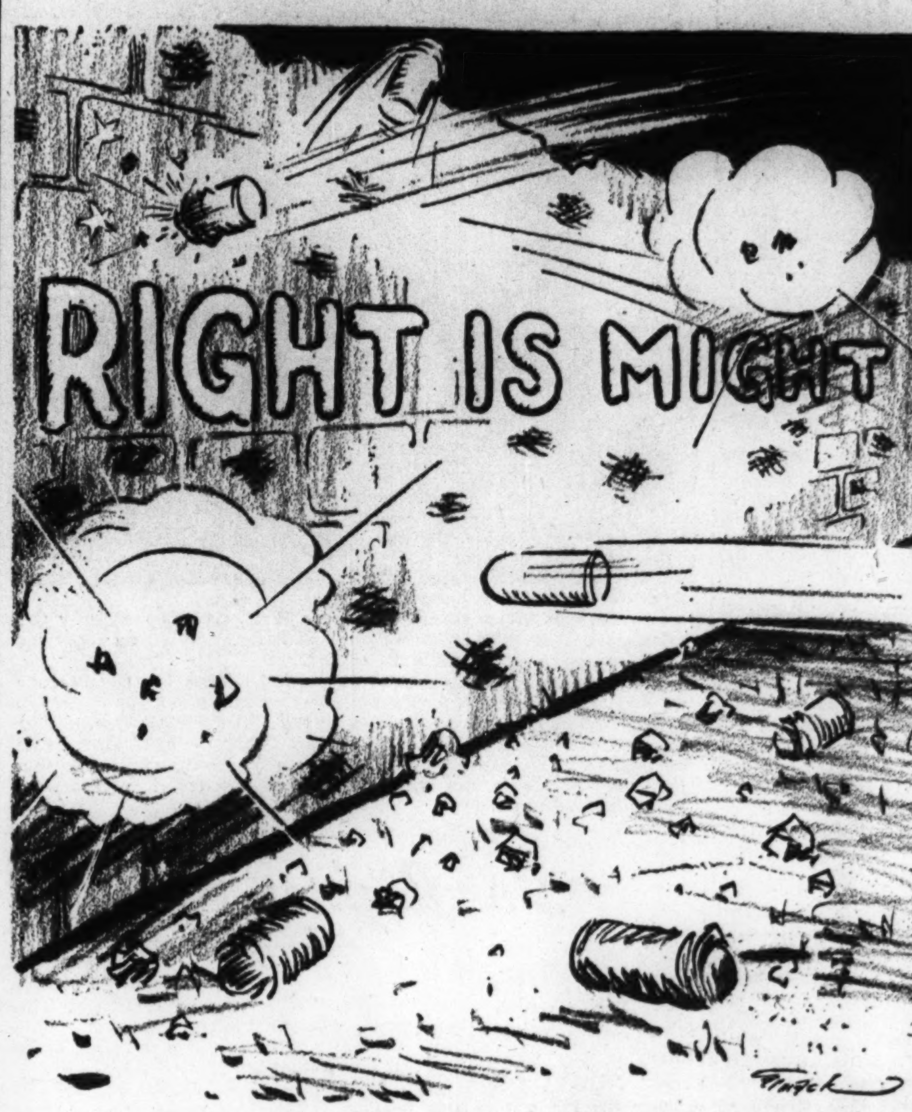
The general features of Boone's career have been common knowledge for a century, his biographers as numerous as they have been enthusiastic; but John Bakeless in DANIEL BOONE: MASTER OF THE WILDERNESS (New York: Morrow. $3.50) is the first to make use of a vast body of documentary material, chiefly in the Draper Collection, in county records in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Missouri, in the hands of descendants of Boone and his contemporaries, and in dozens of libraries. The result is a simple, shrewd portrait, with plenty of high lights of heroism, romance and humor, of the Quaker who became the most famous Indian fighter of his day, the man who settled Kentucky in the face of two of the most powerful and warlike Indian tribes on the continent, and then at the age of sixty-six moved to the Spanish wilds beyond the Mississippi in search of "elbow-room."

Much light is shed on the questions of Boone's ancestry, his family relationships, his part in Richard Henderson's purchase of Kentucky from the Cherokees, the first attempts at exploration and settlement, Boone's business affairs and the legal tangle by which he lost his vast holdings in Kentucky (as much as 100,000 acres), and his life in Missouri. Here are settled, once for all, the details of the famous capture of Boone's daughter and her two companions; the question of Boone's motives during his capture by the Shawnees and his sojourn at Detroit, preceding his escape and his heroic defense of Boonesborough; and the dreadful details of the battle at the Blue Licks. Gaps in the story are filled out, particularly Boone's doings after he left Boonesborough; other gaps remain, for Boone was a solitary and not given to much talking.

There are other matters which are neglected for no apparent reason; what of the previous explorers of Kentucky, Dr. Walker, Salling, Gist, mentioned but barely? What was the date of Boone's passing? Just who were his children, what were their birth dates and what became of them? The career of Capt. Nathan Boone especially would be of interest. What of the Boone family today? And is there any foundation for the assertion, often made elsewhere, that Kit Carson was Boone's grandson?

But these are minor matters, which do not at all affect the essential validity of a grand and readable tale, the most complete and reliable so far of the beau ideal of the older America, the model of buckskin knight-errantry. K. C. K.

Still the Strongest Defense



Grabbling Goobers

Out on the Pacific coast I heard a man ask for "parched goobers" at a fruit stand where a peanut roaster was shrilly whistling. With expressive gestures the vender said, "No goobies." The customer insisted. Finally the "goobers" were found in the roaster and a friendly argument began, the customer claiming that the articles in the whistling, steaming roaster were "goobers" but the vender knew only the name "peanut."

Memory carried me back over a period of years to a farm home in the hills of North Georgia. I felt again the chilly breath of wind which swept around my ankles that October night when Father opened the front door and for a moment peered into the star-pierced darkness. We drew our chairs nearer the wide stone hearth where a fire of oak logs was cheerily sending red sparks up the big chimney.

"All hands be ready bright and early in the morning. It's high time the goobers were out of the ground. There'll likely be a killing frost any day," Father had said, and coming to the hearth he stood rubbing his hands together as he held them near the crackling logs. "Remember," he added, "you'll be paid ten cents a bushel."

The twin peaks of Kennesaw Mountain, framed by my little square window, was the picture that greeted my waking eyes each morning of my childhood. Old Kennesaw looked cold and blue the next morning when, still dulled with sleep, I responded to the call of the older children, "Hurry, hurry, Lucy Locket. We're to grabble goobers today."

A quick breakfast of ham, eggs, pancakes with homemade syrup from home-grown cane, and a warm drink, was followed by a last minute inspection of our clothing, for Mother wanted to make sure we were warmly dressed, yet with top clothes that could be laid aside later. Midday in Georgia is often quite warm in October. Presently a dozen children, varying in ages from five to thirteen, with as many baskets, appeared in the goober patch ready for action. Our cousins and neighbors had come to help.

The goobers were the old-fashioned variety—large pods, each with three or four peas, which grew tuber style, some six or eight goobers to the "vine," several inches underground. A furrow was plowed down each row to loosen the soil but the goobers really had to be "grabbled." We first got a firm grasp on the tops, or vine, which was not a vine at all but a bush, and then pulled the entire plant out of the ground. If the plant was grasped just right, at the proper distance from the ground, and held firmly together, a quick jerk would bring the goobers out of the soil with the plant, but if the movement was not just right some were sure to be left in the soil and had to be dug out with bare hands. When the plant had been jerked out of the ground we picked the goobers from the roots and dropped them into our basket.

We earned our ten cents a bushel—every penny of it, but it was fun! There was singing, laughing and good natured raillery. Father came by during the morning to see how the work was progressing and to cheer us on. Lys, my "black mammy," brought steaming hot gingerbread and a pitcher of apple cider. When she saw me digging in the earth with bare hands (I was far from expert in pulling the plants out of the earth) she exclaimed in horror, "Honey Chile, how am I ever goin' get dem hans clean?" However, I recall that griminess of hands made no difference in the taste of the gingerbread. Lys had cut the cake, which had been baked in a long shallow pan, in generous squares. It was richly spiced with ginger, nutmeg and cinnamon, and syrup had been used instead of sugar. The spicy aroma mingled pleasantly with the earthy smell of the goober patch. (The plot of land where goobers grew was always called a "patch" regardless of size.)

Lys had nursed all of the children in our family, and our mother when she was a baby. Now, that the children were growing up Lys did the cooking, and Hannah, who had been cook, did the laundry work.

Father gathered a few handfuls of goobers and nonchalantly dropped them into my basket when he came by to see how we were getting along. You see, I was the baby. Big Brother, who was repairing fences near by that day, also helped to fill my basket. When the goobers were measured mine so nearly came to two bushels that Father paid me twenty cents. The other children did somewhat better. They knew Father and Brother had helped me, and understood when Father, with a sly twinkle in his eye, said, "You big children may have played too much. Lucy Locket worked hard."

In the next few years Father began planting Spanish peanuts instead of the old variety. These are the peanuts of today. Great clusters of them, but with smaller pods, grow on one bush, and so are easier to harvest. Quicker harvesting methods are now used and the hand "grabbling" method has long since been discontinued.

After the goobers had been harvested they were washed and stored away in mouseproof bins for winter consumption—by our family, cousins and neighbors. Goober candy, goobers boiled, parched and raw, were to be enjoyed on many coming winter evenings. Perhaps, roast is a better word but roasted peanuts can never taste half as good as parched goobers did—especially when one had helped to "grabble" them, at ten cents a bushel. L. F. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Press Raids on Thinking

Many criticisms directed at the press are silly. The most frequent represents it as a deeply-calculating commerce-tainted conspiracy against the public pocket. It looks different to me. In my observation the greater part of the press—always with notable exceptions—is simply childishly irresponsible; carried away by the excitement and immediacy of its job; intoxicated with a sense of false urgency. There is less excuse for the latter than ever before, because the things that are genuinely urgent come to us first by ear, unadulterated by headlines. . . .

When I argue these matters with newspaper editors they always reply that the press can be no better than the public that supports it, and it has to tell them what they want to know (and need to know) and in the way they like to hear it. To which my only reply is that a quick-thinking press should tell its public things they need to know before they have even guessed they need to know them.

Let me repeat, I think the publicity engineers are mostly unaware of the exhaust gas they emanate. It is in the main an unconscious emphasis—due to haste, fatigue, despair—on the easiest appeal; the shocking, the vulgar, the comic, the immediate, the premature. But they create, both in themselves and in others, so curiously distorted a sense of social values that even good men begin to hanker for what they hate. You begin to think the day is lost if there aren't any scareheads in the papers. . . .

The incident of the Martian broadcast last October prefigured all sorts of less recognizable mind-raids that have gone on busily ever since. It is not the purpose of this memorandum to identify them; it is the individual's privilege, since thinking has not yet been plowed under, to take his own precautions and cut his mental gas mask to fit his own face.

The power of American publicity is so terrific, and apparently so beyond compunction or restraint, it is not impossible that what its victims naïvely suppose is just our exclamatory horror of war, is actually pushing the world nearer and nearer to it. You think I exaggerate? Has it occurred to you that it was American publicity, and nothing else, that caused the two great abdications? It cost Edward his throne; and it caused Lindbergh to abdicate his American residence.—Christopher Morley in the *Saturday Review.*

Breaking Down Democracy

"He who would surrender liberty for security," said George Washington in one of his important writings, "is likely to lose both." That warning is just as sound today as it was at the time of the Revolution. Then security meant the right of the individual to be free from unlawful search and seizure in his own home. Now, as we hear it discussed on every hand, it seems to mean the guaranty of food, fuel, clothing, and shelter, and freedom from the hazards of old age, unemployment, and illness.

Already the citizens of the United States are insured under a compulsory system against the hazards of old age and unemployment. Some would now extend that system to protect them against the hazards of sickness.

Now the chief opposition to compulsory sickness insurance rests squarely on the ground that it is compulsory, and thus represents another insidious step toward the breakdown of democracy. . . .

American medicine opposes compulsory sickness insurance because it tends to break down that initiative and ambition which are the marks of a young country going ahead, and which disappear completely when civilization becomes too old and begins to decay. . . .

The forms of socialized medicine which take increasingly from the individual more and more of the responsibility for his own existence and which enter increasingly into the intimate affairs of human life must be opposed by all who treasure the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness which mark the American democracy.—Dr. Morris Fishbein in *The Rotarian* for September, 1939.

"Listen With Compassion"

From the World War emerged a tortured peace. The generals knew, by then, that war was not as it used to be, but the diplomats had yet to learn their own old-time formula—of punishment for the vanquished, predation and spoils for the victor—also had become obsolescent.

It is too late, now, to cry over what they might have learned—and didn't. But is it also too late to hope that when and if the treaty-makers ever again are privileged to gather around a peace-making conference table, they shall forget arrogance and pride, and allow their hearts to listen with compassion?—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy in Australia

By David M. Dow

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Sir Isaac Isaacs, distinguished jurist, one-time Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, and later, for several years, Governor General, is today living in retirement in his Melbourne home—alert and provocative regarding all matters affecting his country's interests.

From time to time, since his retirement to private life, Sir Isaac has made pressing appeals for amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. The central theme of his argument is that the changed and changing conditions of the world, since the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1900, create a peremptory necessity for such amendments, so as to provide for a better organization, and for the simplification of Australia's national defense, trade, industry, and general well-being.

In a booklet of forty-seven pages, just published in Melbourne, "Australian Democracy and Our Constitutional System," Sir Isaac quotes from an address which he delivered at a meeting of the Australian Natives' Association, when he stated: "The world is moving on with such amazing acceleration that some nations, less trained than ourselves to democratic institutions, have, for power of swift decision and unity of purpose, even become dictatorships." Classing such developments as primarily their own concern, he points out "the price they pay is the surrender of individual civic freedom, and almost of human personality, except as instruments of a dictator's will." But the fact Australians have to reckon with is that dictator-controlled countries "possess a unity of purpose, which Australians also have to acquire if they are to hold their own in the world."

The democratic principles which recent events have stirred in Sir Isaac Isaacs' mind are, mainly, four: (a) Meeting of Parliament; (b) Parliamentary Discussions; (c) Common Speech, and (d) Individual Conscience.

The Australian Constitution provides in Section 6 that "there shall be a session of Parliament once at least in every year." It does not say when the session shall begin, or how long the session shall last, nor does it require imperatively more than one session. That is left to the working of the Constitutional system, though Sir Isaac regards the words "at least" as significant. He thinks "perhaps the most urgent reform is for Parliament to recover its own freedom, for on the Parliament center the whole democratic aspirations of the people." As a practical basis for consideration he suggests a Standing Order of each house (Representatives and Senate) to apply to every so-called "long adjournment."

It is urged that the people themselves, who are theoretically present in Parliament, hold the right to be heard, before they are all bound by the formally declared will of the majority. Otherwise there is real oppression of minorities.

Dealing with freedom of speech, reference is made to the notable rebuke administered by the late Prime Minister of Australia to H. G. Wells, when the latter, at the time of his recent visit to Canberra, spoke in no mild terms about Hitler and Mussolini. Sir Isaac is of the opinion that the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) "made a constitutional mistake, which deserves closer attention than it has yet received," and that "it was a psychological mistake in thinking that such forbearance as he favored is likely to be followed by the dictators themselves." Again, "if the Prime Minister's rebuke was justified in respect of the words uttered by Mr. Wells in a private room, it carried with it a severer implied rebuke on their world-wide distribution—the world-wide voice-extension by the press, the telegraph, and the radio. It exemplifies the extent to which repression of speech may go."

Individual conscience is dealt with in a reference to the Dalfram pig-iron dispute. It is cited as an incident raising the question how a Government can with propriety use a bare legal power to violate one of man's most precious rights. When all its bearings are taken into account, this incident, in Sir Isaac Isaacs' opinion, "is one of the most regrettable episodes in the whole history of the Executive of the Commonwealth of Australia."

Waterside workers at Port Kembla, New South Wales, not bound by law or contract to load pig-iron, refused to contract to put on board the steamer Dalfram 7,000 tons of pig-iron. It was part of 23,000 tons consigned to a Japanese firm, but the Government, as well as the waterside workers, fully realized the iron was destined for war purposes. The men refused solely because they would, as they conscientiously believed, become accessories in helping Japan in a war of aggression. The Government intervened to force them to load the pig-iron.

It is pointed out that no Federal offense appears to have been committed by the men, and that no illegal element such as force or intimidation appeared even in the picketing, and that, in any case, the coercion was to compel the dispatch of the iron as a matter of policy.

"How," Sir Isaac asks, "is the penalty morally to be justified in accordance with the democracy we are rightly asked to defend?"

"I have sufficient confidence in Parliament to say," Sir Isaac adds, "that had that body been permitted to function (Parliament was in recess) the Government's action would not have been allowed to prevail."

This virile Australian concludes his consideration of "this most unpleasant incident" with an expression of his belief "that Port Kembla, with the sturdy but peaceful and altogether disinterested attitude of the men concerned, will find a place in Australian history beside the Eureka Stockade, with its more violent resistance of a less settled time, as a noble stand against executive dictatorship and against an attack on Australian democracy."